Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 15 1941

YIELDS TO PLEAS OF BOARD MEMBERS

MAR 15 1941

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Mar. 13.—Yielding to the urgent pleas of members of the board of trustees that she continue to serve for another year, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, has withdrawn her request to retire. The action was taken last Wednesday.

The 65-year-old educator and leader based her retirement request on the fact she felt she could not give the proper amount of attention to the affairs of the school because of her pressing duties in Washington as director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
March 15, 1941

Orrin Clayton Suthern, a member of the American Guild of Organists, will be presented in an organ recital at Spelman College in Sisters' chapel, at ~~4 o'clock~~ tomorrow afternoon.

Tampa, Fla Tribune
March 6, 1941

Negro Educator Withdraws Plea To Quit College Job

DAYTONA BEACH, March 5.—(A.P.)—Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman college for negroes, yielded to the request of college trustees today and withdrew for another year her request to be allowed to retire.

The 65-year-old negro leader had pleaded with the board that she could not continue the double burden of the college presidency and her post as national director of the negro NYA which keeps her much of the year in Washington.

St Augustine Fla Herald
March 2, 1941

TRIBUTE PAID TO NOTED

LIFE AND WORK REVIEWED OF LATE N. W. COLLIER, WHO WAS CALLED FLORIDA'S BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, AND CREATED FINE SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH NEAR HERE

ACCLAIMED AS LEADER OF HIS RACE

Details Given In Response To Request Offered By White And Colored Friends

The late Nathan W. Collier has been called "The Booker T. Washington of Florida." Because working practically alone he was able to create in this vicinity a fine school with a campus of several hundred acres, and buildings valued at around half a million dollars, where hundreds of colored youth are being trained, the Record in reponse to the request of many white as well as colored friends of the late educator is carrying the following review of his life and work, and an account of his funeral formerly covered briefly in a news story.

BORN IN AUGUSTA

The late President Nathan W. Collier of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, whose funeral service was held Tuesday on the school campus, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 14, 1872. He received his early training in the public schools of Augusta, graduating from the Ware High School, whose principal at that time was the illustrious Major R. R. Wright, who later won distinction in the Spanish-American War. Major Wright was later president of the Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga., and now president of the Citizens and Southern Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Collier pursued his college education at Atlanta University, graduating with honors, and receiving an A. B. degree. While in college he distinguished himself in many ways. Especially was he outstanding in the realm of oratory. He later received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Selma University.

Following his graduation May, 1894, he was called to the assistant principalship of the Florida Baptist Academy, then located at Jacksonville, Florida. This had been organized in 1892 by the late Rev. Matthew Gilbert. He served for two years as vice president, at the end of which time he was elected president, serving in that capacity continuously until the time of his death. Meantime the name and location of the school were changed.

RECALLS HARD TIMES

When Collier took over as president of the school back in 1896, the present vice president, Sarah A. Blocker, formerly of Augusta, Ga., was one of the assistants. She recalls there were plenty of debts. The land was not paid for, the buildings not finished, and the school owed everybody. In 1918 the school had outgrown its quarters, and was on a good business basis. In response to an invitation from the St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce, President Collier decided to bring the school here, and chose for the site what had been the old Hanson Plantation, a famous place in slave days. This is 2½ miles west of the city.

With the removal of the school to St. Augustine 23 years ago, the name was changed from the Florida Baptist Academy to the Florida Normal and Industrial School.

HALF MILLION

Now the plant consists of six large coquina stucco buildings, of Spanish type architecture, and more than a dozen modern frame buildings, housing faculty homes, and some of the minor activities. The school plant is now valued at over half a million dollars.

The late Dr. Nathan W. Collier had been president of the institution for which he worked and died since 1896. First this was known as the Florida Baptist Academy and was located in Jacksonville. In 1918 it was brought to St. Augustine, the name was changed to the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, and the great era of growth and expansion began.

Dr. Collier died Thursday morning, Feb. 20, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of his brother, Dr. J. C. Collier, in Augusta.

A brief service was held in Augusta Saturday afternoon February 22 at 4 o'clock, and the body was escorted here Sunday by a motorcade of relatives and friends.

HONOR PAID

Friends of Jacksonville and Augustine joined in escorting the body, led by police and city officials and citizens, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, to the campus of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute where the late Dr. Collier has left as a monument a plant valued at more than $500,000. His body was placed at 5:30 p. m. Sunday in Anderson Hall, the first permanent building, and gift of the late Dr.

NEGRO EDUCATOR

Andrew Anderson. The funeral services began at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, February 25th, with Dr. John E. Ford presiding.

Throngs attended, the crowd being estimated at anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The colored ministers assisting with the service included the Rev. S. H. Hunter, Rev. K. D. Britt, Rev. J. R. Evans, Rev. R. L. Jones, Rev. J. W. Drake. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, well known Negro educator, spoke, as did Prof. George A. Towns.

APPROPRIATE MUSIC

Musical selections included the selection "We Shall Walk Through the Valley" by the male quartette, "When I Come to the End of My Journey" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" by the choir, and the solo "I've Done My Work" by Josephine Britton.

The active pallbearers were H. R. Barksdale, R. Frasier, N. W. Griffin, T. L. Lowrie, D. W. Perkins, B. G. Sayles.

Honorary pallbearers were Isaiah Blocker, T. G. Freeland, A. L. Lewis, J. S. McLane, D. D. Powell, George A. Towns, J. H. Thompson, I. Sloan Blocker, J. A. Webster, and G. W. Powell.

WHITE FRIENDS

Among the white friends who paid tribute was Dr. Henry M. Stock, winter visitor here for more than 20 years, and an old friend of Dr. Collier. Dr. Stock is founder and ex-president of the Teachers Association of Greater New York. He referred to Dr. Collier as "a truly great man, a real benefactor and educator, a leader among men, a Moses who for half a century has been leading his beloved people out of a wilderness of doubt, gloom, poverty and ignorance to a brighter land of promise and sunshine, knowledge and thrift."

Vice President Frank Harrold of the St. Augustine National Bank offered a fitting tribute, as did several other business men from different parts of the state.

HELPED MANY

Supervisor of Negro Education D. E. Williams from Tallahassee said that not only had President Collier been a teacher for members of his race, but the white race as well. He stated that he had learned from President Collier patience, perseverance, and courage. He said he admired the stand Dr. Colher took for high ideals as to standards of the accrediting agencies, without ever complaining, even though the task to meet these standards seemed hard at times.

WORKED INCESSANTLY

Dr. Collier worked incessantly to build, develop, extend, and improve the school. He inspired friends in Florida, and at many places in the North to make generous gifts. Many of the buildings on the campus were erected as gifts or as memorials in answer to pleas from Dr. Collier. He secured aid from Foundations established to help Negro educational work, and personally solicited maintenance funds running around $20,000 annually. The famous school quartette travelled

Tallahassee Fla Democrat
May 25, 1941

87 to Get Degrees At A & M College

Eighty-seven negro candidates will receive degrees tomorrow morning when commencement exercises at the Florida A and M college here are scheduled to begin at 9 in the college auditorium.

Dr Mathew W Dogan, Ph D. DD, and president of the Wiley colege in Marshall, Tex, will deliver the commencement address. He is said to be a leader in both religious and educational circles.

Baccalaureate services will be held at the college today with the Rev Jack Anderson, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church here, delivering the baccalaureate address.

Forty-nine of the graduates are men and 38 are women. Counties throughout the state as well as several states are represented in the candidates for degrees.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pres. J.R.E. Lee Honored, Work Analyzed By Famcee Executive Committee

FEB 3 1941

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (SNS)—On the occasion of his birthday, twenty members of the executive committee of the Florida A. and M. college, together with six invited guests gathered around a table in the Paige Management House, Sunday, January 26, 1941, for a dinner "Honoring President J. R. E. Lee, as an expression of our high esteem, regard and admiration.

But the occasion developed in to something of greater importance than a dinner—excellent as this one was. After the courses had been served. Vice President and Dean of Men Jubie B. Bragg, acting as master of ceremonies, gave a brief talk in which he paid his respects to President Lee, the man and administrator. Stating that all talks to be made [illegible] voluntary, Dean Bragg turned the meeting over the company. Immediately [illegible] heed- [illegible] them speak their words [illegible] appreciation.

Twenty deans of the [illegible] the guests began paynig their tri- [illegible] of simply the conventional wishes for more birthdays. The tributes very soon developed into personal analyses of the qualities which have made President Lee successful as an educator, and so well-beloved as a man. These deans, men and women who compose "Famcee's" governing body, and have worked with President Lee for a long time drew lines out of which the pattern of President Lee's life and work have been drafted. These witnesses testified:

FEB 3 1941

That Dr. Lee has a broad educational vision; that he is a conscientious worker for the colored people of Florida, and a willing worker of all causes for the good of all the people of this state.. that Negro education at large has no more devoted friend than he proves himself to be; that he is.... and this was stressed....a constructive builder, building not only a vast physical school plant but also an nider in the building of good will between the white and colored people: that his tact and wisdom give him open admission to officials of government, state and national, and to educational boards and foundations, and that his abounding vigor, energy and good humor give him a driving power which knows no fatigue.

Turning from these phases of his character, men and women present at the table insisted on emphasizing his "bigness and kindness of heart," his "deep sympathy for is worker," his "fatherly interest in the alumni," and his never-failing "friendship" to those who win his confidence.

President Lee modestly acknowledged these tributes and estimates with the simple statement that he had not merited all of them; but he made it clear that whenever he was succeeded here, he was indebted to his loyal workers for much of any success obtained.

This was not President Lee's day however, it was the day of those who paid tribute to the work that he had done. A large birthday cake was presented to him, together with other gifts.

The dinner was prepared by Miss Schelley Wiggins, and was almost faultlessly served by young women in the Home Economics department

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
January 21, 1941

Registration Starts for Tampa Negro College

Registration will start today for the winter session of the Tampa College for Negroes, Prof James Alpheus Butler announced yesterday. Courses will be offered in high school, business and college subjects, leading to certificates, diplomas and degrees. Application for registration may be procured at 1312 Marion street. The school, founded in 1933, also has an extension division and a school of adult education.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

In Appreciation of A Noble Woman

AN appeal has gone out over the signatures of sixty-two of the nation's leading citizens for aid to Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla. The committee is seeking to raise $50,000 to help in the maintenance of the school.

This school, like so many other institutions of its kind, was begun at a time when education for Negroes was not the accepted thing. It was started by pioneers, men and women with vision, who sacrificed comfort and ease and braved social ostracism.

FEB 15 1941

The school is today a monument to a representative of the finest type of American womanhood. Mrs. Bethune has gained for herself the respect of a nation. At Bethune-Cookman, she has stressed the training of boys and girls through standard courses in liberal arts and sciences, through social and community activity and religious life. In Washington, she has championed the cause of Negro youth all over the country, has sought better job opportunities and more recreational and educational facilities.

In Florida, she has made a school the center of community life and inspiration, and a potent factor in interracial cooperation in the deep south. In Washington, she has commanded the respect of the White House and all governmental agencies, and has demanded more and larger opportunities for the participation of Negroes in all the affairs of the nation.

The boys and girls in the south who desire higher education need her school; the nation needs the services of Mrs. Bethune. To that end, this nationwide committee of leading citizens has sought to remove the burdens of the school's financial problems from her shoulders.

The appeal for funds goes to every man and woman in the country who appreciates the noble work of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 23, 1941

Negro Educator To Quit Bethune-Cookman College

DAYTONA BEACH, Feb. 22.—(U.P.)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, negro educator, resigned as president of Bethune-Cookman college today—36 years after she founded the institution with an enrollment of five girls and $1.50 capital. It now has 300.

Dr. Bethune said she would leave the school June 30 to devote her entire time to her work as national director of negro affairs for the National Youth Administration.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 23, 1941

Dr. Bethune, Negro Educator, Resigns

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—(U.P.)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro educator, resigned as president of Bethune-Cookman College Saturday—36 years after she founded the institution with an enrollment of five girls and $1.50 capital.

Dr. Bethune said she would leave the school June 30 to devote her entire time to her work as national director of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. BETHUNE RESIGNS AS COLLEGE HEAD

MAR 8—1941

Founder and President of Bethune - Cookman College Resigns To Devote Full Time to NYA Duties.

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 6—Mary McLeod Bethune, who set out from her South Carolina home many years ago, with her worldly belongings under one arm, and became one of the outstanding educators of the race is reported to have resigned the presidency of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Under her leadership, Bethune-Cookman became one of the outstanding educational centers in the South for Negroes. In addition to her duties at the college, Mrs. Bethune was active in the affairs of national women's organizations. She is a former president of the National Association of Colored Women and organized the National Council of Women.

MAR 8 1941

Her present work as director of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration has placed her in a position of vital importance in relation to the public welfare of Negro youth. It has been rumored frequently that Mrs. Bethune might soon be forced to make a choice between the responsibilities of the college, now on stable footing, and the challenge for broader service in the NYA.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Bethune To Hold To Position As Head Of College

MAR 10 1941

According to President Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta University School of Social Work in a statement to the press late Sunday night, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune has reconsidered her recent resignation and will continue indefinitely to fill the important role of president of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida.

Mr. Washington, who is a member of the trustee board of Bethune-Cookman, arrived in the Gate City Saturday after attending an important meet of that executive body last Thursday, March 6, at the college. Bishop Charles W. Flint, board chairman, presided.

DRAMATIC SPEECH

At the meeting, Dr. Bethune gave a poignant and touching statement of why she had resigned as president of the institution. Her eyes were tear-filled as she told dramatically of her pioneer struggled to advance the standards, plane of service, and general welfare of the institution.

But no sooner had the energetic National Director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration resumed her seat than influential manners of the board took the floor and advanced significant and convincing reasons why Mrs Bethune's resignation should not be accepted. Among these were Bishop Flint, U. S. Senator Woolcott of Connecticut, Dr. M. S. Davage and others.

RESIGNATION, UNFORTUNATE

MAR 10 1941

The entire group took the position that to lose Mrs. Bethune at so critical a period in the affairs of the institution would be detrimental to the future welfare of Bethune-Cookman college Her resignation, coming at such a time, was most unfortunate, it was unanimously agreed.

Finally, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, acting for the committee weighing and considering Dr. Bethune's resignation as head of the college, made a detailed report in the form of resolutions, in which the said committee strongly recommended against approval of her resignation.

MAR 10 1941

Deeply moved and swayed to great emotion by the tremendous vote of confidence, Dr. Bethune, in a ringing decision that filled the assembly with an atmosphere of approval, declared it the most difficult thing she was ever called upon to decide but that she was withdrawing her resignation and letting the will of the powerful majority prevail.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TO QUIT AS SCHOOL HEAD

MAR 8 1941

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE MAR 8 1941

Founder and president of the Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, America's outstanding educator, reported (officially) Saturday that she will resign her position as active president of the school, but will retain the title as president-emeritus of the college. Mrs. Bethune graduate from Moody Bible institute of Chicago said that she would give her resignation to the trustee board March 5. Mrs. Bethune founded the college 36 years ago, beginning in a small wooden shack, but today it stands as a million dollar institution. President Bethune, national director of the NYA, declined to state whether she would continue her position as National Youth Administration executive.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BETHUNE URGES UNSELFISH SERVICE

MAR 8 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 6—"Young men of Morehouse, give of your best and the best will come back to you," were the stirring words of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro Division of the NYA, at the morning chapel hour in Sale Hall last Friday.

Dr. Bethune, regal in black velvet, was impressive as she emphasized the need for seeking an education not for selfish purposes, but rather to enrich and broaden the lives of others. The opportunities for contacts with teachers and leaders at Morehouse, she told the students, should be a challenge through which their blessings night flow out to others.

The youth of today, the speaker declared, have the greatest opportunity that has ever been theirs in the history of the world. She maintained that she believes more in the youth of today and in his development and leadership than at any other time in her life, stating to the students: "I am willing to sit at your feet to get the trend of your minds for you are thinking in a more courageous strain than the youth of yesterday...you are getting your feet more solidly placed on the ground, and you are now wanting to be counted among the youth of America."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Bethune

MAR 16 1941

BETHUNE-COOKMAN College was deprived of the services of a great soul when its founder and president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune recently submitted her resignation to devote her full time to the program of the National Youth Administration. But the loss of Bethune-Cookman college will be the gain for the nation's youths as Mrs. Bethune throws direct all her energies to the promotion of her work as Director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration. She has devoted her life's work to aiding youth and developing in it character and ability consistent with the highest ideals of citizenship. She founded the Bethune-Cookman college under financial conditions that seemed preposterous. It was born out of nothing save her strong will and fortified courage to make it a living institution. In its establishment and operation she has accomplished her aim and can feel happy in leaving the great institution to devote her full time to the work that will concern itself with building character in millions of youths throughout the country.

MAR 16 1941

It is encouraging to see such a noble person who knows the object of her ambition and upon its realization leaves the details to be done by others while she goes out to conquer new and greater laurels.

Her efforts in the field of religion and education are an inspiration to boys and girls whose ideals are pointing toward the direction of a fuller and more useful life. Mrs. Bethune's resignation from the school will permit her to greatly influence the lives and thus mould the characters of youths the country over. The nation, therefore, is the beneficiary of her new move.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Fla. College Has Successful Credit Union

MAR 1 1941

MAR 1 1941

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—One hundred and eighty employees of the Florida A. & M. College have worked together and formed a Federal Credit Union—a successful cooperative soicety of their own—which is in its sixth year of operation.

Under the title of Florida A. & M. College Employees Federal Credit Union, the organization has just closed a most successful year. Shareholders or savings of the members stand at approximately $5,000, as of January 14, 1941. This represents a gain of 50 per cent over the previous year.

The earnings of the Union have been sufficient to permit payment of a 6% dividend on shares. The Board of Directors at its January meeting declared this rate for the members of the Credit Union.

MAR 1 1941

During 1940, the Union made 106 loans to its members in sums ranging from $5 to $45. The total of these loans for that year was $7,333.45, of which $3,130.20 are now standing. The Credit Union has made 628 loans since its organizations; these amount to $26,149.44.

Not only successful in its conservative management, the Credit Union here is also proving to be a valuable savings. The board of directors and other officers shown above, are: J. R. E. Lee jr., president; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, vice-president; J. H. Blow, treasurer; Edward Jones and B. L. Perry.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
February 24, 1941

NEGRO EDUCATOR RESIGNS POSITION

By United Press

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 24 — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro educator, had resigned as president of Bethune-Cookman College today—36 years after she founded the institution with an enrollment of five girls and $1.50 capital.

Dr. Bethune said she would leave the school June 30 to devote her entire time to her work as national director of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration.

Bethune-Cookman College now has an enrollment of 300 students.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dean of Fla. School Named Acting Prexy

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—(ANP)—Howard R. Barksdale, dean of Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, has been selected acting president of the school by a unanimous vote of the board of trustees to succeed Dr. Nathan Collier who died in office several weeks ago.

MAY 10 1941

Mr. Barksdale, a native of St. Paul, Minn., was graduated from Fisk University in 1935, and received his master's degree from that institution the following year. He has served as dean of Florida Normal for the past three years.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORIDA COLLEGE GETS NEW PRESIDENT

AUG 23 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21—Dr. J. A. Bocates of Baton Rouge, La., has been elected president of Florida Normal college to succeed the late Dr. N. W. Collier for the St. Augustine institution.

Dr. Bocates comes highly recommended as a school man, having accomplished a marvelous piece of work at Leland university. Besides his wonedrful experience, he's capable from every viewpoint, to head the great work started and executed to a large degree of success by the fromer educator, scholar and worker, Dr. Collier.

The Baptists of the State have united upon the educational work by merging the Florida Memorial college, Live Oak, Florida, into the Florida Normal college.

Along with the naming of Dr. Boctaes, Miss Sarah Blocker, one of the founders of the college and a veteran in the work, was elected as dean of women; Rev. J. W. Drake of Miami, Fla., business manager; Rev. R. L. Holly, former president of Memorial college, Live Oak, director of religious education; Mrs. Holly, financial agent and Miss Carrie Felder, who has been for years corresponding secretary under the former president, to retain her position. The present faculty will remain. The present faculty is one of the best that can be found in any college, showing forth at all times that fine spirit of loyalty. The fall term of the school will open in September.

AUG 23 1941

The trustee meeting was presided over by its chairman, Rev. John E. Ford, pastor of Bethel Baptist Institutional church, who has been one of the most substantial supporters of the school for the past 30, or more years. Dr. Ford has meant much to the late president and the work and still keeps a guiding hand in order that the work might go on successfully.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fla. School Holds First Band Clinic

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The band clinic recently held at Florida A. and M. College was the first effort of its kind in this vicinity, if not among the country's long list of high schools.

MAY 24

The idea was developed by Leander Kirksey, band director of Florida A. and M., with the assistance of Orrin C. Suthern, director of music, and drew a total of 200 young musicians from five schools.

Four of the principal reasons for the experiment as related by Mr. Suthern, are:

To place a well balanced band in our high schools; to develop technical skills in the playing of various instruments; to standardize instrumental instruction, and to develop performance of and better appreciation for good music.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

New Bethune Library To Cost $50,000

AUG 23 1941

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—(ANP)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman college, announced Thursday night that the contract for the erection of the $21,000 first unit of the Harrison Rhodes Memorial library had been awarded to the Security Construction company.

The library is being furnished by Miss Margaret Rhodes, in memory of her brother, a playwright and author, former resident of Daytona Beach and once a trustee of Bethune-Cookman college, who died in Venice 10 years ago. Bethune-Cookman was the beneficiary of the will.

The first unit is to consist of a building facing Second avenue, opposite White hall, the administration building on the campus of Bethune-Cookman. It is to be 115 feet long, and 26 feet deep. Additions to be made later will make the building a T-shaped structure.

In the first unit will be a memorial lobby which will contain a bronze bust and tablet telling of the life of Harrison Rhodes.

The other units to be added are for stock rooms, librarians' rooms, a periodical room and other facilities. Upon the completion of the library the total cost will be $50,000.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Woman Educator Honored By College, National Magazine

JUN 14 1941

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. The June issue of the national magagine "Who" has honored Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune with the writing of an article entitled "Faith that Moved a Dump Heap."

The article describes the life and inspirations of Dr. Bethune as a child in South Carolina, her schooling and the establishing of Bethune-Cookman College.

The story, one of the most interesting of the schiol yet written, tells of the hardships and difficult times when the school did not see where the next meal would come from, but the friendship and vision of such great men as Mr. James N. Gamble, Mr. Peabody and Mr. White, made possible the continued existence of this great institution.

GETS HONORARY DEGREE

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Mrs. Bethune, June 4, by Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., where she delivered the commenlement address.

JUN 14 1941

Dr. Bethune, who has been the rehipient of many honors, is still serving as president of Bethune-Cookmanman College and as the direrter of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration.

On June 10, Dr. Bethune delivered the commendement address at Kentulky State College, at Frankford.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Defense To Be Stressed In Classrooms

SEP 20 1941

Male Attendance Little Below Normal This Year

New courses and new faculty additions were announced this week as the second college week commenced in the institutions scattered all over America.

A new emphasis on defense training and courses in the Latin American languages indicated that the colleges are alert to the needs of a world which has changed considerably since September 1940.

SPELMAN COLLEGE

ATLANTA, Ga. — The increasing importance of the South American republics in our present day civilization has affected the curriculum of Spelman College, and as a result this year Spelman is offering courses in the Spanish language for the first time.

Appointed to teach in this field is Miss Alma A. Oakes of Yazoo City, Miss.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.— With more than 400 students from 12 different states, the Elizabeth City State Teachers College opened its doors for its 51st session, Monday, September 15. New students representing one of the largest and most representative freshman class, were orientated by upperclassmen and members of the college staff.

SEP 20 1941

A. AND T. COLLEGE

GREENSBORO, N .C.— Nearly 400 freshman registered at A. and T. College last week. This was the largest group of entering freshmen ever to register in the history of the institution, which has met the educational needs of the public for a half century.

"What you do in four college years will determine your whole future," declared Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president-emeritus of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., last Sunday, September 21, in an address to the freshmen of A. and T. College, at the special freshman worship service which is held annually, as a part of the freshman orientation program.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Several new teachers began the term at Talladega College when classes started on September 15.

Dr. Berthold Friedl is professor of modern languages: Hylan Lewis is the new professor of social sciences, and Dr. W. Lewis Troyer is the professor of sociology.

Other additions include Maryette W. Biggs, Mus. B., M. A., instructor in public school music; Mary Davis, A. M., assistant librarian; James O. Hopson, A. M., assistant professor of English; Alethia A. Lewis, A. B., B. S., in L. S., assistant librarian; Etta Staton, B. A., assistant librarian, and Ruth Allen, B. S., secretary to the comptroller.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The philosophy and objectives at South Carolina State A. and M. College were critically discussed at a Faculty Institute composed of more than 70 members of the college faculty, which was called by President Miller F. Whittaker and conducted for two days, September 1 5and 16, preceding the opening of college, September 17.

In a keynote address, which opened the institute, President Whittaker outlined the purpose of the institute stating that it was an outgrowth of long thinging and planning and came as a result of a recognized need of greater cooperation among faculty and administrative heads.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. — According to a report from J. J. Hedgemon, registrar, over three hundred first year students supplemented by 600 upperclassmen formed the Southern University student body on opening day. This number is expected to reach a grand total of over 1,000 students when final registration tabulations are complete.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, Ga.— Atlanta University announced last week that it has established graduate study in the field of home economics, thus broadening the opportunities available at this institution. A course entitled Community Nutrition, carrying graduate credit, will be offered by Miss Nazen Kazian, a graduate of Santa Barbara State College and Columbia University.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Since the opening of the 1941-42 school year on September 15, 800 students have been enrolled in the West Virginia State College. A comparison with the same period of last year shows a shortage of approximately 75 men students, which is due to the call to military training for national defense. Indications are that the present year's enrollment will equal or surpass that of last year.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, Ga. — Two Morehouse College professors, who wer eaway from their positions last year to engage in advanced study at leading northern universities, have returned to their positions. They are Walter R. Chivers of the department of sociology and Edward Buchanan Williams of the department of economics.

The additions to the faculty include, Melvin D. Kennedy, Hugh Morris Gloster, and Miss Dorothy Scott.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

39,793 Students Enrolled in 102 Colored Colleges

NOV 1 1941

Tuskegee Is Largest, Howard 2nd, Va. State 5th, Hampton 9th, Miner 14th, Union 18th, Morgan 19th

With 102 of 115 colleges reporting, Martin Jenkins, writing in October Journal of Negro Education, reports 39,793 students enrolled in colored colleges for the fall term 1940.

Figures for graduate, professional and summer school students are not included.

This is an increase of 3 per cent over the preceding year.

A.B. and B.S. graduates from colored schools totalled 5274 of whom half were grade A colleges, 20 per cent from grade B colleges and 29 per cent from colleges not rated (not standard).

Tuskegee Largest

The largest colored college in the United States is Tuskegee, with Howard second, Tennesee third and Prairie View, Texas, fourth.

The first twenty colleges rated in order of their enrollment are as follows:

Enrollment, Fall, 1940-41

Tuskegee	1422	Fla. A.-M.	866
Howard	1286	Xavier, La.	835
Tenn. State	1234	Southern, La.	827
Prairie V.	1028	Miner	721
Va. State	1007	Wilberforce	696
Ala. State	958	N. C. State	674
Okla. State	954	Fayetteville	673
W. Va. State	943	Va. Union	634
Hampton	925	Morgan	624
N.C. A.-T.	876	Lincoln, Mo.	604

Graduate Schools

Nine schools offering graduate work leading to the master's degree reported 713 students in the fall of 1940 and 163 graduates. The increase in enrollment is 13 per cent.

The list of graduate schools and their enrollments follow:

Atlanta	250	Va. State	17
Howard	244	Xavier	14
Fisk	66	N.C. A.-T.	11
Prairie V.	54	Lincoln, Mo.	7
N.C. State	50		

58 Per Cent Women

By sex, the distribution shows 42 per cent of college students are men and 58 per cent women.

Figures show that the 37 publicly owned colored colleges enroll half of all colored students and the 65 privately owned colored colleges the remaining half.

The average private college enrolls 265 students while the average State or municipal college has 500.

18b-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAR 8 1941

TELL HOWARD HISTORY—As a prelude to the Charter Day exercises held at Howard University on Saturday, March 1, a half-hour dramatization of the news and summary of the development of Howard University under the fifteen-year administration of President Mordecai W. Johnson, was presented under the auspices of the publicity department over Station WINX recently.

Participants in the program were, left to right: Hiwarden Just, graduate assistant in social sciences; Otto McClarrin, publicity agent; Jimmy Collins, WINX announcer, and Philip Butcher, student leader.

Paul V. McNutt, administrator of the Federal Security Agency, was the guest speaker at the Charter Day banquet and Dr. Charles H. Garvin, a member of the board of trustees, was principal speaker at the morning assembly.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 30, 1941

Enrollment In Negro Colleges On Increase

ATLANTA—(AP)—The nation's enrollment in Negro colleges has increased 180 per cent in 15 years, says the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

It reported that 45,876 Negroes are attending 109 colleges this year, compared with 17,506 at 79 institutions in 1926. The survey, announced Wednesday, showed 5,064 Negroes will be graduated with degrees this year. Advanced degrees include 69 in medicine, 20 in dentistry, 14 in law, 47 in theology and 23 in social work.

GENERAL

Negro Colleges Pauperized

When one considers the three Negro colleges of the University System in comparison with what they were a few years ago he is inclined to comment on the remarkable progress and growth achieved. For example, the Georgia State College at Thunderbolt had only about sixteen or twenty students in the entire college department when the present president took over whereas today there are hundreds of young men and women in this college which is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Something similar has taken place at Albany and the new State College at Fort Valley is most certainly an improvement in every way over the former so-called college at Forsyth which it replaced in the system about two years ago. But compared with the progress and development achieved in other states of the South, not to mention the North, the state colleges for Negroes in Georgia are retrogressing: that is, they are progressing at a slower rate than the others and they started behind most of them. Also compared with the progress made by white units of the system in financial support and improvement the Negro units are relatively falling behind.

THE NEGRO UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA ARE ALL INADEQUATELY HOUSED, INADEQUATELY E Q U I P P E D, INADEQUATELY HOUSED, INADEQUATELY QUIPPED, INADEQUATE-SUPPLIED WITH MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT AND THEIR STAFFS ARE OVERWORKED AND UNDERPAID. In brief, the Negro Colleges are rapidly being pauperized with the result that Georgia is failing to produce the Negro leadership essential for normal progress.

MAR 1 1941

MAR 1 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Trenholm To Direct Project

APR 26 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—At an executive meeting of representatives of five cooperating professional groups held at Atlanta university Saturday, President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers college was named as the executidve officer for a two-year project set-up to stimulate the improvement of the program of Negro colleges through their wider utilization of current approaches in the areas of collegiate education and teacher education, for which a subsidy of $22,120 has been made available by the General Education board.

APR 26 1941

A series of conferences during the past six months has resulted in the associated effort of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, the Association of Negro Land Grant College presidents, the American Teachers association, the Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro schools and the State Agents for Negro schools.

Asheville, N. C., Times
May 29, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOLS OF STATE WILL GRADUATE 911

North Carolina Has Large Enrollment In College Plants.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—(Special)—Within the next few days the eleven negro colleges of North Carolina will graduate 911 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The degrees to be conferred will be Bachelor of Arts, 224,; Bachelor of Science, 676; Bachelor of Divinity, 8; and Master of Arts 3.

During the year, these eleven colleges enrolled 2,035 men and 3,631 women, a total of 5,666. This exceeds the negro college enrollment of any other state by more than 1,000, though Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama each has a larger negro population. Contrasted with a negro college enrollment in the state of only 1,351 reported by a government survey in 1926, the current figure represents a gain of nearly 300 per cent in the intervening fifteen years. By colleges, the statistics for the current year are as follows, the enrollment figures first followed by the number of graduates:

Agriculture and Technical college, Greensboro—957 and 74;

Barber-Scotia college, Concord—146;

Bennett college, Greensboro—380 and 47;

Livingstone college, Salisbury—276 and 36;

North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham—793 and 97;

St. Augustine's college, Raleigh—235 and 33;

Shaw university, Raleigh — 643 and 51;

State Teachers college, Elizabeth City—465 and 106;

State Teachers college, Fayetteville, 690 and 178;

State Teachers college, Winston-Salem—601 and 152.

In the 109 negro colleges in the entire country, the survey revealed an enrollment of 45,876, of whom 5,064 will receive degrees this commencement. In 1926, according to the government survey, there were only 79 negro colleges with an enrollment of 17,506.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
May 30, 1941

NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

Latest available figures indicate that during the school year just closing there were 200 percent more Negro men and women in college in Georgia than in 1926. This is another proof of the progress that is being made by the Negro residents of Georgia in the matter of education.

In 1926 the Negro college enrollment in Georgia was only 1,224. During the past year there were 3,063 such students.

Within the next few days eleven Negro colleges in the state will graduate 449 Negro men and women. The degrees to be conferred include Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Arts, Master of Science and Master of Social Work. In addition there will be a number who will receive diplomas for special work in agriculture, home economics and education.

This increase in Negro college enrollment is an encouraging sign. It means that the colored people of the state are giving more time and attention to higher education and this is certain to work for a better and more enlightened citizenship.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 31, 1941

NEGRO COLLEGES

An impressive advance in the cause of higher education for Negroes is reported by the Commission on Interracial Co-Operation which states that the eight Negro colleges operating in Tennessee will graduate 503 men and women this Spring with degrees earned by four years or more of college work. Included in the list of degrees to be granted of science 188, bachelor of music 1, are: Bachelor of arts 212, bachelor doctor of medicine 48, doctor of dental surgery 9, graduate nurse 10, and technician 2. The colleges in the State and the number of graduates in each are: Fisk University 108, Tennessee State College 160, Meharry Medical 69, LeMoyne College 58, Lane College 58, Knoxville College 50, and Morristown Normal and Swift Memorial with no degree awards.

More than the actual number of diplomas given is the increase made since 1926. In that year, the entire Negro college enrollment was 1,512. This year it is 3,481, a gain of 130 per cent. In 109 Negro colleges in the entire country, the enrollment this year is 45,876, of whom 5,064 will be granted degrees this commencement. In 1926, the Commission survey shows, there were seventy-nine Negro colleges in the United States with a total enrollment of 17,506.

The advance made in higher education for Negroes means that more Negroes will enter the learned and expert services and professions. More of their fellows will have the benefit of their service, and the level of health, comfort, culture and opportunity usefulness will rise. The spread of education among all people is a force for co-operation and good will. The Negro people who have supported their colleges, the white people who have helped them on and the people of both races who will benefit by the good will which education helps to develop are to be congratulated.

Dr. Brown Message to Howard U. Alumni

Alumni, Alumnae, and Friends of Howard:

In these days of rapid change, accumulated events impel me to send you this message:

On the 29th of April, 1941, Senator Barbour of New Jersey introduced a Bill in the Senate known as S. 1407 which, when passed, will change the method of electing Trustees of the University.

This Bill provides that the United States Commissioner of Education shall appoint Six; the Alumni Association shall elect Six; these Twelve shall elect Three others, making a total of Fifteen in all in lieu of the Twenty-four, which now constitutes the Board.

This Bill carries with it profound implications; First of all, it assumes and acknowledges the fact that the Graduates of Howard, after a period of more than Sixty-five years, have reached mental maturity; and can now assume half of the responsibilities inherent in the running of the University.

As to fact, this assumption is either true or untrue. The more than Ten thousand Graduates of Howard can, or cannot, assume half of the responsibilities inherent in the running of the School. If they CAN assume it, it should be assumed by them. If they CANNOT assume it, it is a profound reflection, both on Howard University and the Negro people; for it would be convincing proof that the Negro is not adaptable to a Caucasian civilization, and Howard could no longer justify its existence as a training medium and, hence, would show a waste of the people's money, which it has been receiving in the form of appropriations from Congress over the past several years.

The Alumni Association is strongly supporting this Bill and it appeals to the Graduates and Friends of Howard, in every State of the Union, to arouse themselves to the point of asking their Senators and Representatives to vote for this Bill when it comes to the Floor. DO IT NOW, because this Bill is a challenge to your intelligence, manhood and womanhood; and will reflect great discredit on you, if you do not show a dynamic interest in its passage.

As President of the General Alumni Association, I have appealed to the Trustee Board to support this Legislation and I hope the Board will have the good sense to so do.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees told the President of the General Alumni Association that the affairs of Howard could be, and should be, conducted by a Trustee Board of Nine members. He spoke of the difficulty in managing a large Trustee Board and if we add to that the expense of meeting, we have another factor which should not be ignored, especially when Congress appropriates money for the education of youth, and not for the giving of sight-seeing trips to the Nation's Capital.

It should be of interest to us all to know that the University of Wisconsin, a larger institution than Howard, is run by a Board of Regents of Fifteen members, and Yale University is run by a Board of Nineteen members. In my opinion, Howard does not, and cannot compare with these Two Universities. Why, then, should Howard have Twenty-four Trustees when larger institutions can be run by a board of a smaller number? Columbia University, probably the largest institution of learning in this Country, requires only Twenty-four Trustees.

In the face of these facts, it seems to me that we are ten years late in our request for this change. I am therefore appealing to every graduate and friend of Howard to use all of his influence in having this Legislation passed, and thus give the graduates of Howard the prestige and dignity becoming an "Institution of Higher Learning".

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Negro Schools Will Present Degrees To 449

Georgia Institutions Have Enrollment of 3,063 Students.

The 11 Negro colleges of Georgia this year graduated 449 men and women witn degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

The degrees are bachelor of arts 217, bachelor of science 131, bachelor of divinity 13, master of social work 23. In addition 75 students will receive diplomas for special work in agriculture, home economics and education.

3,063 ENROLLED

During the year these colleges enrolled 1,454 men and 2,149 women, a total of 3,063. Contrasted with a Negro college enrollment in the state of 1,224 in 1926, the current figure represents a gain of nearly 200 per cent in the intervening 15 years.

In the 109 Negro colleges in the entire country the survey revealed an enrollment of 45,876, of whom 5,064 will receive degrees this commencement. In 1926, according to the survey, there were only 79 Negro colleges, with an enrollment of 17,506.

COLLEGES LISTED

Following are the colleges and number of graduates for the year: Atlanta School of Social Work, 23; Atlanta University, 65; Clark College, Atlanta, 49; Ft. Valley State College, 21; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, 12; Georgia State College, Savannah, 75; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, 58; Morehouse College, Atlanta, 59; Paine College, Augusta, 28; Spelman College, Atlanta, 59.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negro Colleges Report 2000 Per Cent Gain

ATLANTA—(ANP) — During the past year the 109 Negro colleges in the United States enrolled 45,876 men and women, and graduated 5,064 with degrees won by four years or more of college work. Among the advanced degrees conferred were 69 in medicine, 20 in dentistry, 14 in law, 47 in theology, and 23 in social work.

To realize the progress represented by the above figures one must look backward 25 years to a government survey of Negro higher education made in 1916. At that time there were but 31 Negro colleges in the nation and their total enrollment was only 2,132. Thus in 25 years the number of collegiate institutions has increased by 250 per cent, and the number of students by more than 2000 per cent.

An encouraging aspect of this phenomenal growth has been the great increase measure made it possible. This is evidenced by the fact that every state in the South now maintains one or more excellent Negro colleges, supported consistently with legislative appropriations.

Ninety-five of the 109 colleges now operating are located in 14 southern states, with the heaviest enrollments found in North Carolina, with 11 colleges enrolling 5,666; Texas with 12 colleges enrolling 4,869, Alabama, 8 colleges, 4,156; Georgia, 11 colleges, 3,609; Tennessee, 8 colleges, 3,481; South Carolina, 12 colleges, 3,315; Louisiana, 5 colleges, 3,082.

The largest institution in point of enrollment was Howard university, Washington, with 2,695 students; the second largest was Tuskegee institute, Alabama, with 1,422 and the third was Tennessee A. & I. College, Nashville, with 1,358.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Reddick Finds Library Facilities for Research in Negro Colleges in Sad States

JAN 17 1941

Curator of Schomburg Collection Blames Lack of Productivity of Negro Scholar On Poor Laboratory Facilities

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—In an article appearing in the current Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg collection of Negro literature deplores the 'sad state" of creative scholarship in the Negro colleges and universities of this country."

Dr. Reddick blames the lack of productivity on the part of the Negro scholar on unavailability of laboratory and library facilities. He says, "The manuscript deposits in the leading southern colleges is only fair . . . The other research resources in the South are seldom and only partially available to the Negro scholar.

JAN 17 1941

"Of the 365 public libraries in the 13 southern states which have been surveyed only 83 were reported as giving service to Negroes. In some of the state, county, and municipal archives of the region the Negro is sometimes permitted to use the documents 'somewhere in the building.' More often—especially in the deep South—he is not.

"In summary, it may be said that with the present inadequate research facilities — meaning books, buildings, library personnel—to expect important work in any quantity is to indulge in the illusion of an idle dream."

To correct the situation that now exists Dr. Reddick advocates that a thorough test be made in the courts of the procedures of certain tax-supported libraries of excluding Negroes. He is also in favor of trying to induce the federal government and any such foundations which plan to establish regional library centers in the South to have any grants-in-aid which may come from them should carry the proviso that Negro scholars shall have access to the materials. To build up directly the libraries in Negro colleges, and to build up a few great collections of Negro literature are other steps which the author advises should be taken.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MISS NEGRO COLLEGE TO BE CROWNED

APR 27 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—Two organizations of Howard university are now seeking the most beautiful girl attending a Negro college in the United States to adorn her head with national glory, it was announced this week.

APR 27 1941

Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society and Alpha Omega and Alpha chapters of Omega Psi Phi fraternity are jointly sponsoring a contest to crown "Miss Negro College", a young lady to be selected from among the college beauties and queens of colored schools throughout the country.

E. Simms Campbell One of Judges

E. Simms Campbell, internationally-known cartoonist and creator of the comic strip "Cuties" and the harem beauties in Esquire Magazine, will be chairman of the Judges Board for the contest. The young lady selected for the honor will be crowned at a formal dance to be given by Omega Psi Phi fraternity in Washington on May 16.

OTTO McCLARRIN

Highlight of Convention

The crowning ceremony will be a highlight of the annual convention of Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society to be held at Howard university May 15-17. The person selected as "Miss Negro College" will receive round-trip expenses from her school to Washington to be crowned at the dance.

The various campus queens will be sponsored in the contest by Greek-letter organizations on their respective campuses, according to an announcement this week by the director of the contest.

APR 27 1941

The judges' decision, based upon photographs of the candidates, will be final. For further information, representatives of Greek-letter organizations interested in sponsoring a campus beauty, are urged to contact Otto McClarrin publicity department, Howard university, immediately.

E. SIMMS CAMPBELL

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 10, 1941

Negro College Graduates

[*Clifton Forge Daily Review*]

THE six Negro colleges of Virginia in the next few days will graduate 448 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission in Interracial Co-operation. The degrees to be conferred will be bachelor of arts, 102; bachelor of science, 320; master of arts, 10; master of science, 9; bachelor of divinity, 5; bachelor of theology, 2.

During the year these six colleges enrolled 1,368 men and 1,470 women, a total of 2,838. In 1926 a Government survey of Negro college enrollment in the State showed 1,729. Thus the current figure represents a gain of 120 per cent in the intervening 15 years.

Virginia State College at Ettrick is the largest Negro institution in the State with an enrollment of 1,092 and 177 graduates this year. The next largest is Hampton Institute with 925 enrolled and 156 graduates. Third largest is Virginia Union University, Richmond, with 671 enrolled and 107 graduates. The others are Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg; St. Paul Normal, Lawrenceville, and Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg.

The Negro race is making strides in education and is due commendation for this fact.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The World Today

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

AUG 9 1941

The Crisis magazine's annual tabulation of college graduates shows that 4,964 young Negroes received degrees during the 1940-41 school year. There must now be around 100,000 Aframerican college graduates. The number of high school graduates probably exceeds one million. Grammar school graduates perhaps number five million, and there must be millions more who have had five, six or seven years' schooling.

AUG 9 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Their Job Is To Train Future Leaders In The Ministry

Gammon boasts one of the best prepared faculties of any of the nation's theological seminaries for Negroes. It is one of two Negro schools fully accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools. Pictured here l to r are John Albert Kelley, Lawrence College, A. B., U. of Wisconsin, M. A., Graduate Study, Emory U., B. A. in Library Science, Librarian; Constance Arnold Kelley, Mt. Holyoke, A. B., M. A., Byrn Mawr, Boston U., Graduate Study, Director of Woman's Work and Prof. of Religious Education; Frank W. Clelland, Boston U., A. M., Ph. D.; Howard U., Episcopal Theological school, Chicago U., Graduate Study New Testament and Christian Doctrine; Willis J. King, President, Boston U., S.T.B., Ph.D., D.D., Fellow Julius Rosenwald Fund for research in Oxford U. and Palestine, Old Testament; Joseph W. Nicholson, Garrett Bibical Institute, B. D., Northwestern U., Ph. D., Preaching and Church Administration; Charles Andres Talbert, Gammon Theological Seminary, B. D.; Northwesern U., M. A., Wiley College, D. D., U. of Chicago, Graduate Study, Church history; Roger S. Guptill, Boston U., S. T. B., Hartford Seminary Foundation, M. A., Christian Missions.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$1000 Donated By Memphians For Morehouse

With a gift of two hundred dollars from Eugene A. Grant, prominent Proctor, Ark. farmer, the Morehouse Alumni Association of Memphis stepped its contributions up to one thousand dollars in behalf of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., last week, the Memphis World was informed.

The Morehouse endowment campaign opened early last spring and has been given support by graduate and former students of the institution, now living in every section of the country.

Dr. R. Earl Bland, young physician and head of the City Health Clinic in Beale Avenue auditorium, has paid fifty dollars on a pledge of $150. The youthful surgeon is president of the aassociation. Henry E. Oates, manager of the William H. Foote Homes. added fourteen dollars more to his pledge. making a total of $25.00. Other contributors to the fund are as follows:—

Prof. H. M. Gloster, until his departure for Atlanta, Ga. last week to assume his new duties as faculty member at Morehouse chairman of the drive, $100.00; Rev. S. A. Owen, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church, $150: Prof. D. Minor Coke, secretary of the local campaign committee, and Camp Educational Adviser for 146th Company Camp Tenn., $50.00; Prof. Ira Gentry, treasurer, and teacher at Manassas school, $35.00: Prof. Emmett Rice, sergeant at-arms, and Memphis teacher, $25.00; Prof. Blair T. Hunt, chaplain, and principal of Booker T. Washington high school $50.00; Professor T. O. Fuller, Jr., assistant manager of William Foote Homes, $50.00: Prof. Floyd M. Campbell. principal of Kortrecht Intermediate school, $75.00; E. F. Latimer, employee at Peabody Hotel, $25.00.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUPER UNIVERSITY SUGGESTED TO MEET SOUTHERN PROBLEM

OCT 18 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16—Plans are being considered in Tennessee and other Southern States for the organization of a huge Negro university, probably at Chattanooga, to furnish higher education facilities in the South. Commissioner of Education B. O Duggan said here today.

Dr. Duggan revealed that he had been in conference with educational leaders in the 11 Southern States and that nine of them had decided the idea worthy of further study.

The university would be organized to meet a ruling of the United States Supreme Court that equal educational facilities must be granted both whites and Negroes, Dr. Duggan said.

OCT 18 1941

SEEKS SOLUTION OF SCHOOL PROBLEM

Ever since the Supreme Court ruling of the University of Missouri Case of three years ago, he continued, Southern educators have been seeking a solution to the problem, he continued.

This has been stimulated by the filing of several suits in the past year, to compel state universities to admit Negro students for courses not available to them in schcols for members of their race.

Dr. Duggan said that states would be required to pay board and expenses of all students on a prorata basis if the school was organized.

Dr. Duggan said that the problem was one that was going to need immediate solution in that various Negro organizations had taken up the fight.

"The problem is not one of the state's being unwilling, but of seeking the best solution and the best results for the welfare of the students," he added.

"The problem has been neglected for so long. But I believe that it will be worked out to the best advantage of all concerned within a short time."

Library Conference At A.U. Attracts Over 100

MAR 1 5 1941

Educators and librarians from twenty-eight southern colleges, library officials in several of the leading universities in the United States, representatives from major foundations, state agents of Negro schools, and state library supervisors gathered at Atlanta University Friday to take part in the two-day Library Conference sponsored jointly by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the General Education Board.

More than one hundred persons are in attendance at the proceedings which are open by invitation to persons interested in the betterment of library facilities for Negroes in the southern states. The general theme of the conference is "Library Needs of the Community—Equipment and Service on the Librarian—with Particular Reference to the South and the Negro".

MAR 1 5 1941

The Conference has been planned by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University with the assistance of President Florence M. Read of Spelman College and President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College. All sessions are held in the Atlanta University Library and are being presided over by President Clement.

At the opening session on Friday morning, Miss Anita M. Hostetter, secretary of the board of education for librarianship of the American Liberary Association, spoke on "Questions for a New Library School"; and Dean Louis R. Wilson of the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Chicago addressed the Conference on "Factors Conditioning Library Facilities in the Southern States". General discussion on these subjects was opened by Dr. W. W. Bishop, distinguished librarian of the University of Michigan.

At the afternoon session, five speakers were scheduled to appear on the second half of the program. Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, spoke briefly. Other speakers were Miss Tommie Dora Barker, dean of the Emory University Library School, whose subject was "The Education of Librarians for Service in the South", Mrs. Eliza Atkins Gleason, librarian of Talladega College, who discussed "Public Library Service for Negroes in the South," Mrs. Ruth Theobald Young, visiting lecturer of the Emory University Library School, who spoke on "A State Program for Library Extension," and Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian of the 135th Street Branch, New York Library, whose subject was "The Library— An Intelligence Center for the Community".

MAR 1 5 1941

This morning at nine o'clock there will be a University Convention in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, at which all conference members are to be special guests of the affiliated institutions. Immediately after these exercises, there will be an inspection tour of the campuses, at the close of which the conference sessions are to be resumed in the Library.

Principal speaker on the morning program will be Miss Florence R. Curtis, formerly director of the Hampton Library School, who will speak on "Problems and Conditions which the Librarian Faced and the Progress which has been made." Seven speakers are scheduled to participate on a panel concerned with "The Problems Which the Librarian Faces—with Particular Reference to the Work of the Negro College and High School".

MAR 1 5 1941

Fred McCuistion, field agent of the General Education Board, will serve as chairman of this discussion which will be participated in by Mrs. Hallie Beacham Brooks, librarian of the Atlanta University Laboratory School; Walter G. Daniel, librarian of Howard University; Wallace Van Jackson, librarian at Virginia Union University; Miss Virginia M. Lacy, catalogue librarian at Atlanta University; Dr. Louis Shores, director of the library school at George Peabody College for Teachers; and Miss Charlotte Templeton, librarian of Atlanta University.

The conference will be brought to a close with a general summary of the happenings during the two-day session by Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the American Library Association.

The Library Conference has been arranged in connection with the Library School which will open at Atlanta University in September, 1941. This newest link in the Atlanta University chain has been made possible by a grant of $150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The School will be of the class designated as Type II, one requiring graduation from an accredited four-year college for admission, and offering a one-year professional course for the training of librarians. The annual enrollment will be limited to approximately twenty-five carefully selected students whose academic records and personal qualities indicate that they will succeed as professional librar

MAR 1 5 1941

Atlanta University was selected as the site for the new Library School because it offers unparalleled opportunities for the training of Negro librarians. In the University system the main library contains more than 65,000 volumes and serves more than 1,500 students in six institutions. The system also offers opportunities in the elementary school library and the high school library, and in the specialized reading rooms. Cooperation in certain phases of the program will be worked out with the Emory University Library School.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Horace M. Bond Honored By N. E. A. For Research Work

MAR 1 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reward of national recognition has come to Dr. H. M. Bond, the distinguished scholar and educator, because of his unusual ability chosen in the production of his recent work NEGRO EDUCATION IN ALABAMA (Associated Publishers Inc., Washington, D. C., price $3.00). This book, crowned with the stamp of excellence by the American Educational Research Association, a department of the National Education Association of the United States has been selected by the committee of awards as one of the six best pieces of research in the field of education for the three years from 1936-1939

The other scholars of the country honored along with Dr. Bond are Dr. H. M. Bell of the American Youth Commission, Professor Guy T. Bushwell of the University of Chicago, Professor Leslie L. Chisholm of Columbia University, Professor Fletcher Harper Swift of the University of California and Professor L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicago.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Regents Inspect, Praise Georgia State College

NOV 3 1941

SAVANNAH (ANP) Regents of Georgia University System visited Georgia State College here for the purpose of inspecting the educatcnal work going on at the college.

Composed of Chairman James Peters, Manchester, Ga., E. Ormond Hunter, Savannah, Scott Candler, Decatur; G. Philips Morgan, Guyton; Chancellor S. V. Sanford and Secretary L. R. Seibert, Atlanta, the committee of regents praised the work being done and pledged themselves toward expansion of the program to include thousands of Negro boys and girls, men and women now provided for.

NOV 3 1941

According to President Benjamin F. Hubert, the committeemen expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the practical program of the college, in which every student works at some trade or industry.

Black Dispatch
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18b-1941

GEORGIA

LIBRARY SCHOOL TO BE OPENED AT A.U.

JAN 31 1941

Atlanta Georgia

Atlanta University will open September, 1941 a School of Library Science, it was announced Thursday by the office of the president.

This is being made possible by a grant of $150,000 for endowment of the School by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. To the income from this grant the University is adding money from other sources. This will place the new professional school on a high calibre.

The School will be of the class designated as Type II, that is, one requiring graduation from an accredited four-year college for admission, and offering a one-year professional course for the training of librarians The annual enrollment will be limited to approximately twenty-five carefully selected students whose academic records and personal qualities seem to indicate that they will succeed as professional librarians.

PLAN FULL COURSE

The Atlanta University school will prepare persons for full-time positions in college and high school libraries and for places in the important and growing field of public library service. Courses in the basic library fields of administration, book selection, classification, cataloging, reference, bibliography, children's literature will be offered by the faculty, which President Clement is now organizing. The faculty, including part-time teachers, will be made up of the best-trained and most successful Negro librarians available, persons of unquestioned ability and experience.

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The System also offers opportunities in elementary school libraries, the high school library, and in the specialized reading rooms. It is expected that the city of Atlanta will offer opportunities in the public school libraries and in the Negro branches of the public library system. Cooperation in certain phases of the program will be worked out with the Library School of Emory Universtiy.

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Atlanta Ga. Journal
February 2, 1941

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Charleston S. C. News & Courier
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WASHINGTON CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE TO YEAR BOOK

FEB 27 1941

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Embracing the various fields of social work in which Negroes are engaged, Mr. Washington's article should serve as an authoritative source of information for those interested in securing factual material concerning the group as it operates in this field.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Summer School Is Held in Hancock

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

SPARTA, Ga., July 17.—The annual summer school for Negro Teachers opened at the Log Cabin Center in Hancock county this week with a large attendance from all over this section of the state. This school is the second session of the summer school at the Georgia State College in Savannah and is conducted each year in the center of rural surroundings. The teachers are taught to improve conditions wherever they are teaching and to make the best of all situations confronting them in their work. The Negro teachers of this county are attending in a body and most of them teach in the rural districts.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 24, 1941

Baritone and Dr. Koo On Atlanta U. Program

Edward Matthews, Negro baritone, will give a recital in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, Thursday at 8 p. m. Another event of the week at Atlanta University will be the appearance of Dr. T. Z. Koo, Chinese nationalist and secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, who speaks at Sale Hall, Morehouse College, Friday at 11:30 a. m.

President Felton G. Clark, of Southern University in Baton Rouge, will deliver the Founders' Day address at Spelman College April 11, President Florence M. Read announced Monday. The program commemorates the school's sixtieth anniversary.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Cooperative Negro College Workshop Held Session at Atlanta U.

OCT 31 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—A Negro College workshop, sponsored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, the Association of Negro Land Grant colleges, the American Teachers' association and the State Agents of Negro Schools, opened at Atlanta university on October 20 for a period of four weeks. Co-operating with these organizations in this new project are the General Education board, the Commission on Teacher Education and the American Council on Education, and the Division on Teacher Education of the U. S. Office of Education.

Examine Philosophies

During the session, the Workshop will examine the philosophies behind the work being done in Negro colleges, give attention to the work itself with a view to improving it, and investigate other educational problems evolving from student-teacher relationships and community services and programs. Each institution having official representation will have opportunity to work upon its particular problems.

OCT 31 1941

In addition to the Atlanta colleges participating, there will be representatives from the Alabama A. and M. Institute, Alabama State Teachers' college, Tuskegee Institute, Arkansas A. M. and N. college, Philander Smith college, Florida A. and M. college, Bethune-Cookman college, Kentucky State college, Dillard university, Southern university, Alcorn college, North Carolina A. and T. college, Elizabeth City State Teachers' college, Fayetteville State Teachers' college, Shaw university, Langston university, Knoxville college, Tennessee A. and I. State college, Wilberforce university, Virginia State college, Hampton Institute, Bluefield State Teachers' college, and Virginia Union university.

Among the consultants to be in attendance are Dr. Kenneth L. Heaton of Northwestern university; Dr. C. L. Cushman, field co-ordinator of the American Council on Education; Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, Education; Dr. R. W. Ogan of the University of Chicago; Director William Albert Redd of the Fisk university's department of education, Robinson and his assistant, William Harrison Brown of the Secondary School study already un-

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March 24, 1941

Baritone and Dr. Koo On Atlanta U. Program

Edward Matthews, Negro baritone, will give a recital in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, Thursday at 8 p. m. Another event of the week at Atlanta University will be the appearance of Dr. T. Z. Koo, Chinese nationalist and secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, who speaks at Sale Hall, Morehouse College, Friday at 11:30 a. m.

President Felton G. Clark, of Southern University in Baton Rouge, will deliver the Founders' Day address at Spelman College April 11, President Florence M. Read announced Monday. The program commemorates the school's sixtieth anniversary.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Cooperative Negro College Workshop Held Session at Atlanta U.

OCT 31 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—A Negro College workshop, sponsored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, the Association of Negro Land Grant colleges, the American Teachers' association and the State Agents of Negro Schools, opened at Atlanta university on October 20 for a period of four weeks. Co-operating with these organizations in this new project are the General Education board, the Commission on Teacher Education and the American Council on Education, and the Division on Teacher Education of the U. S. Office of Education.

Examine Philosophies

During the session, the Workshop will examine the philosophies behind the work being done in Negro colleges, give attention to the work itself with a view to improving it, and investigate other educational problems evolving from student-teacher relationships and community services and programs. Each institution having official representation will have opportunity to work upon its particular problems.

OCT 31 1941

In addition to the Atlanta colleges participating, there will be representatives from the Alabama A. and M. Institute, Alabama State Teachers' college, Tuskegee Institute, Arkansas A. M. and N. college, Philander Smith college, Florida A. and M. college, Bethune-Cookman college, Kentucky State college, Dillard university, Southern university, Alcorn college, North Carolina A. and T. college, Elizabeth City State Teachers' college, Fayetteville State Teachers' college, Shaw university, Langston university, Knoxville college, Tennessee A. and I. State college, Wiley college, Hampton Institute, Virginia State college, and Bluefield State Teachers' college.

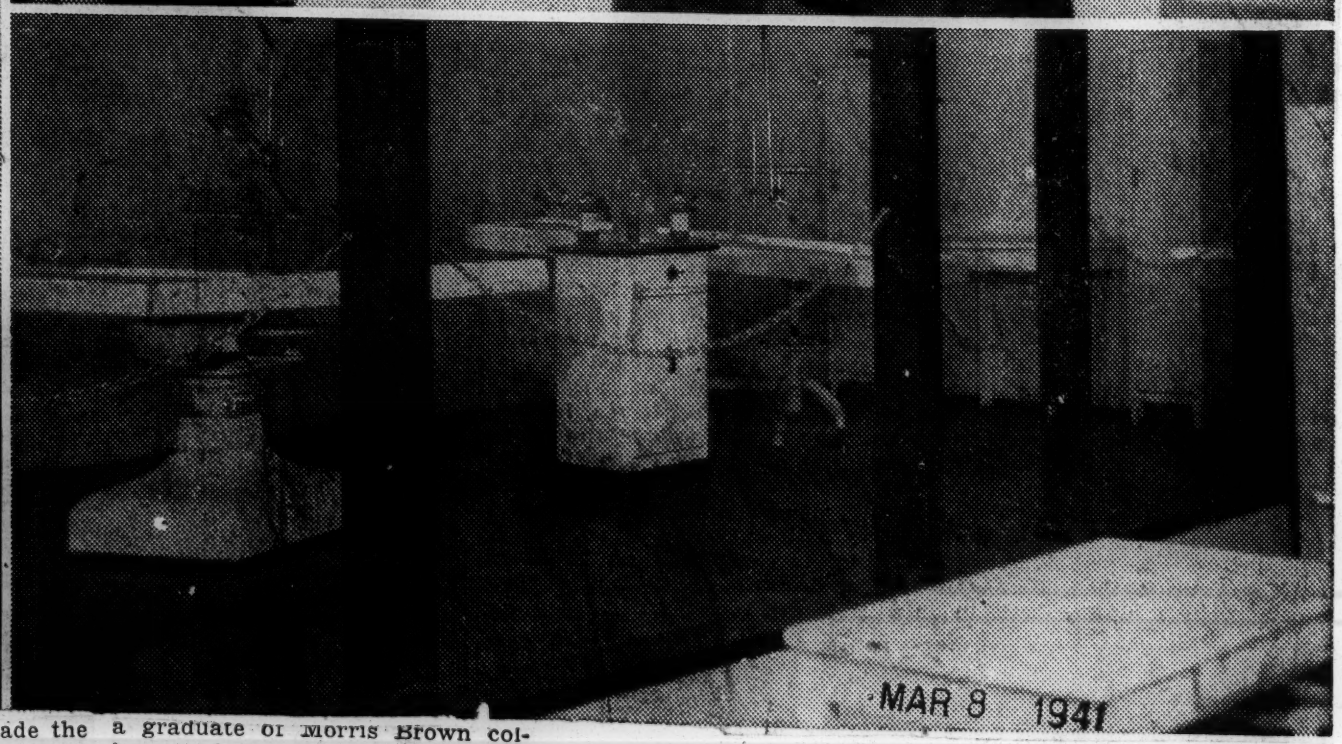
Among the consultants to be in attendance are Dr. Kenneth L. Heaton of Northwestern university; Miss Ina C. Brown, on leave from the Alabama State Teachers' college, Dr. C. L. Cushman, field co-ordinator of the American Council on Education; Dr. R. B. Atwood of the staff of the Survey of Higher Education Among Negroes; Dr. Agnes Snyder, formerly of New college, who is serving as chairman; President and recently curriculum consultant for the Teachers' colleges Felton Clark of Southern university; Mr. E G. McGehee Jr., state supervisor of the Alabama State department of education, and Dr. T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith university.

Dr. Robinson and his assistant, William Harrison Brown of the Secondary School study already under way; Executive officer for the study is President H. Council Trenholm of

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN TWO YEARS . . . A SUCCESSFUL EM BALMING COLLEGE . . . ATLANTA'S P RIDE

MAR 8 1941



MAR 8 1941

Top picture, left: The dynamic figure seated at his desk is the efficient Guy L. Miller, president and founder of the Atlanta College of Mortuary Science and founder of the only funeral directory in America. This picture illustrates the aggressiveness and dynamic personality of the man behind the business. This school is rated with the highest in America and thus far the students graduat... from it have made the highest marks at the state examining board. Top right are students working in the laboratory. They also get pr...ical experience in one of the largest hospitals in the South and several leading undertaking establishments. Bottom picture, left: Miss Hazel Amos, secretary and registrar seated at her desk. The young lady standing is a student assistant. Miss Amos is a graduate of Morris Brown college and has rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Miller in raising the standard of the college. Bottom right: A view of the modern embalming room where the students get much of their practical experience under the watchful eyes of the faculty members. One of the specialties of the college is teaching "Restorative arts—preserving the life-like appearance of the body."

Albany, Ga., Herald
October 24, 1941

Georgia Normal College Has Enrollment of 501

With a present enrollment of 501 the Georgia Normal College is continuing its fine service to the Negroes of this section, affording them a modern educational institution.

Headed by Dr. J. W. Holley, who came to this city in 1903, the school staff is composed of finely trained instructors who hold doctorates and masters' degrees from outstanding institutions of higher learning.

The college has eight modern brick buildings which include the home economics and science building; McIntosh dining hall; Caroline Hall, the administration building; Hazard Training School; Peace Hall, boys' dormitory; Joseph S. Davis Hall, girls' dormitory; Margaret Rood Hazard Library, and president's home.

The story of the college is really the story of Doctor Holley's work to bring to the Negroes of this section a modernly equipped college.

The first building, erected with the aid of friends, was located on the sand hills just east of the present school. In 1904, it was chartered as the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute.

Four years later, in 1908, with the aid of the Hazard family, a new building was erected on property adjacent to the old Blue Springs road.

In 1917, the Georgia Legislature by statuatory act, provided for the establishment of an agricultural, industrial and normal school for the training of colored teachers, the school to be a branch of the University system. The Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute offered 100 acres and the buildings to the trustees of the university for the school. The state accepted the offer and the institute became the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College.

This year the college took steps toward becoming a four-year, accredited institute and it is hoped that in 1942 it will offer bachelor degrees to its graduates.

From this college have gone young Negro men and women to schools throughout the state, carrying with them the fine ideals and good training received here. They have become leaders in education in the state and have exerted tremendous influence in their communities.

Doctor Holley has faced with courage the tremendous tasks which have confronted him and has been undismayed and un-

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

1,105 Negroes In U. of Ga. System

DEC 4 - 1941

Of the 12,882 students enrolled in the 16 units of the University System of Georgia, 1,105 are enrolled in the three colleges for Negroes, it was disclosed Wednesday at the offices of the State Board of Regents.

DEC 4 1941

Acording to the Regents' report, 524 are enrolled at the Georgia Industrial College at Savannah, 312 at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, and 269 at Georgia Normal, Albany.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Spelman Professor Is Held as pro Nazi

(Special to the AFRO)

ATLANTA — When the FBI cracked down on Axis nationals here this week, one of the two Germans arrested was Dr. Kurt Volz, professor of German at Spelman and Morehouse Colleges since 1931.

Dr. Volz, who holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Heidelburg, has been under FBI surveillance for more than a year.

Having fought for the Kaiser in World War I, he had revisited Berlin during the 1936 Olympics and since his return had allegedly openly expressed his admiration for the Fuehrer.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Marks Progress At Morris Brown

DEC 9 - 1941

Morris Brown College, through the action of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meeting last week at Louisville, has been moved to the exclusive ranks of "A" rated institutions, it was announced Monday by President W. A. Fountain, Jr.

The action which advanced the popular African Methodist institution from its class "B" standing to the highest rating possible, came as the result of continued improvements that have been made at the school.

DEC 9 - 1941

During the past year a total of $8,000 has given with which to improve the library facilities. Much of this money has been expended to purchase modern golden oak book stacks and the latest in library chairs and tables. The library is in charge of Miss Mary McAfee, a graduate of library science from Hampton Institute.

A total of $100,000 has been set aside for the school's endowment fund. Half of this amount was obtained by President Fountain from the General Education Board, the largest single amount ever given Morris Brown, which has earned a world-wide reputation for its principal of self-help.

Continued further graduate study of faculty members also contributed toward the decision of the association to raise Morris Brown's ranking, it is believed. Many faculty members during the past two years have been granted leaves of absences to pursue graduate study in northern institutions.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Clark Students, Faculty Pleased

DEC 9 - 1941

Clark College has been granted an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, President J. P. Brawley of the college announced at the regular chapel session Monday morning. The announcement brought prolonged applause by students and members of the faculty.

DEC 9 - 1941

President Brawley revealed the action accrediting Clark was taken at Louisville, Ky., last week where the Association was convened in regular session.

A public announcement of the rating was made at the meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes which convened at Southern University, Scotlandville, La., December 4-5. Dr. George Howard, field agent of the Southern Association, made the announcement.

Clark's receipt of his top rating makes it possible for students matriculating for further work at any American University to obtain full recognition of work completed at the Atlanta college.

The new administration of Clark College Monday night was receiving congratulations upon this achievement of a long sought goal which has arleady crowned its first year in office.

Atlanta (Ga. Journal)
December 9, 1941

Two German Aliens Seized by FBI Here

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Tuesday disclosed the arrests of two German aliens living in Atlanta, one of whom was listed as Dr. Kurt Bolz, an instructor in German at Morehouse and Spelman Colleges. The name of the other alien was not learned immediately.

Francis R. Hammack, agent in charge of the Atlanta field office of FBI, said he has been authorized by Chief G-man J. Edgar Hoover to announce the arrest of "two German aliens." He did not reveal their names.

It was learned, however, that Government agents entered the apartment of Dr. Bolz at 1206 Peachtree Street, late Monday or early Tuesday, arrested him, and placed him in Fulton Tower under a hold order.

Dr. Bolz has lived in Atlanta since 1931, when he became a member of the faculty at Spelman College, Atlanta Negro institution of higher learning. He is a native of Germany and received a Ph. D. degree from Heidelberg University in 1925. He studied in France at the University of Dijon and at Oxford in England. He taught in England before coming to this country.

An outspoken admirer of Adolf Hitler, Dr. Bolz had lived at his present residence for a number of years. He was an inventor of various small devices.

It was understood that Dr. Bolz had been "watched" by the FBI for more than a year.

Greenville, S C Piedmont
December 15, 1941

Educator At Welfare Fete

Washington To Speak At Phillis Wheatley Center Saturday Night

The colored division of the Family Welfare society will hold its annual open meeting Saturday night at 8 o'clock in Phillis Wheatley center, Edgar B. Smith, director of the society's negro program, announced today.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington founder and director of the Atlanta University school of Social Work will be principal speaker and the annual report of the society's division will be given by Smith.

"We were very fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Washington as he is one of the outstanding negroes of the nation and one of the most important figures in the field of social work," Smith said.

"He has done more than any other one person in furnishing the nation with trained negro social workers."

Following the meeting, the Negro Businessmen's association will give a dinner in Dr. Washington's honor at the center.

Savannah Ga Press
November 19, 1941

GEORGIA STATE PROVIDES COMMON SENSE EDUCATION

STUDENTS ARE REQUIRED TO SELECT SOME TRADE

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT
President, Georgia State College

You will need to know the Georgia State College in order to apprecate it. You will want to meet the student body of more than 700 students. You certainly will want to know the individuals who make up the faculty that guides and inspires these young men and women who are seeking to prepare themselves for places of leadership in the economic, social, and spiritual life of a great state.

As the visitor enters the campus, he will see spread out before him, a beautiful landscape of evergreen oaks dotted in between with buildings, which are largely the handiwork of students and teachers. He will find these hundreds of students busily engaged, each in his own field; some on the farms, milking and tending a fine herd of registered Guernseys, and some of the South's best Hereford beef cattle. Other students will be in the farm crops division, operating tractors, harrows, and harvesting crops of various kinds. Boys will be found feeding and caring for the 1,000 white leghorn and Rhode Island red pedigreed hens that make up the college poultry project. There will be other boys working with the fine herd of Duroc-Jersey pedigreed hogs. Here, boys are innoculating hogs in an effort to find the most efficient way of preparing them for market and for home use. In the canning plant will be a group of boys and girls operating the modern cannery. Here, they are taking products from the garden and farm and preserving them for the use of the college dining hall. This is the most modern cannery in any negro college in America. The farm shop department boys will be building poultry houses, hog houses, farm gates, stretching wire fences, cutting steps, and doing the innumerable jobs that are found necessary on any up-to-date farm. In the creamery, boys and girls will be separating milk, making butter and cheese, and carrying out all of the necessary steps in assuring a sanitary milk supply.

Passing from the farm, we enter the shops, where there will be boys and girls learning to paint; others in mechanical and architectural drawing; some in capentry; still others in auto mechanics, applied electricity, radio repair, and shoe repairing departments. In the laundry, there will be found a large number of students learning how to clean their own clothes. They will also be hard at work learning to repair and to keep in motion the machine that they use. The steam-fitting and laundry divisions have students heating the buildings and keeping the plumbing facilities in repair.

The home economics division has several hundred girls enrolled for training young women in the latest methods and arts of homemaking. In this division, girls learn to do by doing. They not only prepare meals that have the right balance to keep me nand women well, but they are learnig nhow to serve these meals in an attratcive manner. They make the clothes they wear. They are also learning how to make their environment what it should be. When these girls go out, they will be able to take hold of unattractive homes and communities and create new environment sfor themselves and the people whom they serve.

Teachers in the academic program will be found busily engaged providing a practical approach in English, socal science, education, business, chemistry, physics, and biology, so that students will understand and appreciate the close relationship that should exist between theory and practice.

In the library—the heart of the whole college—boys and girls, along with their instructors, will be concentrating on research in their particular fields of study. This is one of the rapidly expandig departments of the college. It is the desire of the administartion to have this the strongest division of the institution.

Physical education and health are strongly emphasized at the college. This becomes evident as the visitor observes the beautiful physical education building—a building made possible by the united efforts of students and teachers. It surpasses most buildings of its kind in the colleges of the Southeast.

At the very entrance to the college is the community house. This beautiful building, now nearing completion, will serve asa social center for students and teachers of the college. In this building will center the social and spiritual life of the institution. Here, students will be found meeting in the various group assemblies. Teachers will find rooms for student-teacher conferences. Faculty men and women clubs will have their headquarters here.

Just outside the entrance to the college will be found the College Co-op Shoppe. This is the largest and oldest successful student-teacher co-operative of any negro college in the world. The co-operative was organized six years ago by poor students for the purpose of supplying their immediate school needs. It is organized so that there is no profit. Students and teachers receive dividends according to the amount of purchases made. There are 600 members of this co-operative. The business division of the college uses this co-operative as a laboratory for teaching better business methods to students in the department. Sanitation, food preparation, efficient service—are all a part of the training that students receive in this co-operatively owned and operated business.

People often ask about the program of the college. They want to know what its objectives are. Briefly, it is our purpose to inform, educate, train, and inspire young men and women to prepare themselves for the jobs that they are likely to do. The college has developed a program of common-sense education. Every student in college must select some trade or industry in which he is to become proficient before he can receive a degree from the college. The trades and industries chosen for specialization are the trades that are basic and fundamental to the welfare and progress of the state.

We feel and believe a man should not only be taught to think in abstract fields, but he should think about the practical problems of life, and the individual will achieve success in life in proportion as he is able to contribute something definite and tangible toward the progress of the people about him. That in order to be a leader, he should be able to convince men of his ability to lead at some job that is worth-while.

We believe that in order for a man to be helpful, he should be able to show a practical appreciation of the things he attempts to teach others to do. We believe education of the hand is equally as important as mental and spiritual development. We feel a man should develop the poise and skill and technique necessary to get along with people, regardless of race or creed. The attitude of the man, as developed in college, will have much to do with his success in life. We believe that honest-to-goodness hard work, and use of educated common sense will inspire men to follow a sincere leadership in a practical and scientific world.

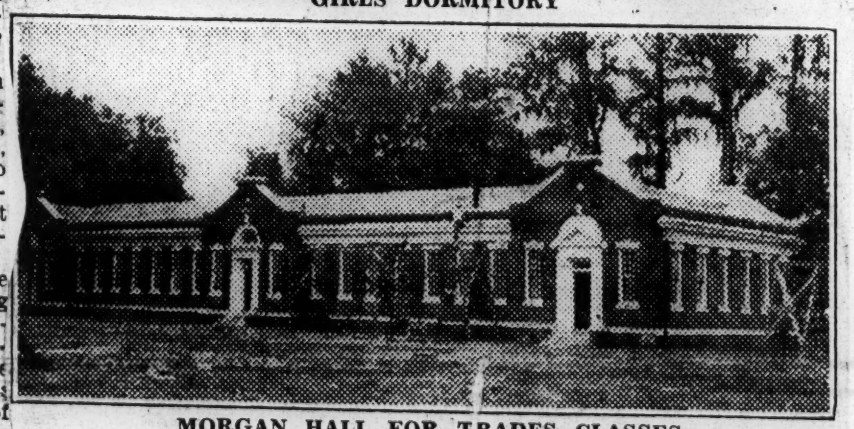
The Georgia State College—the land grant college for the negroes of Georgia—now 50 years old—not only serves Georgia by educating and training a far-visioned leadership but is able to grapple with the practical problems of Georgia in a way to encourage the common people to more satisfying ways of living. Through its various extension services, it reaches out into the state and touches farmers and other workers.

A total of 100 counties send representatives to the college for statewide meetings. Conferenees are held on community problems and correspondence courses reach the far corners of the state, where men and women seek co-operation in their efforts to build for themselves better and more wholesome ways of living.

Some of Latest Buildings at Negro State College

A. PRATT ADAMS DINING HALL AT GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

GIRLS' DORMITORY



MORGAN HALL FOR TRADES CLASSES

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNIQUE SCHOOL ONLY LICENSED ONE IN SOUTH

APR 5 - 1941

BY J. C. CHUNN

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3 (Special)—The Griffin Barber College, 556 Mitchell Street, S. W., was founded in 1936 by Mr. James F. Griffin, who is serving in the capacity of president of this vocational institution.

Mr. Griffin has watched his efforts in building the college from a mere humble shack to a brick structure grow into the only accredited colored barber school in this section of the South. Many rehabilitation students have found their mark at this college and are now well on their way in making themselves self-sustaining in society.

APR 5 - 1941

To this, Mr. James F. Griffin can be accredited as the life-line for many unfortunate people who had lost themselves but found an ideal vocation in the help and training that this school offered. So it is reasonable to say, regardless of the environment or any other short-coming that the school may have, it is a worthy and responsible college serving humanity and showing the light to a profession that was once degraded in the eyes of the Negro world.

FOUNDED THE LATTER PART OF 1936

Mr. James F. Griffin, president and founder of the Griffin Barber College, started his career in the barbering business with a small capital of $65 in 1906. At that time, the barbering trade in the South had no ethics and there was no such thing as sanitation. As Mr. Griffin tells it, "A barber shop at that time was known as a 'hang-out joint,' a place where banjo-pickers, gamblers, and vice which composed the underworld made their headquarters." From this humble beginning, Mr. Griffin had a different idea about how a shop should be operated. He wanted it to be of the first-class caliber, a place of respect and refinement and that he achieved by the proper methods of handling a public that in that day had very little education and illiteracy was supreme throughout the South.

From 1906 when he first opened the shop, his ambition dwelt upon the idea of operating a barber school where young men and women could be trained to properly apply the modern sciences of barbering. He struggled through the many years, investing his money in real estate, and wise investments that brought him good profits. Mr. Griffin sought some way to end the unsanitary conditions in barber shops at that early age among Negroes. He also sought the advice of the late A. F. Herndon, who at that time operated what was considered throughout America as the finest barber shop in the world. That was before the founding of the Atlanta Life Insurance company to which Mr. Herndon devoted the latter part of his life, but kept the finest shop in the world until his death. Mr. Herndon advised Mr. Griffin along the lines of sanitation and what could be achieved by proper methods of barbering among Negroes. In 1910, 1911 and 1912, Dr. Raymond C. Carter, prominent physician here, was employed by Mr. Griffin in those early years to lecture to his barbers on hygiene, sanitation, and sterilization. Dr. Carter proved to be a great help in this theory that Mr. Griffin was stressing among the barbers in his employ. Mr. Griffin followed this advice and opened at that time the finest Negro barber shop in Atlanta in the old Odd Fellows Building on Auburn avenue. From this shop, Mr. Griffin increased his earnings to over $20,000 in real estate and other investments.

APR 5 - 1941

He opened the Griffin Barber College on Mitchell street in 1936. He built this building, himself working on it part time over a span of two years. He wanted to open the college free of debt in every respect and thereby insure its permanency. He invested a small capital, at that time, and opened the college with two students. Today, over a hundred young men and women have graduated from this school and are making their living in this profession

STUDENTS CAN ENTER SCHOOL ANY TIME DURING YEAR

The Griffin Barber College was accredited in 1938. Mr. Griffin delights in the fact that his institution is the only one this side of Texas who the State Board of Examiners issued an instructor's permit to. He realized at the opening of this college that he would have to educate the public to his idea as there had not been state laws governing the barber profession in Georgia where a barber would have to attend a college, although many states in the South had made it compulsory that a barber had to be trained in a school before making it his life's profession. The Georgia General Assembly has a bill now pending in the Legislature sponsored chiefly by the Associated Masters Barbers of America to make such a law effective in Georgia.

Students can enter this school any time during the year as it is open the whole twelve months. The school has students from four southern, three mid-western, four eastern, and three northern states. He can ably take care of a hundred students at the college as equipment can be provided from time to time to give all the necessary practical and theoretical training that will enable them to pass any state board in America. He is planning to enlarge his building to twice its present size in the very near future and to add on at least two more instructors to take care of a growing demand for barbers. The requests for barbers come to him from all parts of the South and border states, and the college boasts of the fact that they can place every graduate of this institution in a shop of note.

FORMER STUDENTS AN ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR

Miss Vera L. Brown, a graduate of the college was retained at the time she finished the course as an assistant to Mr. Griffin. She has proved her efficiency and is recognized by Mr. Griffin as an expert in her field. She has proved to be of unmeasurable aid to the women students taking the profession and holds herself within the bounds of an advisor to the many problems which faces a student in this line of vocation. To her, Mr. Griffin gives a world of praise for the high standard of work many of the students who have graduated from the college have maintained.

Miss Bertha Brown, secretary to Mr. Griffin, has also made an unique contribution in adding prestige to the college curriculum. She has earnestly worked by the side of the founder, aiding him in every way possible to give the institution the background that they are now enjoying.

APR 5 - 1941

Behind it all stands the energetic figure of Mr. James F. Griffin who has labored and sacrificed to aid members of his race in vocational training and rehabilitating young men and women who other wise could not have carried on, which would have made, in all probability, a burden upon society.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 3, 1941

North Georgia Women Hear W.C.T.U. Leader at LaGrange.

LaGRANGE, Ga., April 2.—(AP) The Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist North Georgia Conference tonight heard a W. C. T. U. representative express alarm over the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States.

Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, Evanston, Ill., national director of alcohol education for the W. C. T. U., said the national consumption in this country averaged two and a half pints a week, and compared this with an average of five pints in France.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of a Negro State College at Valdosta, stressed the importance of education in the national defense program in an earlier address.

Other speakers included the Rev. Pierce Harris, of Atlanta.

Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, of Atlanta, conference president, said approximately 400 delegates were registered for the session, which will continue through tomorrow.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Descendent Of African Royalty Lectures To Classes At Atlanta U.

APR 14 1941

APR 14 1941

Miss Fatima Massaquoi, a native of Monrovia, Liberia and a direct descendant of powerful African rulers, visited Atlanta University last week and lectured to a number of classes in the University System. She discussed the African economy system, native customs and traditions and the religious and social systems of her country. To illustrate her lectures, she displayed a wide collection of articles made by natives of West Africa, which included handwoven cloths, basketry work, leather and bead work, and ceremonial costumes. At the present time Miss Massaquoi is serving as Informant on African Linquistics at Fisk Unviersity. She is also engaged in writing an autobiography which deals with the social aspects of African tribal life.

Miss Massaquoi is a graduate of Lane College and Fisk University and she holds the degrees of A. B., and A. M., Before coming to this country four years ago, she attended school in Geneva, Switzerland and also Hamburg University in Germany. For five semester she taught African linquistics at the latter. In Switzerland Miss Massaquoi worked for the Liberian delegate to the League of Nations.

APR 14 1941

Miss Massaquoi is the daughter of the late African prince, Momolu Massaquoi, at one time consul general from Liberia with headquarters in Hamburg. During Dr. Massaquoi's much time in writing, lecturing and residence in Germany, he spent teaching, and for several years was a regular lecturer on African languages at the University of Hamburg. He attended Walden University in Tennessee, and Oxford University in England, from which he received the Ph. D. degree.

Savannah, Ga., News
April 20, 1941

News of Week at Industrial College

Professors J. H. Gadson and A. H. Gordon represented the college at an economic conference called by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at Atlanta University which met Friday and Saturday. The purpose of the conference was to outline a long-range program to provide fuller economic opportunity for negroes.

At the conference of Federal Farm Security leaders which is being held at the Log Cabin Center during this week-end, several college officials and outstanding leaders in agriculture, together with representatives from the college, held round-table and general discussions on agriculture and the farm program. Representatives from the college included President B. F. Hubert, F. M. Staley, director of agriculture; B. H. Crutcher, associate director of agriculture; A. Orsot, head of the mechanical industries, and A. M. Odum.

A group of seven students and one instructor from Tuskegee Institute, visited the Georgia State College on Friday. They were here making a study of the vocational activities at Georgia State College, in the public high school of Savannah, and in other sections. They were shown around the campus by A. Orsot, head of mechanical industries.

The Sunday morning service will be held today in the chapel at 9:45. Rev. Robert Harrington, pastor of Asbury Methodist Church, will deliver the message. It is expected that a large number of trainees from Fort Benning who will be here as guests of the city of Savannah, will attend the services at the college.

The Tri-Y and Hi-Tri-Y conference will convene at the college on April 25-27. Boys and girls from all over the state are expected to be in attendance at this conference. Included in the speakers for the session will b Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Among the visitors to the campus last week were Dr. Henry M. Steece of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who inspected the various phases of the farm and agricultural program.

The Union.
Cincinnati, Ohio

DuBois' Speaking Tour

APR 24 1941

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University, is lecturing in the Middlewest during April. He will speak at Macalester College, Saint Paul, Minn., April 22; at the convocation at the University of Minnesota, April 24; and at the Saturday Lunch Club of Minneapolis, April 26. He also will speak before the sociology department at Northwestern University and the Chicago City-Wide Forum and at forums in Cleveland, Ohio; and Springfield, Illinois.

APR 24 1941

In May, Dr. DuBois and Sterling Brown will review the literature of the American Negro at the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Fisk University.

Tifton, Ga., Gazette
April 22, 1941

TALKS TO COLORED YOUTH

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley State Teachers college, addressed the colored youth of Tift and several surrounding counties at the Tift County Industrial school Monday night. The occasion was the organization of a Youth's Service club for the negro youth of the county.

Dr. Bond told how the young people can make themselves more valuable to their communities by learning to do things and learning to do them well. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Hazel D. Brantley, NYA are a director.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 10, 1941

Negro College Founder Paid High Tribute

Governor Talmadge Lauds Late W. M. Hubbard at Fort Valley.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., May 9.—(AP)—Governor Talmadge paid tribute today to the late William Merida Hubbard, Georgia Negro educator, as a man of sincerity and simplicity who always honored his obligations.

The chief executive spoke at memorial services for Hubbard, who founded the old State Teachers' and Agricultural College at Forsyth as one of the state's first Negro colleges, and served as its president 40 years.

Attorney George B. Culpepper, of Fort Valley, introduced Talmadge as "a man who kept the common touch."

Talmadge said that Negroes "show the values and true dignity of labor."

He told of an instance in which Hubbard indorsed a note that proved to be worthless and then "paid the note in full before its maturity."

He said Hubbard's work had contributed to the advancement of education in Georgia and added that more persons of his type were needed.

Two student-built co-operative farm houses were dedicated in Hubbard's name and the Governor said he was "gratified to see so practical a venture taking shape." In these units, men students are living co-operatively at a cost of $7 each per month.

Mayor C. A. Riley, of Fort Valley, and the city and county boards of education formed a motorcade escorting the Governor to the campus. Others on the program were Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the University System of Georgia; Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon, and State Regent Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin.

Hubbard was born at Irwinton of slave parentage. He attended Ballard Academy at Macon and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and at Cornell.

Settling in Forsyth in 1902, he began a school with four students in a church basement, supplementing his income by photography. His pay as a teacher then was about $15 to $20 for the three months' term.

Twenty years later his expanded school was made a state institution. In 1939 the college was moved to the Fort Valley school and Monroe county took over the old institution.

One of Hubbard's sons is continuing in educational work at Forsyth, a daughter is a physician in New York, and two othetr sons are in the legal profession and in business respectively in Philadelphia.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 9, 1941

'AROUND Atlanta
WITH THE CONSTITUTION STAFF

Atlanta University was bequeathed $1,000 for a scholarship fund for young Negro women in the estate of Charles Edward Russell, poet and publicist, who died in Washington, D. C., April 23, it was learned yesterday.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 10, 1941

Talmadge Lauds Wm. Hubbard For Work for Negro Education

FORT VALLEY, Ga., May 10.—(AP)—The late William M. Hubbard, Georgia Negro educator, was described by Governor R. Eugene Talmadge Friday as a man of sincerity and simplicity.

The Governor, speaking at a memorial service for Hubbard, founder of the old State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth and for 40 years its president, said that Negroes "show the value and true dignity of labor."

Hubbard's work, the Governor said, had contributed to the advancement of education in Georgia. He told of an instance when the educator endorsed a note which proved to be worthless, but "paid the note in full before its maturity."

Governor Talmadge said he was "gratified to see so practical a venture taking shape," as the two student-built cooperative farmhouses dedicated in Hubbard's name. Men students are living in the houses co-operatively at a cost of $7 a month each.

A motorcade headed by Mayor G. A. Riley of Fort Valley escorted the Governor to the campus. Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University System, Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon and State Regent Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin, also were on the program.

Hubbard was born at Irwinton of slave parents. He was educated at Ballard Academy in Macon and Fisk University at Nashville. On completing his education, he settled in Forsyth, where he opened a school with four students in a church basement. Twenty years later his school had prospered and was made a state institution. It was moved here in 1939.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gammon Gets $50,000 From Mrs. Pfeiffer

MAY 7 1941

Largest Gift Since School Was Founded

Gammon Theological Seminary Saturday had received a gift of $50,000, according to announcement from Dr. Willis J. King; president. The announcement to Dr. King came from Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the Board of Education for Negro Institutions of the Methodist church and recently president of Clark College.

The donor was Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, white, of New York, widow of the late perfume magnate, who has given millions of dollars to both colored and white institutions in the south.

MAY 2 5 1941

According to information, the gift was made on the recommendation of a board of advisers which suggests worthy philanthropies to Mrs. Pfeiffer, Dr. M. J. Holmes of Chicago, a friend of the seminary here and a member of the board, is believed to have presented the institution as a worthy recipient.

MAY 2 5 1941

Gammon was founded more than half a century ago by the Rev. Elijah Gammon. It has a student body of approximately 100 and this year graduated 18 ministers.

The Pfeiffer gift the largest since the school was founded will go into the school's endowment fund.

Mrs. Pfeiffer was a recent visitor in Atlanta, attending dedicatory exercises for the new Clark College plant adjacent to Atlanta university. Pfeiffer money has gone into the construction of buildings at Clark.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia State College In Nation-Wide Broadcast

SAVANNAH, Ga. (SNS)—In a nation-wide broadcast of the Farm and Home Hour arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture Wednesday, Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, described his institution as a "school of workers."

Dr. Hubert told his audience: "When a young man or woman graduates from Georgia State College he or she is qualified to do something. Every student is encouraged to select some trade or industry, in addition to courses in theory and in cultural subjects. All the work on our 100-acre farm and in the shops is done by students."

Dean W. K. Payne said that the first two years of the college course are devoted to general studies, after which the student spend two years in specialized study of agriculture, home economics, the arts and science or one of the trades. About 90 per cent of the graduates turn to teaching, he said, and the college regards the training of teachers as its major undertaking as part of the University System.

P. H. Stone, state supervisor of Negro extension work, following faculty members who reviewed the work of the several departments concluded the broadcast with the statement:

"We are attempting to bring more Negro families in Georgia to realize that they can live better if they produce more of their own food, so much of our work deals with poultry, vegetable gardening, dairying, food preservation and other topics which are part of the live-at-home program."

Georgia State is one of the 12 Negro land grant colleges in the South.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Fletcher H. Henderson Sr. Given Ft. Valley State Award

Ceremonies Fete Henderson Jr. Band

By MINNIE D. SINGLETON

Fletcher Hamilton Henderson Sr., Cuthbert, Ga., principal of the Cuthbert High school, who has given 63 years of active service to the school rooms of Georgia, one year in South Carolina and 61 years as principal of Cuthbert High, lived to see the fruits of his untiring labor ripen and be relished by hundreds of educators and citizens of Georgia, Tuesday, July 29, when he was the recipient of the second annual Fort Valley state award, as the program was broadcast over station WBML, Macon, Ga., from the auditorium of the Fort Valley State College.

The broadcast set to music the award to the veteran educator, Henderson Sr., of a scroll, for his outstanding contribution to the education of Negro children in Georgia, signed by 1,400 teachers enroled this summer at the Fort Valley State College. A choir composed of special voices of these teachers interspersed the program with the singing of appropriate songs in keeping with the history of the educator as unraveled in script style by the announcer, Prof. Aaron Brown, in charge of the summer school. Among the numbers heard were Deep River, Oh Write My Name, Trampin', A Band of Music, Sit Down, Servant, and Stay In the Field. The music was arranged by Willis James.

DR. BOND PRESENTS

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley State College, presented the 1941 award to Prof. Henderson, using in part the following tribute: "For courageous, vigorous and unselfish efforts as a citizen in the interest of the growth and development of an enlightened Negro community and an enlightened relationship between the races, standing as an inspiration to citizens throughout the state of Georgia, in witness whereof, the committee on award, the faculty of the Fort Valley State College, have hereunto set their hands and the seal of the college this 29th day of July, 1941."

The award was accepted for Prof. Henderson by his only daughter, Miss Irma Henderson who expressed her complete joy "I accept this award for my father with humble gratefulness to the school and to the persons who have been instrumental in making possible this occasion."

Beautiful expressions of tribute to Prof. Henderson were read by the Rev. Driggers, pastor of the Paine Chapel AME church where Fletcher Henderson Sr. was superintendent of the Sunday school for 58 years; the superintendent of the public schools of Cuthbert, superintendent of the public school of Randolph county and the mayor of the city of Cuthbert.

Prof. Aaron Brown and John S. Lash served with Dr. Bond on the committee on award; Prof. James O. Slade, chairman of subscriptions and Prof. L. R. Bywaters, general chairman, were principals serving.

The Rev. J. L. Walker and the Rev. J. Crawford, offered the invocation and benediction.

FLETCHER JR. DEDICATES

Fletcher Henderson Jr., winner of the golden trophy annually awarded the Nation's No. 1 music arranger, after traveling 400 miles to be present, considered it the most outstanding event in his career to play a dedicated number on the occasion of this memorable event in honor of his father. Following the award program Fletcher played for a concert and dance reception as a further tribute to his father, in the school's auditorium. About 500 attended.

The nimble fingers of Fletcher Henderson Jr., that played Chopin, finally ragtime, and later went on to arrange music, great music—for Benny Goodman, for Paul Whiteman, for great bands and orchestras the world over and for his own band, was listened to by his father Tuesday evening until the late hours. Occasionally as the aged father sat near his son, Fletcher, he would remind him of the fact. "Papa, you may not like this kind of music but this is what the world wants."

Savannah Ga., News
July 28, 1941

MILLION PINE FARM IS STUDIED

Hancock County Growth Proves to Be Revelation

LOG CABIN CENTER, Ga., July 27.—The summer school for colored rural teachers conducted at Log Cabin Center by the Georgia State College during the past nine years, among other things, is making a study of the Million Pine Farm. This farm, located one and a half miles from the Community Center, is being used to train vocational and high school teachers to understand and appreciate the value of the pine tree to the communities of Georgia and the South. Negro teachers have an opportunity to note the rapidity with which pines develop on waste land if properly protected from fires and destructive forest insects.

The Million Pine Farm, so named because it has over a million pine trees on it, is located on the county highway between White Plains and Sparta. It consists of 866 acres of land, 650 acres of which is in pine forests and pasture lands.

There is a beautiful, commodious, three-story house with basement. The house faces a local highway on which mail is delivered daily and sets back about 500 yards from the main highway. The records in the family cemetery just to the rear of the house show that the Hilman family, former owners of this farm, migrated to Georgia from North Carolina and settled on this farm nearly 150 years ago. As evidence of the character of the early Hilman settlers, the cemetery has a five-foot wall around it constructed of heavy polished granite. All of the graves are walled in with cut stone.

This farm came into the possession of negroes about two years ago. William Heath and his family, including his wife, five boys and three girls, moved into this community from an adjoining county with plans to purchase the farm. This family began a program of farming that has encouraged negroes to look forward to success and happiness on the farms of Georgia. He and his family have impressed the people of both race groups with his sincerity, ability and high moral character.

Naming the farm "Million Pine Farm," Heath has made definite progress toward the improvement of his forest lands. Systematic thinning out of undesirable trees and the development of measures for the prevention of fires is part of the general farm program.

The first year on this farm, a most difficult and trying year, Heath proved his claim as one of Georgia's best farmers by marketing 17 bales of cotton and large amounts of chickens, eggs and butter. He raised all of the meat to supply his family needs and had some to sell. There was plenty of corn and hay for his cows and work stock, and in addition, meal for family use. A supply of sweet potatoes and canned vegetables to supply the family's needs can always be found on this farm. This year, in spite of the poor season, the farm produced 179 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye and several hundred bushels of oats.

The house has been made attractive by shrubbery and flowers in the front and back yard. The best garden in Hancock county, sanitary toilet, screens on the house, electric lights and a radio add to the comforts of family life on this farm.

The raising of pure-bred Hereford beef cattle is one of the four objectives. A permanent pasture has been wired in on the bottom land and this is being seeded to carpet grass and Lespedeza. Twenty beautiful Hereford cows and a pure-bred bull, foundation stock for one of the finest herds in Georgia, point the way to success in the breeding of beef cattle on this farm.

William Heath and family are very religious. They attend church and Sunday school regularly on Sundays. But when Monday morning comes, the family is just as diligent in making headway on the farm. They rise early and work late in the busy farm season. A pile of cut stove wood about as high as the house evidences the fact that the people on the Million Pine Farm prepare for the comfort of the family while farm work is slack.

Donald R. Brewster, widely known forester, who has made a careful study and appraisal of this farm, says that it should become the nucleus of a great forestry training center for negro youth of the South.

People of Georgia would do well to visit the "Million Pine Farm" and see at first hand what negroes are doing to improve their own opportunities on the farms of Georgia. This farm indicates how negroes may own and operate their own businesses by the application of hard work and plenty of common sense.

The Million Pine Farm as it develops in the near future will be an inspiration and a challenge to negro leaders who look for "a way out" for negroes in the South. When pine trees are needed for national defense activities, it will be great for negroes to be able to supply the nation's needs from their own farms. The Million Pine Farm points the way to success and a more satisfying life.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
July 30, 1941

Honor Paid To Negro Educator

FORT VALLEY, Ga., July 30—(AP)—An aged educator, born a slave in South Carolina, and his son, a famous band leader, were both happy today over recognition given the former for 61 years service to the school he heads at Cuthbert, Ga.

A scroll bearing the names of 80 teachers was presented to Fletcher Henderson yesterday by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College. It was the college's award for distinguished service to negro education in the south.

At the ceremony, Fletcher Henderson, Jr., himself winner of the Golden Trophy for nationally outstanding work as a music arranger played swing music. The program was broadcast by 150 radio stations of the Mutual Network.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Graduate Study In Home Economics Now Available To Part-Time Students At Atlanta University

Atlanta University announced yesterday that it has established graduate study in the field of Home Economics, thus broadening the opportunities available at this institution. A course entitled COMMUNITY NUTRITION, carrying graduate credit, will be offered by Miss Nazon Kazian, a graduate of Santa Barbara State College and Columbia University. This will be one of several new offerings this year, scheduled at convenient hours for teachers and other employed persons in and around Atlanta.

Other new courses for students registered for part-time study will be offered as follows: In Chemistry, CHEMISTRY OF COLLOID, to be taught by Professor B. T. Harvey; in English, a course in OLD ENGLISH, to be taught by Professor Hugh Gloster; and in French, an intensive study of the great novelist, HONORE DE BALZAC, to be offered by Dr. Mercer Cook. Two courses in government will be taught by Ossip Flechtheim, AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, the constitutional development of the thirteen colonies, and ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, a history of the English institutions and administration from Anglo-Danish-Norman origins to the 20th century. One new course is being offered in Mathematics, THE THEORY AND FUNCTION OF A REAL VARIABLE, taught by Dr. Joseph Pierce; and one in Sociology, HUMAN ECOLOGY, taught by Dr. Ira De A. Reid.

SEP 23 1941

If there is sufficient demand for graduate work in Biology, offerings will be available in this field. Students in Sociology may enroll for TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL INVESTIGATION, offered jointly by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; and those interested in Educational courses may take: SUPERVISION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, taught by Mrs. Helen Whiting; ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, offered by Dr. Oran Eagleson; READING and CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, by Mrs. Cowen Poole; taught by Miss Pearlie Reed. In History, Dr. Rushton Coulborn will offer, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1914.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Lord Marley Praises Policies of Soviet Union In Lecture to 1,500 Southern Negro Students

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Nov. 5.—Students and faculty members of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College, Negro institutions here, last week heard Lord Marley, British statesman, praise the Soviet people and their government in their war against Hitler and German fascism. The lecture was given in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, before approximately 1,500 persons.

Lord Marley began by pointing out that the Soviet Union's military preparations were essentially for defense but that the country's leaders had not overlooked the necessity of training for offense. That was one reason why, he said, the Red Army had made so "courageous" a stand and exhibited "better morale than most people expected."

He pointed out that the Soviet people had overcome "the feeling of antipathy toward farming and farmers" and that, under the system of collective farms, the government had raised the status of the population as a whole to that of industrial workers. He declared also that Soviet farmers had learned that the collective farm system permits them such prosperity as they otherwise would not have and that they, therefore "believe in and support their government."

Lord Marley said the living conditions of the people as a whole had been "standardized" in the USSR and that, "with the religious freedom guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, these people are drawn into a spiritual closeness which is felt by the armies with good effect."

In a comparison of Communism with fascism, Lord Marley said that Communism "is built on the principle of supplying the economic needs of men," whereas fascism "attempts to control men's minds and spirits, which, in itself, is a real threat to democracy."

Last week was the third of Lord Marley's lectures to the students and faculties of the Atlanta University system. He is a former Under Secretary of State for War and holds a number of honorary titles under the British government. He has written extensively on the Soviet Union.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NOV 1 1941

Begin Four-Week Session of Cooperative Negro College Workshop At Atlanta Univ.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A Negro College Workshop, sponsored by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negres, the Asscciation of Negro Land Grant Colleges, the American Teachers Association, and the State Agents of Negro Schools, opened at Atlanta University last Monday and will continue for a period of four weeks. Cooperating with these organizations in this new project are the General Education Board, the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education, and the Division on Teacher Education of the U. S. Office of Education.

During the session, the Workshop will examine the philosophies behind the work being done in Negro colleges, give attention to the work itself with a view to improving it, and investigate other educational problems evolving from student-teacher relationships and community services and programs. Each institution having official representation will have opportunity to work upon its particular problems.

NOV 1 1941

In addition to the Atlanta colleges participating, there are representatives from the Alabama A. & M. Institute, Alabama State Teachers College, Tuskegee Institute, Arkansas A. M. & N. College, Philander Smith College, Florida A. & M. College, Bethune-Cookman College, Kentucky State College, Dillard University, Southern University, Alcorn College, North Carolina A. & T. College, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Shaw University, Langston University, Knoxville College, Tennessee A. & I. State College, Wiley College, Hampton Institute, Virginia State College, and Bluefield State Teachers College.

Among the consultants to be in attendance are Dr. Kenneth L. Heaton of Nortnwestern University; Dr. C. L. Cushman, field coordinator of the American Council on Education; Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, Workshop Advisory Service, American Council on Education; Dr. R. W. Ogan of the University of Chicago; Director William Albert Robinson and his assistant, William Harrison Brown, of the Secondary School Study already underway; Miss Ina C. Brown, on the staff of The Survey of Higher Education Among Negroes; Dr. Agnes Snyder, formerly of New College and recently Curriculum Consultant for tne Teachers Colleges in Alabama; and Dr. George N. Redd of the Fisk University Department of Education.

NOV 1 1941

Executive officer for the study is President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College. On the executive control committee are President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, who is serving as chairman; President Felton Clark of Southern University; E. G. McGehee. Jr., State Supervisor of the Alabama State Department of Education; and Dean T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro College Has Big Plant

Standard four - year college courses are offered at Georgia State College, widely known institution for higher education for Negroes, located at Industrial College, Ga., near Savannah.

The campus and farm contain about 120 acres of land and the valuation of the college plant is approximately $1.000.000.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, Georgia State College has a teaching staff composed of men and women who have been well trained in recognized institutions of higher learning through the country. Most of the instructors hold advanced degrees in their special teaching fields.

The college confers degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of science in agriculture, bachelor of science in home economics, bachelor of science in education and bachelor of science in mechanical arts. In addition there are courses in business practice and other subjects.

Valdosta Ga Daily Times
January 11, 1941

Negro Trainees Located At School

John King and William Richie trainees from the Georgia State College, have been sent to Lowndes county to serve their apprenticeship in teaching and are located at the Lowndes County Training School at Mt. Zion.

These young Negroes will give training to the Negro youth of the county. They will be located in the county for two and a half months.

Macon Ga Telegraph
January 14, 1941

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Atlanta Ga Journal
January 30, 1941

LIBRARY SCIENCE SCHOOL TO OPEN

Using a $150,000 endowment grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Atlanta University will open a graduate school of library science in September of this year.

Graduation from an accredited four-year college will be required for admission to the school which will offer a one-year course of training for professional librarian posts. Enrollment will be limited to 25 students selected for academic ability and personal qualities indicating they are likely to succeed as professional librarians.

Atlanta Ga Journal
January 31, 1941

Clark University To Play Rens

Clark University will oppose the great Renaissance basketball team, Negro professionals, at the Progressive Club court Wednesday night.

The Rens, known from coast to coast as as fine a court combination as there is in the game, will meet a worthy foe in the Clark outfit. Last year the Atlanta team won the Southern Negro Conference championship and are strong again.

College Speaker Advocates Cooperation Of Race In The Present Crisis

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 30—At the Friday morning chapel service of Georgia State College, Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist church of New York City, requested the cooperation of Negroes in solving current problems, in his address on "The Negro Church Meeting the Present Crisis." Dr. Powell stated that we live in the most critical hours, but only out of such a crisis grow strong men and women. We live in an hour filled with more potential tragedy than any other hour. Very few of the things possessed by Negroes have been won on their own merit, but now is the time for the Negro to move on his own power. Negroes must think of a method of solving their problems, for they are politically disfranchised.

The whole question, according to Dr. Powell, is an economic one and he feels that the answer is to be found in a higher standard of living among Negroes.

Since the church is the one Negro organization, it should meet the present problems. Dr. Powell stated that the Abyssinia Baptist Church does not merely face the economic problems of today, but it meets them. His church, which has a roll membership of 14,000, an active membership of 9,121 and an average collection of $800 per Sunday, has approximately 40 paid workers. The members of Abyssinia Baptist Church were influential in instigating the founding of a Consumers Cooperative and a bank for Negroes in Harlem.

Young men and women, according to Dr. Powell, should go back to the church after college and rejuvenate it.

Negroes should look at life through the centuries and not as the clock ticks. Regardless of how dark the hour, the sun will shine again. "Faint not," said Dr. Powell, "be strong; tomorrow comes a song."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cooperation Is Urged By Powell At Georgia State

SAVANNAH, Ga.—At the Friday morning chapel service of Georgia State College, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist church of New York City requested the cooperation of Negroes in solving current problems, in his address on "The Negro Church Meeting the Present Crisis." Dr Powell stated that we live in the most critical hours, but only out of such crisis grow strong men and women. "We live in an hour filled with more pot ential tragedy than any other hour. Very few of the things possessed by Negroes have been won on their own merit, but now is the time for the Negro to move on his own power. Negroes must think of a method of solving their problems, for they are politically disfranchised."

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Morehouse Zoologist Wins Three Awards

ATLANTA, Ga.—Harold E. Finley, a member of the department of zoology at Morehouse College, is the recipient of three highly prized honors from the University of Wisconsin. On leave from this position this year to continue work towards the Ph.D. degree, Mr. Finley is studying on an "honorary scholarship".

Mr. Finley recently was elected to Sigma Xi, national honorary society, and Phi Sigma, national honorary biological society, both of which promote interest in problems of research and scholarship. Several of his publications have appeared in internationally recognized zoological journals and in biological textbooks, and he has presented reports of his researches to a number of learned societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Zoologists, and the International Congress of Eugenics.

——A Colored Judge——

Siamese and Indo-Chinese fighting seesaws back and forth in virtual stalemate. There'll always be a Thai.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 30, 1941

Atlanta U. Will Open Library Science School

Using a $150,000 endowment grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Atlanta University will open a graduate school of library science in September of this year.

Graduation from an accredited four-year college will be required for admission to the school, which will offer a one-year course of training for professional librarian posts. Enrollment will be limited to 25 students selected for academic ability and personal qualities indicating they are likely to succeed as professional librarians.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Morris Brown, Emory Debate This Evening

FEB 4 1941

Debaters of Morris Brown College and Emory University will meet in a forensic clash tonight in the MBC chapel.

The debate will mark the first appearance of the MBC team this year.

The Morris Brown squad will take the negative side of the subject, "Resolved: That the Nations of the Western Hemisphere Should Form a Permanent Union."

Lawrence Odum, Edward Odum and Doris Daly will represent Morris Brown. The MBC debate coaches are James O. Slade and B. E. Black.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
February 9, 1941

Rembrandt Etchings

A group of Rembrandt etchings is now on display in the Atlanta University Library. Meanwhile, H. S. Ede, English artist and author, is delivering a series of lectures on art this month at Spelman College. His next lecture, devoted to the Sculptor Brzeska, will be presented Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Library Science School To Open At Atlanta U.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta university will open in September, 1941, a school of library science, it was announced this week by the office of the president.

FEB 8 1941

This is being made possible by a grant of $150,000 for endowment of the school by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. To the income from this grant the university is adding money from other sources. This will place the new professional school on a sound financial basis and will facilitate the organization of a school of high calibre.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Conclude Discussions On Negro Problems at College

JAN 18 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—Recently concluded at Morehouse College was the series of forums on Negro Problems which was conducted by the Department of Sociology in cooperation with the Youth Activities Division of the National Youth Administration.

The ten speakers who appeared in the series were authorities in their various fields, and brought a wealth of information to many students and others who attended. Included in the list of speakers with their subjects were the following:

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, "The Negro as a Factor in the 1940 Presidential Election";

Colonel Austin T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, "The Negro and Party Politics";

JAN 18 1941

Dr. William H. Dean of the Department of Economics at Atlanta University, "The Negro Faces Unemployment and Underemployment";

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University, "A Critical Analysis of National Negro Service Organization";

President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, "The Religious Life and Needs of Negro Students";

Willis Laurence James of the Spelman College Music Department, "Music in the Every-Day Life of the Negro";

JAN 18 1941

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University, "The Urban Negro as a Population Problem";

President Horace Mann Bond of Fort Valley State College, Georgia, "The Rural Negro as a Population Problem";

Director Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, "The Effects of the Innovation of Low-Cost Housing in Atlanta"; and

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, director of the Morehouse School of Religion, "The Place of the Negro Church in the Community".

Large audiences were attracted to these Wednesday evening sessions which proved to be another of the popular cultural programs sponsered by the affiliated institutions. Bernard Robinson, who was appointed JAN 18 1941 Morehouse department of sociology in September, served as chairman.

YMCA Officials To Serve As Lecturers Here

YMCA, New Orleans, Louisiana, Major Campbell Johnson, Twelfth Street Branch of the Washington YMCA, now on leave as Civilian Adviser to the United States War Department; Mr. Henry G. Ware, secretary Student Work, Southern Area Council, YMCA,, and Mr. E. G. Wilson, executive secretary Southern Conference on Human Relations in Industry.

The recognition means that young men who complete the work at the social school will have the official approval of the YMCA for employment, will be better equipped for association work, and will logically be in line for YMCA jobs, and thus wider occupational opportunities.

Mr. Washington emphasized the the fact that no part of the program of the school as an institution for the training of young people for all the various occupational fields of social work will be relinquished as this additional YMCA work is assumed. The curriculum of the school which is kept abreast of present constantly changing socio-economic conditions especially as they affect Negroes, was studied very carefully by the representatives of the National YMCA Council and the Southern Area Council. The consensus of opinion was that because the Atlanta University School of Social work already offered practically everything which is ordinarily offered at YMCA Training Schools plus courses not offered elsewhere on the special problems of social work among Negroes, that only the addition of four courses referred to above was necessary in order that young men who satisfactorily complete all the regular work of the social school would adequately meet the requirements for YMCA secretaries. Further emphasis has been placed on the fact that the school will be used to train association workers, not only for the South but for all sections of the country.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Social Work School Becomes Official "Y" Training Center

The Atlanta University School of Social Work has been requested by officials of the National Board of the YMCA and the Southern Area Council of the YMCA to become an official training center for colored YMCA workers, according to an announcement made by Forrester B. Washington, director of the social school.

Several courses on YMCA History, administration and activities to be taught by the YMCA national, regional and local officials, will be added to the curriculum. The lecturers in these courses will include Dr. Channing H. Tobias national senior secretary for Negro Work, of the YMCA; Mr. Lloyd R. Killam, executive secretary, Southern Area Council YMCA; Mr. Carleton Lee, secretary for Negro Hi Y Work, Southern Area Council; Mr. R. B. DeFrantz, national personnel director of the Colored Work Department of the YMCA; Mr. Ralph W. Bullock, national program and research secretary of the Colored Work Department YMCA; Mr. William Mitchell, executive secretary, Drysdes Street Branch.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FEB 22 1941

WINS HONORS—Harold E. Finley, zoology instructor at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., is the recipient of three highly prized honors from the University of Wisconsin. In addition to studying toward a Ph.D. degree on a scholarship made available by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Finley was recently elected to Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, and Phi Sigma, national honorary biological society. Several of his publications have appeared in internationally recognized zoological journals and in biological textbooks.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cohron Named Chairman Of New York Morehouse Drive

APR 28 1941

NEW YORK—(SNS)— George E. Cohron, manager of the Harlem Office of the Social Security Board and member of the Morehouse College class of '15, was chosen chairman of the New York committee of Morehouse alumni to aid the current drive to increase the college's endowment at a meeting held in the club rooms of the Hotel Theresa.

APR 28 1941

The current endowment drive, to last through 1942, aims to raise $400,000. A like sum from the General Education Board is contingent upon the raising of $400,000 endowment of approximately a million and a half dollars, pressingly needed, it is said to meet the increasing demands made on college funds by developments at Morehouse.

New York is one of the many cities Dr. Mays is visiting in order to get local committees functioning among Morehouse men and their friends to assist in raising this $4000,000.

Mr Cohron is best known for his splendid work in the various membership and fund-raising drives of Harlem's YMCA.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Col. Simmons Inspires 148 Apex Grads

MAY 1 - 1941

Declaring that woman's power is both in her goodness and attractiveness, Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons, renowned Chicago journalist and nationally-known political leader, Wednesday night praised members of the Atlanta Apex College graduation class for having selected a profession that "represents an endeavor to bring into our kind the lovliness of woman and to join beauty and beauteousness."

The speaker was presented to the crowded audience at Big Bethel church by John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League, who served as master of ceremonies.

MAY 1 - 1941

Mme. Sara Spencer Washington, founder and president of the Apex Company, Atlantic City, was a distinguished visitor at the graduating exercises.

"If I were called upon tonight to issue a degree to you," Col Simmons asserted, waving a bony finger at the white-capped graduates, "I would confer the degree, bachelor of self-respect. For your profession is dedicated to the important task of increasig to a larger measure the respect of mankind of womanhood."

MAY 1 - 1941

The speaker before him into his address fondly re his first introduction to Georgia "many years ago," when he had his first teaching experience as a young man in Greene county.

He was lavish in his praise of two eminent Georgians, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Henry McNeal Turner, whose names he declared, "will remain forever written in the stars."

"There is no reason in the world today," he asserted, "that every woman should not be beautiful." And, he added, "Every woman is beautiful. It is the job of you graduates to introduce those unfortunate women who have not yet found it out to themselves."

An elaborate musical program was given in connection with the commencement exercises. Graham Jackson, widely known musician whom Col. Simmons praised as a "born genius," directed the class in the singing of three numbers Mr. Jackson following the address played a medley of operatic selections on the organ. Miss Mahala Smith, sang two numbers.

Others who spoke included Mrs Washington, after her introduction made brief remarks. Miss Tempi Hall, who read a Wordsworth poem, and Miss Louise Thornton who presented the diplomas.

Greetings from the class were brought by Miss Lillie Mae Roundtree, while the invocation was offered by the Rev. D. T. Babcock pastor of Big Bethel church.

MEMBERS OF GRADUATING CLASS:

MAY 1 - 1941

Class Officers: President, Agnes Walker; Vice-president, Rosetta Wilson; Secretary, Norma Gray; Assistant Secretary, Mable Allen; Treasurer, Tempi Hall; Business Manager, Ruth Kleckley; Critic Georgianna German; Reporter, Lucill Johnson.

GRADUATES:

Aaron, Mary Estella; Alexander, Margaret; Allen, Mable Irene; Andrews, Phyllis Wisteria; Arnold, Eunice; Aycock, Sara.

Bagley, Martha Jane; Baker, Sara; Beard, Cora; Benton, Gertrude; Bland, Josia: Bows Ethel Brooks, Lillian; Brown, Addie; Brown, Carrie M.; Brown, Helen; Brown, Leteria; Brown, Mary Ruth; Bryant, Alveritt; Bryant, Ella Mae; Burroughs, Louella.

Cade, Curly; Campbell, Pearl; Cannon, Frances; Clark, Cleopatra; Colclough, Clarence; Coleman, Florence; Coward, Ethel; Curry, Lucile Delores.

Daley, Lucille; Davis, Annie; Davis, Claudia; Davis, Wilma; Driskell, Carrie Bell; Dunn, Genevieve.

MAY 1 - 1941

Early Evelyn; Ector, Ruby F.; Ellison, Pasty; Fambrough, Alberta; Fambrough, Chorisie Mae; Felder, Mary A.; Flournoy, Minnie; Force, Emma Lee; Foster, Rosie B.; Fowler, Ossie; Frederick, Maggie Mae; French, Annie C.; Fuller, Bessie.

Gales, Cornelia Genev ; Gary, Norma Eugenia; Gates, Carolyn Adell; Gatlin, Juanita W.; German, Georgianna; Goddard, Martha Lorraine; Goss, Eddie Mae; Green, Lossie Gwendolyn; Griggs, Sallie G.; Gross, Bernice.

Hall, Sara; Hall, Tempi; Hannan, Annie Louise; Harper, Hester Mae; Harris, Frances K.; Harris, Laura; Harrison, Rora Viola; Harshaw, Georgie; Holliday, Mable; Holmes, Lilla; Holt, Joceleste; Hunter, Florence; Hunter, Lade; Hurshey, Katherine; Irvins, Lutcher Frances.

MAY 1 - 1941

Jackson, Alma; Jackson, Dora Lee; Jackson, Juanita Joan; Jackson, Lenard Wayman; Jewell, Mattie; Johnson, Lucille; Jones, Elizabeth; Jones, Ida Mae; Jones, Minnie; Kemp, Julia; King, Sara; Kleckley, Ruth Mae; Kyles, Vernetta; Kyles, Vernita; Lewis, Susie; Lagon, Minerva.

McCrimmon, Vera; McFarland, Willie Mae; McRae, Lutrell; Madison, Janie Margaret; Marzette, Willie; Maxey, Marie; Miller, Mary Edna; Miller, Oliva; Mitchell, Roberta; Moore, Ruth E.; Moorman, Viola Gist; Mosely, Bertha; Mosely Willie Bell; Moye, Luteaoue: Murray, Cynthia Marie: Murray, Edythe.

Owens, Annie; Owensby, Barbara; Patillo, Julia; Patterson, Ethel Pearson, Odessa Geneva; Peek Magnolia; Perry, Virginia Juanita; Peters, Ruby Jean; Pinson, Annella; Porter, Myrtle Mae; Reid Katherine; Roberts, Anna Carrie; Robinson, Alice Elizabeth; Robinson, Irene; Roundtree, Lillie Mae.

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Scott, Blonnie Mae; Scott, Lillian; Sherman, Mary Walden; Siler, Hannah; Sims, Miriam Early; Smith, Edith; Smith, Elizabeth M.; Smith, Juanita Louise; Smith, Ollie Mae; Smith, Willie Pearl; Solomon, Daisy; Spivey, Mary; Stephens, Lelia; Stovall, Winifred; Strong, Vada Lee; Thompson, Helen; Tillman, Ruth.

Travis, Cassie; Veal, Melissa; Walker, Agnes; Walker, Elizabeth; White, Theodora; Wiggins, Frances; Williams, Bettye Mae; Williams, Effie Mae; Wilson, Rosetta; Young, Claudia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Brotherhood Head Visits Campus Of Morehouse College

MAY 1 1 1941

In one of the most dynamic addresses ever delivered from the rostrum of Sale Hall Chapel, Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, predicted to come in this generation "some of the most profound transformations in our economic and social life that have ever been witnessed in the modern world. Changes are taking place that are so vast, the students were told, that unless we are able to adapt ourselves to them crystallization will set in that will prevent us from ever taking our place in the new economy."

"No longer can the Negro depend on outside agencies" the speaker declared, "as philanthropic foundations are drying up and the good people who were concerned about humanity are not existing as they once did." A great challenge to the young Negro of today as described by Mr. Randolph is in the organization of the power of the masses. "Get tools of information and learn how to analyze problems" he told the students. "develop power, intelligence, courage, and the will to do and go out into the masses and place your genius into industry. Organize cooperatives upon the farms consumer cooperatives in cities, trade unions, tenant farmer organizations, develop mass movements in order to place power where it might be of greatest advantage to the group, for in this area is the new statesmanship among Negro people" Rewards might not come in terms of money, Mr. Randolph said, but in the higher terms of service to the race and the nation.

MAY 1 1 1941

The speaker is a former lecturer at the Rand School of Social Sciences in New York. He is one of the most able leaders in labor circles today and was in Atlanta this week to hold conferences with members of organized labor. He is the editor of "The Black Worker" a labor journal, and author of "Terms of Peace and Darker Races" and the "Truth About Lynching."

Accompanying Mr. Randolph to Morehouse College was Mr. Milton Webster, first vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Chairman of its international executive council. He spoke challengingly to the Morehouse students about the work of the Brotherhood, stating that the efforts of this organization show that progress can be made on the industrial front. More Negroes are hired by the Pullman Company than any other organization, he stated, and the problems this company faces in personnel are used as examples by other industrialists the country over that hire Negro help. The porter is a vital factor in the sale of service, he informed the students, and this is really what the Company exists to sell. Although we have professional men and business men, the masses of Negroes for a long time to come will be workers, and if the business man is to be successfully he observed, it will be because he does business with successful workers. Since the working people are the foundation of the Negro race, we cannot make much progress unless this foundation is built on a solid rock he said. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has opened up a way to show Negroes what can be done the speaker concluded, with a result that workers

MAY 1 1941

have definite hours with pay for overtime, and now the Negro can get proper recognition regardless of whether he is located in the North or South.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
May 8, 1941

A number of prominent people in educational and political circles are expected to be present when Governor Eugene Talmadge comes to the Fort Valley State College to deliver the principal address at a memorial service in honor of the late William Merida Hubbard, founder and long-time president of the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, now merged with the Negro college here.

The exercises will be held in the college auditorium, and Dr. H. M. Bond, president of the school states that ample accommodations will be provided for all white people who will come. The program will begin at 2:30 o'clock.

The circumstances surrounding the Governor's visit are of interest. Early in February, knowing that the venerable educator was in feeble health, and wishing to make a gesture to him in recognition of long years of service in Forsyth, Governor Talmadge agreed to be the honor guest at the services originally scheduled to be a celebration. After the death of Professor Hubbard, who unfortunately did not live to see this crowning recognition, the program was made a memorial service.

The deceased educator was acquainted with most of the men who stood high in Georgia public life during the past several decades, and was well liked by them. Hoke Smtih, Tom Watson and others were his friends and recognized him as such.

The memorial service will be concluded with the dedication of the recently erected farm self-support units, built by students, in honor of the deceased educator.

Motorcade to Escort the Governor

A motorcade will form in the center of town to accompany the Governor out to the school. All persons with cars who desire to join the motorcade are requested to communicate with Chief of Police G. W. Cochran, who will have charge of these arrangements.

Governor Talmadge will be the guest of A. J. Evans and Geo. B. Culpepper, Jr., while here, and will be entertained at luncheon at the home of Mr. Evans.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
May 10, 1941

TALMADGE LAUDS NEGRO EDUCATOR

FORT VALLEY, Ga., May 10.—(AP)—The late William Merida Hubbard, Georgia negro educator, was described by Governor Eugene Talmadge as a man of sincerity and simplicity.

The governor, speaking yesterday at a memorial service for Hubbard, founder of the old State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth and for 40 years its president, said that negroes "show the values and true dignity of labor."

Hubbard's work, the governor said, had contributed to the advancement of education in Georgia.

Hubbard was born at Irwinton of slave parents. He was educated at Ballard Academy in Macon and Fisk University at Nashville. On completing his education, he settled in Forsyth where he opened a school with four students in a church basement. Twenty years later his school had prospered and was made a state institution and was moved here in 1939.

Chattanooga Tenn Even. Time
Apr 28, 1941

Rural Problems Of Negro Studied

Georgia Community Center Opens Talks

Special to The Evening Times.

SPARTA, Ga., April 28 (AP).—A new approach to solution of Negro farm problems — the "fireside chat" — attracted planters from eight southern states to the initial session at Log Cabin center.

The center is a Negro community where problems are studied and coped with first hand, instead of on paper or in forum discussions.

The initial "fireside chat" was called by the federal farm security administration, a three-day meeting directed by Giles A. Hubert, senior specialist of the FSA. States represented were Georgia, the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Basic topics included erosion, forestry, co-operative marketing and agricultural co-operation. Theme of the sessions was the problem of how to improve economic and social conditions of the south's Negro farm population. Leaders reported "a general feeling that a more realistic approach to the solution of some of the difficulties confronting rural Negroes must be developed in our colleges."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro's Future With Labor Class, Dr. Mordecai Johnson Tells Grads

Says Last Ten Years Have Been Darkest in Negro's History

MAY 30 1941

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Pointing out hopeful signs in this, "The darkest period of Negro life in America," Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University captivated a record-breaking commencement audience at LeMoyne College Tuesday afternoon of this week in the closing exercises of that seventy-one year old institution.

Altho evening shadows had begun to fall before the end of his memorable address, indicating an unusually lengthy program as compared with previous years, the crowd remained, almost to a person, to catch every word of this noted orator, and head of the race's largest educational institution in the country.

Dr. Johnson, in a recapitulation of three periods in the life of the Negro, said that the greatest contribution made to the freedman following emancipation was the establishment of such schools as Fisk, Howard University, Talladega and LeMoyne by the American Missionary Association, and other institutions of learning by similar Christian organizations interested in emancipating the mind as well as the physical being of the Negro.

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"The most hopeful period was during and shortly after the first World War," the speaker averred. It was a period in which Negroes in masses began to migrate from the South to the North. . . when great values were placed upon his labor, and he made tremendous strides in many avenues of useful endeavors. He appraised the last ten years as the darkest period.

Jobs once regarded traditionally Negro jobs were thrown into the open market for anyone to make a bid for. When conditions became precarious in the North. . . employment limited. . . and the Negro began to lose his earnings, homes, and his material gains of many years, he looked back to the South for salvation. Many return only to find that the Southern white man had not only learned to wait tables, run elevators and do other domestic chores, but were clamoring for these jobs that the Negro over the years had taken for granted were his.

Declaring that the present period was one of general pessimism among Negroes in the North and South, Dr. Johnson added that there were hopeful signs to indicate that these conditions of economic distress were only temporary and not an incurable economic disease.

He paid tribute to the present administration for its broad, social program to raise human values to an even higher standard than the pre-depression period. Trends in this direction are accreditable not merely to any one section of the country but to a United America, Dr. Johnson asserted.

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The future of the Negro, he stated, was bound up with the laboring classes of America. "There are only about 40,000 Negro college graduates in this country," the speaker said. "Not enough to support all the Negro churches in America."

"We are beginning to think as laboring people," he declared, and added that the South is coming around to the viewpoint that the great reservoir of Negro labor must be treated with the same consideration of the white group if the South is to progress in comparison with other sections of the country.

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Following his address Miss L. E. Campbell, teacher at Booker T. Washington high school, presented Dr. Johnson with a traveling bag on behalf of Memphis city teachers for his outstanding success in the field of education. Dr. Johnson, in response, said that was "the most unexpected diploma" that he had ever received. A native of Paris, Tennessee, a few miles from Memphis, Dr. Johnson had spent many years of his early manhood in this city, and studied at Howe Institute under Dr. T. O. Fuller, pastor of First Baptist Church, and former president Howe.

Degrees were conferred upon the fifty-five seniors by C. Arthur Bruce, chairman of the Board of Trustees. Dr. H. C. Hamilton, retiring Dean of LeMoyne, presented the class to Mr. Bruce. President Fred A. Brownlee, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon the previous Sunday, gave each graduate a copy of "Fearless Advocate," a book penned by Miss Margaret McCulloch, former LeMoyne history teacher, on the life of Dr. Julius LeMoyne, for whom the institution was named. Each year a character-building book is given to members of the graduating class.

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The LeMoyne chorus under direction of Prof. J. A. Whittaker, head of the music department, rendered music for the occasion. Rev. Alfred Loaring-Clark, Rector of St. John's Episcopal church, gave the invocation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As 2 New Farm Coop Units Were Dedicated

MAY 13 1941

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia is shown at extreme right during the dedicatory exercises Friday of two new farm cooperative home units at Fort Valley State Teachers College. Dr. Horace Mann Bond, progressive young president of the institution, is seen standing at left. The exercises followed service memorializing the late William M. Hubbard, founder and president-emeritus of Forsyth State Teachers College and was largely attended by Georgians from all sections of the state. (ANP Staff Photo.)

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Fort Valley Ceremonies Honor Negro

MAY 10 1941

FORT VALLEY, [AP] — Governor Eugene Talmadge paid tribute Friday to the late William Merida Hubbard, Georgia Negro educator, as a man of sincerity and simplicity who always honored his obligations.

The chief executive spoke at memorial services for Hubbard, who founded the old State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth as one of the state's first Negro colleges, and served as its president 40 years.

Attorney George B. Culpepper of Fort Valley introduced Talmadge as "a man who kept the common touch."

Talmadge said that Negroes "show the values and true dignity of labor."

MAY 10 1941

He told of an instance in which Hubbard endorsed a note that proved to be worthless and then "paid the note in full before its maturity."

He said Hubbard's work had contributed to the advancement of education in Georgia and added that more persons of his type were needed.

The student-built co-operative farm houses were dedicated in Hubbard's name and the governor said he was "gratified to see so practical a venture taking shape." In these units, men students are living co-operatively at a cost of $7 each per month.

Mayor C. A. Riley of Fort Valley and the city and county boards of education formed a motorcade escorting the governor to the campus. Others on the program were Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the University System of Georgia, Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon, and State Regent Lucien P. Goodrich of Griffin.

MAY 10 1941

Hubbard was born at Irwinton of slave parentage. He attended Ballard Academy at Macon, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Cornell.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro College Founder To Be Honored Today

MAY 9 - 1941

Governor, Others To Pay Tribute to Late W. M. Hubbard.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., May 8.—(AP)—White and Negro Georgians will join in tribute here tomorrow to the late William M. Hubbard, founder and president of the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, with Governor Talmadge as principal speaker.

The Governor had promised some months ago to address a service planned for Hubbard before his death. The talk was not delivered because Hubbard died March 21, and the celebration was advanced to Friday and changed into memorial services.

Hubbard made friends among white and Negro citizens of Georgia through 40 years as an educator. He counted the late Hoke Smith and Tom Watson among them.

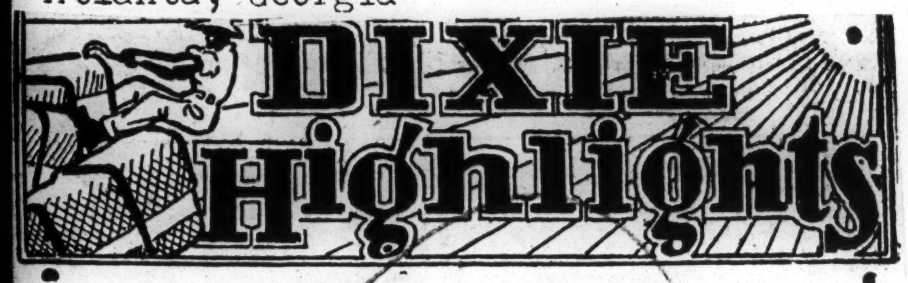
MAY 9 - 1941

One feature of tomorrow's service will be the dedication of the two farm houses built by students and operated by them as self-supporting projects. The students finance the work by raising poultry and gardens.

Besides being a widely known educator, Hubbard also was a photographer and served many of the prominent white families of the state. Talmadge, his father and mother became interested in Hubbard's work and the Governor contributed to the Forsyth school before it was taken over by the State Board of Regents.

Dr. Aquilla Chamlee, former president of Bessie Tift College, and George B. Culpepper Jr., of Fort Valley, also have accepted invitations to speak.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

MAY 11 1941

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — The old gentleman stood with his hat lifted, a wide grin on his wrinkled face, when Governor Talmadge and his party drove upon the campus of Fort Valley State College last Friday.

"Old Gene is okeh," the elderly gent said as the chief executive's car moved down the winding drive. "Of course, I never liked some of the things he said on the radio about our folks when he was campaigning for office, but I guess he made those remarks to keep the other fellow from getting too many votes."

The old Georgian shuffled off at a slow pace, hoping to reach the auditorium and get a back seat by the time the Governor started his speech.

"I like coming around this place," he said. "It's beautiful to me. All of these stately buildings encircling a big island of green grass. The pretty girls and young men moving about, laughing and talking as if they'd never heard of Hitler's European nightmare."

He walked on punching holes in the earth with his ancient walkingstick. Now and then he would wipe tobacco juice from the corners of his mouth.

MAY 1 1 1941

"You know," he said, "me and Mr. Henry Hunt were good pals. He was a perfect gentleman and he really loved this place. I watched him as he planned this school and then I watched it grow under his fine leadership. He was a good man and a handsome fellow in his young days. Tell you the truth, he reminded me of a South American land owner. He really made a grand picture walking over these grounds with his long legs."

The old man was taking his time, shuffling over to the auditorium to hear ole Gene.

MAY 1 1 1941

"This fellow, Mr. Horace Bond, is a fine gentleman too" the talkative old man went on. "He's really made this school a good president since Dr. Hunt passed. He's putting Fort Valley State College on the map. He's a man with ideas and knows how to put them to good use. They tell me Fort Valley is rating with the bigger colleges now."

The old man was at his destination. He took out a blanket-sized handkerchief and wiped the perspiration and dust from his face. Then he said:

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pays High Tribute To Hubbard

MAY 10 1941

Governor Is Heard at Ft. Valley College

By CLIFF MACKAY
(World Managing Editor)

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Serving as a rebuke to those industrialists who arbitrarily refuse to employ Negro workers in the nation's defense industries, Governor Eugene Talmage Friday strongly praised black labor "as the best in the world."

MAY 10 1941

Georgia's Chief Executive was appearing as principal speaker during the first annual observance of William M. Hubbard Memorial Day, honoring the memory of the late founder and president-emeritus of the State Teachers and Argicultural College at Forsyth.

Frowning on those who seek to belittle the ability of Negro workers, the governor asserted that laborers of no other race possess the "patience, strength and endurance" of the Negro and that "their sweat and toil has contributed as much as any others to the development of Georgia into a great state".

During the course of his address Governor Talmadge recalled his personal acquaintance with Professor Hubbard whom he praised as "earnest, tender, reserved" and possessing with it all a determination to help his people, especially the children that were in his care.

He remembered Mr. Hubbard as a man who was meticulously strict in meeting his obligations, declaring that was one trait all who were within the range of his voice might well follow.

PRAISES NEGROES

"Even if you do make a bad deal, do not fail to live up to it," he asserted. "Go through with it. It will be a good lesson. It will teach you to be more careful and use better judgment on your next trade".

MAY 10 1941

The Governor expressed pride in the "strides in education that Negroes have made in Georgia," declaring that it was his fond desire to "see the colored people of the state grow and flourish."

In closing, the Georgia Executive admonished his hearers to return to the influence of the church declaring that the "only answer to the present ills that afflict the world can be found in the christian way".

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College served as master of ceremonies. The Governor was introduced by Attorney George B Culpepper, Jr., while 11-year old Joseph Solomon read the scripture.

Chancellor S. V. Sanford, during brief remarks, highly praised the singing of the Fort Valley choir under the direction of Edgar Rogie Clark. In closing he told his hearers that "We should appreciate that it is a great thing to live under the stars and stripes emblematic of the eternal truths".

Other speakers were Chancellor PGaee xssvrtp 9999 9 8.. .... Lucien P. Goodrich of the University system of Georgia and A. J. Evans Fort Valley businessman.

The Invocation was offered by Dr. Acquilla Chamlee, president-emeritus of Bessie Tifty College and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. V. A. Edwards, Religious Extension worker of Forsyth.

MAY 10 1941

Following the chapel services a brief dedicatory exercise was held at the two recently completed farm cooperative units which bear the name of W M. Hubbard.

Governor Talmadge spoke briefly at the services praising the idea behind the development of the farm units declaring it was the type of thing that "More of our white and colored people must go back to" The Rev. T. J. Crawford, Sunday School Missionary of Fort Valley, offered the dedicatory prayer.

1941

"Lemme go in here and hear what the chief is going to say. I got a hunch it's going to be good."

The old man's hunch was right, because Governor Talmadge came out with some strong words.

The executive denounced those industrialists who refuse to employ Negroes in the nation's defense industries. He frowned on those who belittle the ability of Negro workers. He called Negro labor "the best in the world."

MAY 1 1 1941

He paid high tribute to colored Georgians, especially the late Prof. William M. Hubbard, in whose memory he was speaking.

The Governor's speech in Fort Valley will be broken down by critics who possess that habit of trying to determine whether or not the speaker spoke sincerely.

It is possible that Mr. Talmadge was sincere in what he said because politicians usually don't care for their white friend and supporters to know of their interracial doings.

Colored and white newspaper agencies sent the Governor's speech over the State Friday afternoon. And old Gene knew about it, too.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

State's Eleven Colleges To Turn Out 449

Record Shows 3,063 Enrolled During Past Years

MAY 3 1 1941

Within the next few days the eleven Negro colleges of Georgia will graduate 449 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The degrees to be conferred will be Bachelor of Arts 217, Bachelor of Science 131, Bachelor of Divinity 13, Master of Arts 52, Master of Science 13, Master of Social Work 23. In addition 75 students will receive diplomas for special work in agriculture, home economics and education.

During the year these eleven colleges enrolled 1,454 men and 2,149 women, a total of 3,063. Contrasted with a Negro college enrollment in the state of only 1,224 reported by a government survey in 1926, the current figure represents a gain of nearly 200 per cent in the intervening fifteen years.

By colleges, the statistics for the current year are as follows:

College	Enrollment	Graduates
Atlanta Sch. Soc. Work	113	23
Atlanta University	155	65
Clark College, Atlanta ..	399	49
Ft. Valley State College	324	21
Gam'on Th. Sem., Atlanta	65	12
Ga. Normal Col., Albany	284	
Ga. State Col., Savannah	618	75
Morris Br'n Col., Atlanta	636	58
Morehouse Col., Atlanta	358	59
Paine College, Augusta ..	249	28
Spelman Col., Atlanta ..	402	59

MAY 3 1 1941

In the 109 Negro colleges in the entire country the survey revealed an enrollment of 45,876, of whom 5,064 will receive degrees this commencement. In 1926, according to the government survey, there were only 79 Negro colleges, with an enrollment of 17,506.

18b-1941

GEORGIA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA HONORS APEX HEAD WITH PAINTING

While in Atlanta, Ga., attending the commencement exercises of the Apex Beauty college, at which Col. Roscoe Simmons of Chicago made the principal address, Mme. Sara S. Washington, founder and president of the Apex Manufacturing company, was presented with a beautiful painting of herself by the College Alumni Asociation, in honor of her genius as a lone builder of a great international business which boasts of having more than 35,000 successful agents scattered throughout the Americas and many foreign countries. Many Atlanta prominents attended the presentation and paid tribute to the madame for her contribution to the advancement of Atlanta business enterprise.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Beauty Business

Rev. John Clarence Wright

ABOUT TWO WEEKS ago, along with hundreds of other interested, if not to say thrilled, Atlantans, I witnessed the graduating exercises of our local Apex College of Beauty Culture. With academic "pomp and circumstances", some one hundred and forty women of varying ages, garbed in spotless white gowns and mortar board caps, marched proudly down the aisle of Big Bethel church to be addressed by Col. Roscoe Simmons, one of America's most noted platform speakers.

These women had completed a brief, but intensive, course in cultivating and preserving the assets of beauty, whether small or great, possessed by all women. They were being inducted into an ever-increasing army of experts whose business (or profession) is to make the world a more liveable place by making it easier and more inspiring to look at the men and women who are perennial actors in the drama of daily living.

WORK ESSENTIAL

That their work is at once essential and highly esteemed is evidence by the phenomenal progress and expansion over a period of a single generation of this "beauty business." It hos made individuals of the race wealthy, and given dignified and lucrative employment to thousands of others. It has, in some cases, miraculously transformed the women of our race. It would not be too much to say that these apostles of beauty have discovered the Negro to himself.

He has found that in addition to being a study race, capable of bearing almost unbelievable physical hardships and survice, he belongs to a race of rare physical charm and beauty-a race quick to sense and to make the most of personality assets of which it had been almost totally unaware.

Thus the candidates for certificates as beauticians as they proudly assembled for the plaudits of their friends and relatives the other night, were, whether they were conscious of it or not, missionaries in one of the most important areas of human service.

NOT A LUXURY

For beauty is not a luxury in whatever form it may be sought. Man has an instinctive longing for it, and God has provided him with the five senses through which its constant inflow will reach the soul. The more highly civilized a people, the more completely will utility be wed to beauty in all the products of his hand and bran. And even the savage in the bush finds himself moved by an urge to "paint the lily" in his personal adornment, and in his crude efforts to cheer, brighten and decorate the places where he resides.

So it is reassuring to see a great, emerging people like the Negro in America rating among his most successful and lucrative callings, the business of Beauty Culture. And we somehow believe that it is not to mere vanity that its marvelous growth and expansion can be attributed, but rather to the Negro's inherent love of beauty whether it is of form, color or sound.

We can only hope that a passion for beauty of thought and of action will hold just as compelling a place in his quest for the ideal. So we salute the growing numbers who are making the creation and preservation of beauty their life work. What higher, more exalted calling could be theirs for

"If you have spoken something beautiful,
Or touched the dead canvass to life,
Or made the cold stone to speak—
You who know the secret heart of beauty
If you have done one thing
That has made gentler the churlish world,
Though mankind pass you by
And feed and clothe you grudgingly—
Though the world starve you,
And God answer not your nightly prayers,
And you grow old hungering still at heart
And walk friendless in your way,
And lie down at last forgotten—
If all this befall you who have created beauty,
You shall still leave a bequest to the world
Greater than institutions and rules and commerce;
And by the immutable law of human heart
The God of the universe is your debtor
If you have made gentler the churlish world.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 4, 1941

Georgia Editors Say:

NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

(From The Valdosta Daily Times.)

Latest available figures indicate that during the school year just closing there were 200 per cent more Negro men and women in college in Georgia than in 1926. This is another proof of the progress that is being made by the Negro residents of Georgia in the matter of education.

In 1926 the Negro college enrollment in Georgia was only 1,224. During the past year there were 3,063 such students.

Within the next few days 11 Negro colleges in the state will graduate 449 Negro men and women. The degrees to be conferred include bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of divinity, master of arts, master of science and master of social work. In addition, there will be a number who will receive diplomas for special work in agriculture, home economics and education.

This increase in Negro college enrollment is an encouraging sign. It means that the colored people of the state are giving more time and attention to higher education and this is certain to work for a better and more enlightened citizenship.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 29, 1941

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Is Speaker Today at Georgia State

DR. JOSEPH W. HOLLEY,
President Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany.

STATE COLLEGE HAVING EXERCISES

COMMENCEMENT TODAY

Dr. J. W. Holley Speaking at Fiftieth Program

The fiftieth commencement exercises will take place at the Georgia State College today at 11 o'clock in Meldrim Auditorium. Approximately eighty candidates for graduation who have completed the four-year course of study in the fields of agriculture, home economics, elementary education, and secondary education, will have degrees conferred upon them. Trade certificates will also be awarded to ten candidates who have completed the course of study in carpentry, painting, shoe repairing and auto mechanics.

The speaker for the occasion will be Dr. Joseph Winthrop Holley, A. B., A. M., S. T. B., D. D., LL. D., president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany. Dr. Holley received his education at Revere Lay College, Revere, Mass.; Philips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., and Lincoln University College and Seminary. After completing his education in 1902, he came to Georgia where he served as pastor of the Washington Avenue Church at Macon, and established the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute at Albany, about 100 miles south of Macon. This training school has evolved into the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, and now has an enrollment of approximately 300 students and a plant valued at about $500,000.

Dr. Holley is a noted churchman, and has represented the church at various religious conferences throughout the world. He was commissioned by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church of America to attend an international conference in the Belgian Congo, Africa, and to visit and investigate the mission stations of the Presbyterian Church in West Africa. He commissioned and attended the North American Conference on Foreign Missions held in Detroit in 1928. Dr. Holley is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He is well known throughout religious and educational circles in Georgia and the South.

Following is the program for the service today:

Processional, March from Tanhauser (Wagner), Addie Seales, George Wilkerson.

Hymn, Holy, Holy, Holy, audience.

Invocation, Rev. A. E. Peacock.

Spiritual, Rockin' Jerusalem (Work).

Anthem—Let Their Celestial Concerts All Unite (Handel), mixed chorus.

Spiritual—Great Day, audience.

Commencement address, Dr. J. W. Holley, president, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany.

Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah" (Handel), mixed chorus.

Presentation of certificates and diplomas.

Conferring of degrees.

Announcements.

Hymn—God Be With You, audience.

Benediction.

The following are the year's awards:

Soil conservation awards: First honors, Clarence L. Wood; second honors, Benjamin F. Lewis. Highest ranking senior, Gladys Porter. Best all-around athlete, gold football, John Myles. Most valuable football player, gold football, Lougene Williams. Best all-around business student, S. White. Best all-around H. E. student, Annie R. Washington. Best all-around agricultural student (subscription to Savannah Morning News), William Richie.

Oratory: First honors, William Richie; second honors, Louise Porter.

Spelling: First honors, Nora Lee Bostic; second honors, Earlyne Reeves.

Music: First honors, George Wilkerson; second honors, Addie L. Seales.

Ada Roberts' Prize in Rural Education: Alma Ruth Butts.

Proficiency in shorthand, Roberta Robinson. Proficiency in clothing Anne T. Hudson. Proficiency in foods, Ruth Ward.

Awards in agriculture: Poultry, James Saxon. Horticulture, Henry Ladd. Farm practice, Augustus McGriff. Animal husbandry, Harold Grier. Farm shop, William Griffin.

Awards in trades: Painting, James Hughes. Auto-mechanics, Edward White. Shoe repairing, Earl Donaldson. Applied electricity, Claude Mitchell. Brickmasonry, Luke Jackson. Laundering, Helen Davis. Carpentry, Ulysses Jackson.

Best kept rooms: Boggs Hall, Julia Jackson, Winnie Carswell. Camilla Hubert Hall, Nina Ruth Hubert, Lavonia Hammond. Hill Hall, Charles Thompson, Albert Thompson, Walter Dawkins, Homer Allen, Jr., Arthur Smith.

Donors of special prizes: James P. Davis, soil conservation awards; F. R. Spencer, most valuable football player; Wesley Myers, best all-around athlete; subscription to Savannah Morning News, best all-around agricultural student; T. N. Roberts, Roberts' prize in rural education; C. W. DuVaul, oratory.

Contributions to scholarship fund: H. D. Pollard, $15; B. J. James, $5; Alexander Grocery Company, $15; Georgia State College faculty, $23; New York alumni, $15.

Tuberculosis Association essay contest: First honor, Gladys Porter and Eunie K. Nails; seconod honors, Anne Talley Hudson; honorable mention, Tiny Maude Seay.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 5, 1941

Spelman Class Hears Address By MacLean

College Women Must Work for Nation, He Says.

American college women must carry on the work begun by other organizations in the interest of the welfare of the nation, Dr. Malcolm Shaw MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, told the graduating class at Spelman College yesterday.

Warned of the dangers ahead, Dr. MacLean pointed out to the senior class that by organized thought, planning and effort, "war can be stopped by joining together and demanding a world union, a world police force and a world court so as to make it impossible for a bully to tear loose again."

President MacLean was introduced by President Florence M. Read, of Spelman College, who also presented the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science degrees to the 64-member graduating class.

The Spelman College Glee Club and the college quartet furnished a program of music. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Daniel H. Stanton and prayer was offered by President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University. Rev. W. H. Bordors, of the Wheat Street Baptist church, read the Scriptures.

Albany, Ga., Herald
August 16, 1941

300 Teachers Graduate At Georgia Normal

Over 300 teachers received certificates at the commencement exercises of the summer session of the Georgia Normal College last night.

Dr. John Milton Smith of Fayetteville, N. C., delivered the commencement address. He has recently been elected professor of social sciences at Georgia Normal and will begin his work here in the fall. He is the fourth Doctor of Philosophy to be added to the school faculty.

Dr. J. W. Holley, president of the school, awarded the certificates.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Dubois Attends Cuban Conference

The second conference of the American National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation is being held in Havana this month. Practically all the nations of North and South America, Central America and the West Indies are represented.

Immediately following the second conference there will be held a Platica or series of discussions in which "numerous distinguished intellectuals from Europe and both the Americas will take part". The Platica will be held in the Hotel National for three days beginning November twenty-third.

Among the Americans invited to take part in the Platica is Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University and editor of PHYLON. The expenses of the trip are paid by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

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Colleges Listed.

Following are the colleges and number of graduates for the year:

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Constitution
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Fort Valley College To Hold Exercises

MAY 30 1941

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Student participation will mark the commencement exercises, as three members of the senior class will review papers prepared by President Trenholm, Mrs. Sara Fisher Brown, Jeanes supervisor of Coweta county, and Riago Martin, principal of the Center High school at Waycross.

The first class to receive bachelor's degrees from the Fort Valley College will number 28 seniors.

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Birmingham, Ala.

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Enrollment and graduates at Alabama colleges are: Miles Memorial, Birmingham, 321-40; Oakwood College, Huntsville, 160—0; Selma University, 93—1; State A. & M., Normal, 556—35; State Teachers College, Montgomery, 985—51; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, 340—0; Talladega College, 279—56; Tuskegee Institute, 1,422—134.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAMMON RECEIVES GIFT OF $50,000

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—Word has just come through Dr. M. S. Savage, secretary of the Board of Education for Negro Institutions of the Methodist church, of the gift of $50,000 to Gammon Theological Seminary, from the Henry Preiffer estate, to be added to the endowment fund. This is the largest single gift received by the Seminary since the gift of the Rev. Elijah Gammon, the founder of the Seminary, more than a half century ago.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Opportunities For Service, Johnson Says

JUN 4 - 1941

52 Get Degrees From Morehouse College Tuesday

There are plenty of opportunities for giving real service in the professions, President Mordecai Wyatt Johnson of Howard University, told the graduating class of Morehouse College yesterday at the 74th commencement exercises of this famed institution. On this occasion, 52 men received either the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science from President Benjamin E. Mays. The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred on John Wesley Lawlah, Morehouse, '25, medical director of Provident Hospital and recently elected to the deanship of the Howard University Medical School.

Giving the graduates some of the ideals which make for successful living, President Johnson, one of the most distinguished of Morehouse College alumni, declared there is a shortage of doctors, dentists, and other professional men in the isolated sections of the south, but no shortage of opportunities for men who want to get joy out of a big job. We must think of ourselves as workmen he said, and realize that the greatest reward to come from people is not from their pockets, but in their trust and affection.

FIND CAUSE FOR SACRIFICE

The speaker pleaded with the young men to find a great cause to give their lives, declaring that any man who loves his cause will stick to it, and even though suffering exploitation, humiliation, or physical injury and death, the strength to suffer will be there. The supreme joy of a real man's existence is what goes on inside of him when he puts all that he has in a great cause, the graduates were told. Men of intelligence stand in need of something from the practice of their professions which money of the people cannot buy, and every man needs a cause big enough to gain his utter devotion and to give him the will to exercise all of his power freely.

Before closing his address, President Johnson paid tribute to the head of Morehouse College as exemplifying the qualities of the immortal leaders of Morehouse—Archer, Brawley, and Hope.

The morning exercises opened with the procession of Morehouse College faculty and graduates into Sale Hall Chapel. After the singing of the hymn, "These Shall Be" the invocation was delivered by Reverend Burgay L. Davis, pastor of the Liberty Baptist church. Just before the commencement address was delivered, the Men's Chorus sang "On the Sea" by Buck and immediately afterwards the congregation joined in singing the spiritual, "The Rock and the Mountains." Following a number by the Morehouse Quartet, "Remember Now Thy Creator" by Rhodes, prizes were awarded by President Mays. The J. B. Blayton Prize in Accounting went to Charles Edward Maxey, '42 and to Edward Earle Wells, '41. The Benjamin J. Brawley Literary Prize for creative writing, offered for the first time this year by the Class of 1920 went to William Albert Robinson, '44 for the best short story; and to Calvin Watson, '41 for the best poem. The Benjamin J. Brawley award for the highest record in English for four years also offered for the first time this year by Mrs. Margery Gillard of Birmingham, Alabama in memory of her brother, went to Calvin Watson. The Morehouse Auxiliary Prize of $12 to the most worthy and useful student, was awarded to Robert M. Preer of the Class of '41. The coveted Starks prize "The best man of Affairs", to the most helpful Christain gentleman was won by Frederick D. Funderburg, also of the Class of '41.

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After the degrees were conferred, the congregation joined in the singing of College Songs, and Benediction was pronounced by Reverend Anderson G. Davis, pastor, Beulah Baptist church. At the close of the services, the entire assemblage gathered at the grave of Dr. John Hope, for twenty-five years president of Morehouse, for a brief memorial service conducted by the alumni.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Bethune, Dr. MacLean Are Speakers

JUN 4 - 1941

Exercises Start 10 A. M. at Bethel, 10:30 at Spelman

Commencement exercises for seniors of Morris Brown and Spelman this morning will close out the 1941 edition of college graduation programs in Atlanta.

The MBC commencement is to be held at 10 a. m. in Big Bethel AME Church, while Spelman exercises will be conducted in Sisters Chapel starting at 10:30 a. m.

Expected to deliver the address to the Morris Brown seniors is Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune, prominent government official and president of Bethune-Cookman College.

According to an announcement made by Morris Brown officials, the honorary degree of doctor of law will be conferred on the commencement speaker.

MACLEAN AT SPELMAN

Dr. M. S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, will address the seniors of Spelman. More than 60 degrees will be conferred by Miss Florence Read, president of the college.

Morris Brown it is understood, will award the doctor of divinity degrees to the Rev. Charles S. Spivey of Ohio, and to the Rev. George Baber, of Detroit.

Yesterday at the Spelman morning chapel hour, a number of prizes and awards were made by President Read. The first and second essay prizes of $25 and $15, in the contest sponsored by the Georgia Tuberculosis Association open to college students throughout the state, were won by two Spelman students, Ruth Watson who received first prize and Doretha Williams who won second prize. The Chamberlin Scripture Reading Prize of $15 was awarded to Hilda Derrett, and the Lucy Hayes Scripture Recitation Prize for a similar amount went to Savannah Ivory. Two students in the biology classes, Anna Griffin and Annie Moore, who identified the largest number of birds this year, won subscriptions to Birdlore An award of $15 made by the American Bible Society to the student writing the best essay on The Bible and Interracial Good-will, went to Jean Warren, and Honorable Mention to Savannah Ivory. The Arnett Scholarship was awarded to Elizabeth Lipford, and the Lucy Upton Prize, awarded by the Spelman Graduates Club, went to Doretha Williams. The Jerome Award for creative work in any field was awarded this year to Dorothy Ateca, for her interpretation of the role of Mrs. Midget in Outward Bound; of Hagar in Mamba's Daughters; and of Helena Primus, in R. U. R. High honorable mention for this award went to Helen Nash for a piece of scientific research.

For the first time this year, Spelman College awarded the Eula L. Eagleson Prize, which will be given annually as a memorial to his wife by Dr. H. V. Eagleson of the Morehouse College faculty. The prize is to go to the senior who best exemplifies the spirit of love and devotion to Spelman College. It was won this year by Sadie Sims, president of the senior class.

Before the close of the Chapel exercises, Miss Alice Clement, a member of this year's graduating class, played an original organ composition, a Prelude in A Minor.

Students who will graduate with honor this morning are Adline Boyd, Katheryn Brown, Johnnie Mae Hines, Sadie Sims, Jennelsie Walden, Jean Warren, and Beverly Washington. One student, Penelope Bullock, will be graduated with highest honors.

On display at the morning exercises were two large colorful afghans for the British War Relief, which were knitted by members of the various classes.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Survey Shows 334 To Graduate in State

Atlanta, Ga., May 29—Within the next few days the twelve Negro colleges of South Carolina will graduate 334 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The degrees to be conferred will be Bachelor of Arts 206, Bachelor of Science 127, Bachelor of Theology 1.

During the year these twelve colleges enrolled 1391 men and 1924 women, a total of 3315. Contrasted with a Negro college enrollment in the state of only 688 reported by a government survey in 1926, the current figure represents a gain of nearly 400 per cent in the intervening fifteen years. By colleges, the statistics for the current year are as follows:

College	Enrollment	Graduates
Allen Univ., Columbia	381	42
Avery Charleston	79	
Benedict, Columbia	505	68
Bettis Acad. (approx.)	131	
Claflin, Orangeburg	218	35
Clinton Normal, R. Hill	70	
Coulter, Cheraw	69	
Friendship, Rock Hill	280	
Morris, Sumter	505	60
Seneca Junior, (approx.)	60	
State, Orangeburg	865	129
Voorhees, Denmark	152	

In the 109 Negro colleges in the entire country the survey revealed an enrollment of 45,876, of whom 5,064 will receive degrees this commencement. In 1926, according to the government survey, there were only 79 Negro colleges, with an enrollment of 17,506.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Professor Studies Clothes Colors For Negroes

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(ANP)—Negroes, because of their background in Africa and other countries have much more appreciation of certain colors than have other race groups. At the same time, they have not had sufficient education and training on how to select inexpensive fabrics and clothing of the right colors to make the most of their personalities.

So says Miss Ella M. Washington, professor of home economics at Georgia State college, who did research work on the subject while studying for her master's degree at Iowa university. Her study, "Clothing for Negro Women," is the only one of its kind on record in this country.

In it she calls attention to the fact that now while there is great need of saving for national defense, much can be accomplished by teaching Negroes how to conserve their income and at the same time dress more becomingly. In making up the color charts, 15 Negro students, men and women, at the university were used. All were of different color, ranging from very dark to very light.

It is proposed by Georgia State to establish in the division of home economics this course thus making it possible for students in all divisions of the college to profit by the same. President B. F. Hubert in speaking of this contribution in the field of home making and home industry for Negroes states that this is a very fertile but long-neglected field. Colored people in order to do their best in any industry should use their personalities to best advantage. They cannot do this unless they know how to dress well at little cost.

The state supervisor of home economics for Georgia, Miss Elizabeth Mayes, is tremendously interested in this whole field. It was at her suggestion as well as at the suggestion of President Hubert that this study was made. It is planned to put this study in book form so that it will be available to Negro boys and girls in all the schools of Georgia.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Teachers Urged to Aid Race

By The Associated Press.

ATHENS, Ga., July 12.—Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, director of the Association for the Improvement of Negro Country Life and president of the Georgia State College, today challenged Negro teachers to concentrate their efforts on "necessary subjects and bring about a radical change for better times in Georgia."

"Georgia teachers should pioneer in doing the things that they tell other people to do," he continued. "Every Negro teacher could envisage how he could get a spot of ground in some community and teach children and adults reading, writing and arithmetic and other necessary subjects as they relate to life about them."

Hubert said that in spite of many handicaps, "Negroes have succeeded in Georgia to a remarkable degree. There is opportunity for Negro youth everywhere one may look in rural Georgia. There is opportunity for technical and inspirational guidance in the improving of farm crops, the improvement of breeds of poultry, hogs, dairy and beef cattle. There is opportunity in organizing communities to co-operate in the buying of farm supplies and the selling of farm products."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Teachers Hold Institute

By The Associated Press.

LOG CABIN CENTER, Ga., July 15.—(AP)—Negro teachers today undertook the job of learning how to build rural community life to make it attractive to Negro youth, studying at the unique summer school here sponsored by the Georgia State College.

The school is in the center of a farming community where Negroes have made a living at farming all their lives. There is an eight-teacher rural high school here, a community church, a community center and a health center.

Summer work is arranged by H. T. Sampson, of Quitman. The classes are tied in with such meetings as the religious conference and ministers' institute sponsored by the State Baptist Convention and a ten-day clinic arranged by Dr. F. S. Belcher, president of the Negro state medical convention and local physicians.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 12, 1941

Rural Opportunity For Negroes Cited

ATHENS, Ga., July 12.—(AP)—Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, director of the Association for the Improvement of Negro Country Life and president of the Georgia State College, challenged Negro teachers in a speech here to concentrate their efforts on "necessary subjects and bring about a radical chance for better times in Georgia."

Hubert said that in spite of many handicaps "Negroes have succeeded in Georgia to a remarkable degree. There is opportunity for technical and inspirational guidance in the improving of farm crops, the improvement of breeds of poultry, hogs, dairy and beef cattle."

He said there are 7,000 Negro teachers in Georgia "entrusted with the responsibility and opportunity of guiding the youth of the 1,000,000 Negroes who make Georgia their home."

Butler, Ga., Herald
July 3, 1941

Appointment of H. M. Bond, president of the Ft. Valley State College for negroes to a subcommittee on education on the Joint Army and Navy committee on Welfare and recreation been announced by war department.

Savannah Ga. News
March 11, 1941

DR. BROWN HEARD AT STATE COLLEGE

Educator Urges Students to Best Efforts

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, prominent negro educator, addressed the students, teachers and friends of the Georgia State College at the chapel exercises yesterday. Dr. Brown was introduced to the group by Mamie George William, political clubwoman of Georgia.

From her forty years of experience, Dr. Brown feels that she has gained much from 1901 when she left Cambridge, Mass., to take up her work at the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C. There she found children who had come from the better class of negro families for preparation before entering college. These young folk were, in some instances, delinquent in culture, but notwithstanding this and other problems, Dr. Brown, with the greatest of patience brought about by an overwhelming interest in her people, continued to work, building up the Institute to the high standing maintained by it today.

Dr. Brown, in her talk, challenged the group to ask themselves the following questions:

"What is your name? Is your name kindness, honesty, scholarship, culture?

"Where are you from? Not literally your home, but from a home where you are properly taught how to behave. Your teachers can only judge you by your actions. Do you make everyone feel that your mother is a queen and your father a king? Do you give your teachers the impression that you come from a home where truth, beauty and kindness prevail?

"Why are you here? Are you here just to get your degree—thinking next year that you will be drawing a check? This should not be. You should be here for the purpose of preparing yourself for life.

"I want you girls and boys to vote—the government of the people, by the people and for the people gives you this right. Negroes must vote. You are the future of this race to which we belong. Some of you will take my place—some will take President Hubert's place. The opportunity that you have has been bought at a tremendous price. The rest is what you make it.

"Where are you going? Whether you come from the town or city, upon returning to your homes, you should endeavor to help the people in your community with group work, needed repairs and anything else that is needed, thus making your parents proud that you are securing a practical as well as theoretical education.

"I want every negro boy and girl to keep before him the fact that he is going somewhere and will be somebody. Like the bird, if we fly high, some day we will land in the promised land of light and freedom."

Dr. Brown also paid high tribute to President B. F. Hubert by calling attention to the fact that after securing his education in other sections of the country—Massachusetts State College, Harvard, Wisconsin and Minnesota—he returned to his native state to work among his people to help provide for them a finer type of living, and thus allow them to profit by his years of training and experience.

Monroe, Ga., News
March 11, 1941

NOTED NEGRO EDUCATOR TO DELIVER ADDRESS HERE NEXT SUNDAY

An organization of this city, and which in its lifetime of some three years, has done some very fine things toward relieving the poor an ddistressed, helping to finance various institutions, churches, etc., is to observe its third anniversary, and we have been informed that it will be held at the Walton county court house, starting promptly at 3:30, Eastern standard time, Sunday afternoon.

Fountain To Speak

The club feels very much complimented in that it has been able to engage the services of President W. A. Fountain, of Morris Brown College, one of the leading schools for negroes in not only the state, but in the nation. It is very likely that the speaker will be accompanied to the city by the famed quartet of his college. Having just returned from a tour in behalf of his school, he was unable to say, at a late hour yesterday, whether his singers would come or not. However, he indicated that they would.

Prominent Atlanta white people, men and women, are very glad to recommend to a Monroe audience this upstanding negro educator and insist that he be given a large hearing when he speaks here next Sunday afternoon.

Savannah Ga., News
March 23, 1941

GEORGIA STATE'S SUMMER SESSION

Pres. Hubert Announces Its Opening On June 9

The Georgia State College announces its twentieth annual summer session. Two sessions of the summer school will be held on the college campus. The first summer session will convene from June 9 through July 12, and the second session from July 14 through August 16. A second session will also be held at the Log Cabin Center near Sparta, Ga., from

July 14 through August 16. Registration fees and fees for board and lodging will approximate the cost of former years and will be most reasonable, thus giving teachers in every section of the state an opportunity to improve themselves for larger service. During the session at the college, a workshop for teachers of rural education will be held. During this time, experts in the field of education and representatives from the State Department of Education will address the special groups of teachers in this special course.

An effort will be made this year to offer to teachers a well-rounded and well-balanced program to meet the needs of teachers, individually and collectively. Prof. W. K. Payne, Dean of the College, will conduct the sessions at the college. Prof. H. T. Sampson, director of the Junior Division of the college, will conduct the session at Log Cabin Center.

The spring quarter began at the college March 17. Several new students registered, most of whom are teachers in service whose schools have closed or who have been granted leave of absence to continue their work at the college. Many of these teachers will remain for the summer session. The quarter will end on May 30.

Commencement week will be observed May 25-30. Commencement will take place on May 30. Baccalaureate exercises will be observed on May 25.

This evening at 8:30, President B. F. Hubert will be the special speaker at the Butler Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. C. H. Richmond is pastor. The college quartet under the direction of Elizabeth Adams, instructor of music at the college, will furnish the music for the services.

On April 7-9, President Hubert and various members of the college staff will attend a conference on secondary school study to be held at Atlanta University. This conference is being called by the director of the secondary school study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, Prof. W. A. Robinson. Among other things, the conference will attempt to restate the purposes of the study in the light of past experiences, and compare points of view from colleges and high schools in making plans for the future of the high schools.

During the week of April 25-27, the boys' and girls' Hi-Y Tri-Y conference will be held at the college. This conference will be conducted by Dr. H. W. Rohrer, state secretary for the Y. M. C. A., and will bring together boys and girls from all sections of Georgia for study in Christian education and living. Among the speakers to appear on the program during this conference will be Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Professor W. K. Payne who is studying at Chicago University this year, returned to the college campus during the spring vacation. While on the campus, he conferred wtih President Hubert and L. M. Lester of the State Department of Education relative to plans for the summer session. Professor Payne will return to the University of Chicago this week-end to complete his work there before assuming his regular duties at the college.

Savannah Ga. News
March 23, 1941

Emphasis Week at Georgia State College

During the coming week, the Georgia State College will observe its first annual co-operative emphasis week as one of its major campaigns in the field of education. This campaign in co-operation will begin today at the Sunday morning service with a message by Rev. E. O. S. Cleveland, pastor of St. John Baptist Church, who will speak at 9:45 on some phase of co-operation. At the vesper service this evening, President B. F. Hubert who conducted a class in consumers' co-operatives during the last quarter, will be the special speaker.

On Monday at the assembly hour, 11:30, Prof. J. R. Jenkins, director of the NYA project at Dorchester Academy, will deliver an address on "Co-operation Among the Fishermen of Nova Scotia". During the summer of 1939, Prof. Jenkins visited Nova Scotia to make a study of the co-operative movement, and is quite conversant with the activities carried on there in this field.

Wednesday, March 26 will be devoted to a panel discussion at 11:50 by a student group. This discussion will center around the general subject of "The Co-operative Movement". Students participating will be: Martina Hall leader; Albert Thompson, Wilbur Johnson, Milton Pugh, Vera Dowdell and Anne Hudson.

During this week, several upperclass students will visit the various classrooms, and about five minutes of the regular class periods will be devoted to talks on co-operation. Students taking a part in this phase of the campaign are: James Brannon, Roberta Robinson, Gladys Porter, Samuel Smith, John Floyd, Daniel Winston, Walter Williams, Alma Butts and Ruth Washington.

The chapel hour on Friday will be given over to a panel discussion by members of the faculty, and will embrace the general co-operative movement. Speakers for this group will be: A. C. Curtright, leader; H. E. Stone, J. O. Dobbs, M. B. Payne, C. F. Flipper, F. M. Staley, W. E. Griffin, A. H. Gordon, M. L. Simmons, D. L. Scott J. H. Gadson, M. A. Wright, and B F. Hubert This entire day will be observed as "College Co-op Shoppe Day" in an effort to boost the college co-operative store just outside of the college campus. Every student and teacher will be asked to make a purchase of some kind at the Co-op Shoppe on this day, at which time open house will be held at the Co-op Shoppe

On Friday evening, a joint meeting of the faculty men's club and the Campus Companions Women's Club, will be held to discuss credit unions for teachers. This meeting will close the observance of co-operative emphasis week at the college.

Other activities in which the Georgia State College Co-operative Association is interested, and will take an active part in, include the staging of an exhibit of pictures of the co-operative enterprise at the college, at the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association to be held in Augusta, April 10 and 11.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 30, 1941

Venerable Trustee To Visit Spelman On Anniversary

Attending the sixtieth anniversary of Spelman College Friday, April 11, will be the venerable Dr. E. R. Carter, trustee of Atlanta University and Morehouse College, and a significant figure in the advancement of education in the south.

Dr. Carter became pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in 1882, a year after Spelman was begun in the basement of his church. The school opened with an enrollment of 11 students, most of them women out of slavery. This term 384 young women, two-thirds of them boarders, are enrolled.

The Founders' Day program includes the annual Glee Club concert, decoration of memorial plaques, campus exercises, and formal exercises in Sisters' Chapel with President Felton G. Clark, of Southern University, as principal speaker.

Spelman was established by Sophie B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles, the former being its first, the latter its second president. Lucy Hale Tapley succeeded to the presidency in 1910, and the present president, Florence M. Read, has since been head of the institution.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIGH CHURCHMEN HONOR CLARK U. BENEFACTRESS

APR 12 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10—High dignitaries of the Methodist Church and educational world participated in the ceremonies and corner-stone laying of the new Clark College Sunday afternoon, here, when a crowd of several thousand people attended the ceremonies which were held at Warren Memorial Methodist Church, located on the property which will be the new home of the 72-year-old institution on Greenferry street, adjacent Atlanta University. Bishop Lorenzo H. King, resident Bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area, Atlanta, presided over the services held.

Mrs. Henry W. Pfeiffer, widow of a New England manufacturer, was the guest of honor at both the programs. Mrs. Pfeiffer, whose gift of $400,000 assisted greatly in moving Clark College from its location in South Atlanta to the new site adjoining Atlanta University was paid a glowing tribute by Former President M. S. Davate.

The student body alumni and friends of Clark paid a touching tribute to the generosity of Mrs. Pfeiffer when she was presented flowers and a Bible by the students and Mrs. M. S. Davage who presented Mrs. Pfeiffer with flowers.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 26, 1941

Matthews to Sing

The class of 1942 at Spelman College is sponsoring the appearance Thursday evening at 8 o'clock of Edward Matthews, baritone, who will sing in Sisters' Chapel, offering a highly attractive program. The singer, called "a great racial artist," has been heard frequently in radio.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

$50,000 Given To Gammon by Philanthropist

MAY 25 1941

Theological Seminary Receives Largest Gift in Its History.

MAY 25 1941

From a benefactor who has never seen the institution, Gammon Theological Seminary yesterday had received a gift of $50,000, the largest since its founding.

The announcement came from Dr. Willis J. King, president of the famous Methodist Negro school for training ministers, through Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the Board of Education for Negro Institutions of the Methodist church.

The donor was Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York, widow of the late perfume magnate, whose gifts to institutions in the south, including Clark University and the white orphanage at Cedartown, have run into millions.

The Pfeiffer gift will go into the school's endowment fund.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Ballard's Lincoln Drive Termed Most Successful

APR 2 1941

The Ballard School Lincoln Offering Drive, an anual effort to raise funds for the support of the school, was brought to a close Monday morning, with the classes and clubs reporting a total of $691.87, the largest amount ever raised from a similar effort in the history of the school.

The classes, clubs and individuals reporting are listed as follows: Office collections, $120.81; James A Colston, $164.30; 12th Class, sponsored by Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Ryan, $39.55; 11th Class, sponsored by Mr. Colston and Miss Jolly, $125.50; 9th Class, sponsored by Mr. Toney and Miss Jones, $62.11; 8th Class, sponsored by Miss Epps Tri-Hi-Y club sponsored by Mrs. L. H. Mounts. $4.55, and Beta Tri-Hi-Y club, sponsored by Mrs. F. S. Robinson, $13.45.

The following students raised amounts equal to and above $10 and will be entitled to the school pennant and an opportunity to appear on the Lincoln Offering picture which will be featured in the pictorial section of the Commencement issue of the Balladrite: Helen Johnson, $21; Palmira Braswell, $18; Neidra Shelley $14; Christine Barnes, $11.35 and Mary Helen Brannon, Helen Rozier, Elizabeth Williams and Geneva Evans $10 each.

APR 2 1941

Helen Johnson, a member of the Junior class, raised the highest amount of any other student in the school and will be entitled to have her name inscribed on the bronze plaque for Lincoln Offering winners.

The 10th class raised the largest amount of any class and will be feted with a Spring party on the school campus.

Tifton, Ga., Gazette
April 17, 1941

TO ADDRESS NEGRO YOUTH

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley State Teachers college, has accepted an invitation to addess the Youth Service club, an organization of negro youth, at seven o'clock, Monday evening, April 21st, at the Tift County Industrial School Mrs. Hazel D. Brantley, NYA area director, stated today.

The Youth Service club was organized in an effort of negro youth to provide for themselves a forum for the discussion of community problems. Dr. Bond, who received his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, has served as dean of Dillard university, and professor at Langston and Fiske universities. He is the author of several books including "Negro Education in Alabama", "The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order", and has been a contributor to several periodicals. Because Dr. Bond is an outstanding speaker the public is cordially invited to hear him.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Morehouse Prof. Elected To Alpha Kappa Delta

APR 27 1941

ATLANTA, Ga. — (Special)— Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse college, who is on leave for 1940-41 to work towards the Ph. D. degree at New York university, recently was elected to membership in the Gamma Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Delta National Honorary Sociology Fraternity.

During the month of April, Mr. Chivers will be in Washington to participate in the newly organized National Negro Business Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and also at Tuskegee institute to serve as a lecturer for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

APR 27 1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

First Fort Valley Class Will Graduate Four Year June 4

MAY 25 1941

FORT VALLEY, May 25 — A class of 20 persons will receive degrees at 10 o'clock at the Fort Valley State College, the first graduation class from the institution as a four-year college. Four of the graduates have Macon as their home address. They are James Hawes, of 1020 Ocmulgee street, Margaret M. Perdue of 105 Wise avenue, Georgia Pierce of 520 Broad street, and Jerome Lee Pinkston of 115 Sycamore street.

The senior class has been the center of a number of entertainments in their honor during the past two weeks. Scheduled highlights of the remainder of the commencement season include an entertainment for members of the graduating class at the home of President Horace M. Bond on May 28, the annual commencement play, Here Today, to be presented in the college auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Saturday, May 31; the baccalaureat sermon to be preached by Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, secretary of the Board of Education of the CME church at 4:30 p.m. June 1, and commencement exercises scheduled for the college auditorium for 10 a.m., June 4.

The commencement exercises will include a round table based on the theme, The Negro Teacher Faces the Present World Crisis. President H. Councill Trenholm of the Alabama State College at Montgomery will deliver the principal address with Mr. Riago Martin, principal of Center High school at Waycross, and Mrs. Sara Fisher Brown, Jeanes supervisor of Coweta county, other visiting participants.—H. M. Bond.

18b-1941
Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

GEORGIA

Fort Valley Teacher Awarded Scholarship to Smith College

Miss Lucile M. Baker, instructor in Education at the Fort Valley State College has been awarded a fellowship for study during the school year, 1941-42 at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Miss Baker's fellowship was granted by the Smith College on the basis of her academic record, personal characteristics, general adaptability and the professional experience of which the Fort Valley innovation was a part.

Students shown on the picture are left to right: Riche Dean Williams, Macon; James Willingham, Elberton; Donald Aronld, Fort Valley; Carl Davis, Fort Valley, Thelma Clowers, Macon; Esther West, Montezuma; James Hawes, Macon; Ida Adams, Thomasville; Bernice Porter, Montezuma, and Jestine Bradberry, Moultrie.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Fort Valley Memorial Honors Negro

MAY 9 - 1941

FORT VALLEY, [AP]—White and Negro Georgians will join in tribute Friday to the late William M. Hubbard, founder and president of the state teachers agricultural college at Forsyth, with Governor Eugene Talmadge as principal speaker.

The governor had promised some months ago to address a service planned for Hubbard before his death. The talk was not delivered because Hubbard died March 21, and the celebration was advanced to Friday and changed into memorial services.

Hubbard made friends among white and Negro citizens of Georgia through 40 years as an educator. He counted the late Hoke Smith and Tom Watson among them.

MAY 9 - 1941

One feature of Friday's service will be the dedication of the two farm houses built by students and operated by them as self-supporting projects. The students financed the work by raising poultry and gardens.

Besides being a widely-known educator, Hubbard also was a photographer and served many of the prominent white families of the state. Talmadge, his father and mother became interested in Hubbard's work and the governor contributed to the Forsyth school before it was taken over by the state board of regents.

Dr. Aquilla Chamlee, former president of Bessie Tift college, and George B. Culpepper Jr., of Fort Valley, also have accepted invitations to speak.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

The Best Labor

MAY 11 1941

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—It was the writer's good pleasure last Friday to sit in during the first annual services given under the sponsorship of Fort Valley State College memoralizing of the late William Merida Hubbard: truly one of the greats of not Negro education but education in Georgia.

Through the influence and appeal of Fort Valley's dynamic young president Dr. Horace Mann Bond, and the still living power of Professor Hubbard, the principal speaker on the program was Georgia's unusual chief executive, Governor Eugene Talmadge.

MACKAY

Many there are among our people, who, not knowing him, just as they did the late Huey Long, firmly and profoundly dislike Mr. Talmadge. And just as in the case of Huey Long, whom the Negroes of Louisiana, I have been told, really loved, so do the colored citizens of Mr. Talmadge's native McRae to hold him in like esteem.

SOUND THEORIES

MAY 11 1941

Whether you are among those who like or dislike our chief executive's blunt and uncompromising approach to various issues, certainly there were none who sat in the audience at Fort Valley College who could find any disagreement with the beliefs of policies he expounded during his address Friday.

For our trail-blazing governor with the boldness typical of his administration of state affairs spoke out his beliefs on a question so often approached in moot manner by many of our so-called white friends in position to do us good.

And that question was the very vital issue of Negro labor. For lo these many score years, the Southern white man has known the value, the loyalty, and the strength of Negro labor.

The first craftsmen of the South, history tells us, were Negroes, born into slavery, but whose native skill with tools drew the admiration of the world. Many were sent abroad during pre-Civil war days to study under the most skilled craftsmen of Europe, and on returning were the virtual builders of the South.

SKILLED BLACK FINGERS

Most of the beautiful wrought-iron work that is the very breath of picturesque New Orleans is the work of skilled black fingers. The genius of black hands with the trowel is still reflected even in those fading days Negro skilled workers in the South. For it is in these trades of bricklaying, plastering and cement finishing that Negro skilled workers now have the best chance.

MAY 11 1941

But back to Governor Talmadge. The governor answered in bold words the question that probably is now puzzling many an industrialist on whose desk

is piled high thousands of dollars worth of defense contracts, but in whose plant a black man is not even allowed to sweep the floor.

The problems becomes increasingly important to these industrialists in view of the recent letter sent out from the Office of Production Management by Mr. Sidney Hillman, who heads the labor division. And to follow this letter so the writer has heard, will come further efforts to integrate Negro workers in these plants. One committee has gone so far as to ask President Roosevelt to speak out on the matter.

MAY 11 1941

NEED HAVE NO FEAR

But, according to Governor Talmadge, these industrialists need have no fear of the productive abilities of black workers. "Negro labor," he said, speaking unqualifiedly, "is the best in the world." And continuing, he said, "None can equal colored men in performing a job with patience, strength and endurance. Any race should be proud of the record Negro workers have made."

That is the truth as all of us know. But getting a member of the opposite race, particularly in view from a just share of the jobs accruing in the press of all the nationwide efforts to bar black workers from the present defense effort, to admit it is something else.

And when the governor of the state of Georgia admits it, that is something that really should clinch the argument for all time to come.

To Governor Talmadge from this writer goes a vote of thanks. No doubt his forthright declaration in defense of the undemocratic stonewall which black workers face today whether it was designed to do it or not will have profound influence in helping solve the problem. This at least is our fond hope.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro College Founder Paid High Tribute

MAY 10 1941

Governor Talmadge Lauds Late W. M. Hubbard at Fort Valley.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., May 9.—(AP)—Governor Talmadge paid tribute today to the late William Merida Hubbard, Georgia Negro educator, as a man of sincerity and simplicity who always honored his obligations.

The chief executive spoke at memorial services for Hubbard, who founded the old State Teachers' and Agricultural College at Forsyth as one of the state's first Negro colleges, and served as its president 40 years.

Attorney George B. Culpepper, of Fort Valley, introduced Talmadge as "a man who kept the common touch."

Talmadge said that Negroes "show the values and true dignity of labor."

He told of an instance in which Hubbard indorsed a note that proved to be worthless and then "paid the note in full before its maturity."

MAY 10 1941

He said Hubbard's work had contributed to the advancement of education in Georgia and added that more persons of his type were needed.

Two student-built co-operative farm houses were dedicated in Hubbard's name and the Governor said he was "gratified to see so practical a venture taking shape." In these units, men students are living co-operatively at a cost of $7 each per month.

Mayor C. A. Riley, of Fort Valley, and the city and county boards of education formed a motorcade escorting the Governor to the campus. Others on the program were Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the University System of Georgia; Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon, and State Regent Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin.

Hubbard was born at Irwinton of slave parentage. He attended Ballard Academy at Macon and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and at Cornell.

Settling in Forsyth in 1902, he began a school with four students in a church basement, supplementing his income by photography. His pay as a teacher then was about $15 to $20 for the three months' term.

MAY 10 1941

Twenty years later his expanded school was made a state institution. In 1939 the college was moved to the Fort Valley school and Monroe county took over the old institution.

One of Hubbard's sons is continuing in educational work at Forsyth, a daughter is a physician in New York, and two othetr sons are in the legal profession and in business respectively in Philadelphia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"Negro Labor Is The Best In The World"

MAY 13 1941

"Negro labor is the best in the world," Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia told a large audience at Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., Friday afternoon during observance of the first annual William Merida Hubbard memorial day. Mr. Hubbard, one of Georgia's pioneer Negro educators, was founder and president-emeritus of Forsyth State Teachers College. A. J. Evans, Fort Valley businessman, is pictured at left, while Attorney George B. Culpepper, Jr., who introduced the governor, is seated at the state executive's right. (SNS Staff Photo by Mackay.)

18b-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Colleges Pauperized

MAR 14 1941

When one considers the three Negro colleges of the University System in comparison with what they were a few years ago he is inclined to comment on the remarkable progress and growth achieved. For example, the Georgia State College at Thunderbolt had only about sixteen or twenty students in the entire college department when the present president took over whereas today there are hundreds of young men and women in this college which is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Something similar has taken place at Albany and the new State College at Fort Valley is most certainly an improvement in every way over the former so-called college at Forsyth which it replaced in the system about two years ago. But compared with the progress and development achieved in other states of the South, not to mention the North, the state colleges for Negroes in Georgia are retrogressing: that is, they are progressing at a slower rate than the others and they started behind most of them. Also compared with the progress made by white units of the system in financial support and improvement the Negro units are relatively falling behind.

MAR 14 1941

THE NEGRO UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA ARE ALL INADEQUATELY HOUSED, INADEQUATELY E Q U I P P E D, INADEQUATELY HOUSED, INADEQUATELY QUIPPED, INADEQUATE. SUPPLIED WITH MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT AND THEIR STAFFS ARE OVERWORKED AND UNDERPAID. In brief, the Negro Colleges are rapidly being pauperized with the result that Georgia is failing to produce the Negro leadership essential for normal progress.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rites Are Imposing, Historic

FEB 21 1941

Saint Mark Pastor Thrills His Hearers

By ERIC ROBERTS, '32

Historic, solemn and impressive was sixty-ninth observance of Founder's Day at Clark College Thursday, February 19, before an appreciative audience in historic Crobman Chapel.

FEB 2

Historic because the school, in sixty-nine years ago as Clark University, now, due to the exigencies of modern educational concepts, becomes Clark College.

Solemn because Thursday's observance was last ever to be held at the South Atlanta premises, as the institution, leaving time worn buildings and familiar landscapes, moves to its new home in modern edifices adjacent Atlanta University come the fall. Impressive because under the impact of such far-reaching and singular implications, the words and greetings of every participant were fused with the hope of a new day, the memory of a glorious Clark past. Before key members of the District Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, visiting ministers attending the Ministerial Training Conference at Gammon, the Clark student body and many guests, the ceremonies unfolded under the guiding hand of Resi[illegible] the Atlantic coast area, Dr. Lorenzo H. King.

BISHOP KING'S

GEORGIA

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Y Work Added at A.U. School of Social Work

MAR 15 1941

ATLANTA—The Atlanta University School of Social Work has been requested by officials of the national board of the YMCA and of the Southern Area Council of the YMCA to become an official training center for YMCA workers, Forrester B. Washington, director of the social school, announced recently.

Several courses on YMCA history, administration and activities will be taught by the YMCA national, regional and local officials, including Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Lloyd R. Killam, Carleton Lee, E. B. DeFrantz, Ralph W. Bullock, William Mitchell, Major Campbell Johnson and others.

MAR 15 1941

Young men who complete the work at the social school will have the official approval of the YMCA for employment. Mr. Washington has emphasized that no part of the program of training for all occupational fields of social will be relinquished as this additional YMCA work is assumed.

INTRODUCTORY—

Serving as master of ceremonies and taking the platform after Reverends P. L. Inman and J. W. Thomas had led the hymn "How Firm a Foundation" and read the scripture, respectively, and supplemented by a fervent prayer from the lips of Dr. Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary President, Bishop King's discourse followed.

"Education is an evolutionary process," he declared, reminding that "Clark must not be judged by its short span as moulder of men and women—that time alone will vindicate its spirit, its objective and its motive."

The focal point of his remarks stemmed from a quotation by the famous English historian, H. G. Wells, who has written: "Civilization is a race between education and catestrophe." Dr. King recommended an amendment to this declaration and said: "Education is a race between Christian education and catastrophe." Adding that, "Christian education is fundamental to any concept of education—that accent on Christian feeling is a basis, a life philosophy.

In closing the Bishop, using an axiom from what he described as the "old book" said: "Except the Lord build the house, they build in vain who build it." His final words hinged on the Clark generations to come—those who drink at these fountains, I hope, may depart its halls with spiritual vision and spiritual stamina." That "The kingdom of God is the realm and rule of righteousness and the Clark ideal, the world ideal, is the building of men and women under the impact of these Christian institutions."

TWO GREETINGS

The Rev. J. W. Queen, district superintendent of the Atlanta district, next brought greetings from the conferences. Declaring that the Conferences and the college were now closer than ever, he vowed loyalty, the will to secrifice and whole-hearted support. In a direct commitment to the retiring President, Dr. M. S. Davage, he concluded: "We are with you, with the school—count on us."

A glowing greeting from the alumni was brought by Miss Mabel Brigham, '36. Expressing gratitude upon being honored in bringing a message for the Clark son and daughters "who paused here", her words were woven around choice quotations and excerpts. One of these were: "Destiny makes us brothers, we cannot live alone; the things we do to make others happy, often come back into our own."

Her conclusion, blended with the closing implications of the Clark alma mater, sent her to her seat under the sound of immense applause.

REV. RUMBLE'S ADDRESS

The main speaker, Rev. Lester Rumble, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church, Atlanta, adherred to the problems now confronting the young American college man in particular, the youth of America as a whole.

He discussed the chaotic state of the world today, "A confused, jittery old world beset by the judgment of history, or rather the judgment of God. We are now harvesting the sowings of ages now chronologically past."

He added, "Faith is the hope of things unseen. Youth, today, regarding the threat of war, says: Well, what's the use? Why should I prepare, study, study, study, when on tomorrow I may be in the army—why? The speaker implored; "In spite of what tomorrow may be—prepare for a useful life."

In conclusion he added, "I believe in world fellowship, in planetary civilization. In every lookout we should erect towers of goodwill and understanding in these times of darkness.

Under the direction of Prof. DeKoven Killingsworth, the Clark Philharmonic Society evoked favorable response from the audience It's rendition of Dawson's "Soon Ah Will Be Done" will live long in the memory of those present. This was the final feature of the day's program except for riotous applause and a round of congratulations from the retiring President, Dr. M. S. Davage. Then followed the Alma Mater.

After the benediction delivered by Rev. C. L. Johnson of Marietta Union Chapel, Marietta, Georgia, the guests departed. The Roll Call, involving Conference representatives in the various areas, was finished under the direction of Bishop King.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 23, 1941

NEGRO FARM AID

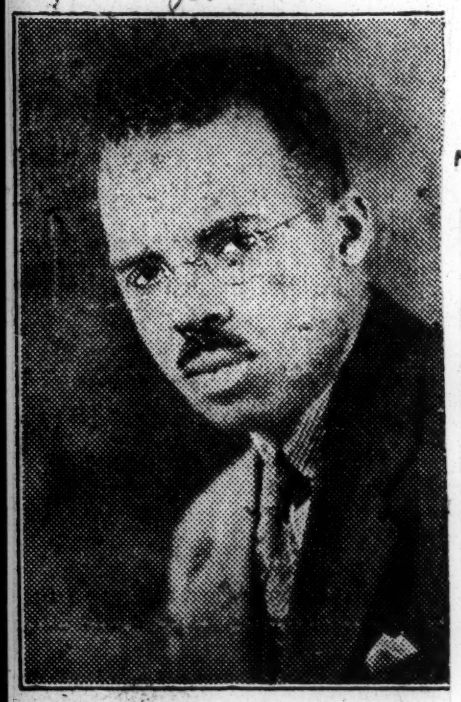
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., Feb. 22.—(AP)—Seeking methods to cooperate with the national defense program, the Georgia State College for Negroes has begun a series of courses to improve negro farming in the state. More than 50 county and home demonstration agents and several well-known negro farmers attended a one-week short course in agriculture here recently.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DR. IRA De A. REID CALLED TO CAPITAL

FEB 23 1941

done



WASHINGTON—D. C.—(ANP)—Conclusive evidence that all is not well with the social security setup is indicated by the fact that Dr. Ira DeA Reid has been called in for special duty with the department in its research division. Dr. Reid has been granted leave of absence from Atlanta University for the rest of the term in order to render service to the government at this particular time.

Asked, it is reported, to coordinate certain phases of the social security work as it relates to Negroes, Dr. Reid is facing several puzzling problems, concerning which he will not talk. It is certian, however that most of the work has to do with labor and wages, for the old age pension division is perhaps the only division which is straight as far as the Negro is concerned.

The entire department under Paul V. McNutt has been in a peculiar position since the introduction of the McAlpin case, which as yet has not been definitely settled.

FEB 23 1941

Realizing the uproar created in this instance, the administrator of the Federal Security agency, of which social security is a part, wants to be sure and careful in his procedures in the future concerning Negroes.

Criticism of all sorts was leveled at the security agency during this case and from all parts of the country came letters, editorials and articles on the McAlpin case.

Fitzgerald, Ga. Leader-Enterprise
February 20, 1941

New Negro Seminary School of Religion Begins Work Here

The Bryant Theological Seminary, new Negro Baptist School of religion, was formally opened last Monday.

The school is located at Fairview and is operated by the General Missionary Convention of Georgia, and is destined to be a great incentive to the negro ministers and religious workers, in preparing them for efficient service.

Opening exercises began last Monday at noon with many outstanding religious workers from throughout Georgia participting, the main address being given by Dr. A. W. Caraker, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cordele.

The trustees met Monday afternoon to complete plans for the operation of daily classes for the next three months, beginning this week.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 9, 1941

Scholarship Fund Given Atlanta University

A fund of $1,000 to found a scholarship for young colored women was bequeathed to Atlanta University by Charles Edward Russell, poet and publicist, who died in Washington, D. C., last month, executors of his estate announced Friday. Another such fund was left to Fisk University, and a collection of Shakespearean books, valued at $70,000, to St. Johnsbury Academy, in Vermont.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Heads New School

MAR 23 1941

MAR 23 1941

Dr. Eliza Atkinson Gleason, librarian at Talladega College, whose appointment as director of the new School of Library Service, scheduled to be opened at Atlanta University this fall, was announced by President Rufus E. Clement

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

ALA Fellow to Assume Duties September '41

MAR 29 1941

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Eliza Atkins Gleason, librarian at Talladega College, will head the new School of Library Service to open at Atlanta University in September, 1941, President Rufus E. Clement announced at the Library Conference held here, last week.

Dr. Gleason is among the leading specialists in library science in this country. She has been graduated from four universities, Fisk, Illinois, California and Chicago. with the degrees of A.B., B.S., M.S., and Ph. D., respectively. The doctorate was awarded last year by the University of Chicago.

MAR 29 1941

Her professional experience includes serving as assistant librarian and librarian at Louisville Municipal College; as reference librarian at Fisk University; and in her present capacity as librarian at Talladega College.

Held Fellowship

During her residence at the University of Chicago, Dr. Gleason was the holder of a fellowship from the American Library Association, the only member of her group ever to be given this honor. Her doctoral dissertation was entitled "Public Library Service for Negroes in the South." In making her study she visited prectically every public library facility for colored in the Southern States.

Dr. Gleason is the youngest of the well-known Atkins family of North Carolina. Her father was at one time president of Winston-Salem Teachers' College, and her brother is the present head of this institution.

MAR 29 1941

From Carnegie Grant

The Atlanta University School of Library Service was made possible by a grant of $150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. It will prepare persons for full-time positions in college and high school libraries and for places in the important and growing fields of public library service. The faculty will be made up of the best-trained and most successful librarians available.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Gleason To Head Library School At A. U.

MAR 23 1941

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DAVIS NAMED TO CHICAGO U. SUMMER STAFF

Will Teach In Field Of Human Developments At 1941 Classes

FEB 15 1941

The department of education of the University of Chicago last week appointed Allison Davis, staff member of the division on child development of the American Council on Education, to the faculty of the summer school for 1941. Mr. Davis will teach in the field of human development in the department of education during both summer sessions.

His recent book, "Children of Bondage," written in collaboration with Dr. John Dillard of Yale university, is a required text in the course on child development at Chicago this fall. The first printing was sold out in five months.

The book is a required or supplementary text in education or anthropology at Harvard, Yale Stanford, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, California, and several other institutions. A second printing is being made by the American Council on Education.

Through the use of intimate life-histories of Negro adolescents, this work dramatizes the struggle of the lower class and middle class Negro child to succeed in spite of color-caste handicaps.

It illustrates a point which has proved startling to the average white reader—the fact that the goals and behavior of the middle class Negro child are the same as those of the middle class white child. At the same time it furnishes the teacher and social worker with a method for analyzing the social motivation and culture of Negro children of different class environments.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. H. M. BOND IS CHICAGO 'U' SPEAKER

MAR 1 1941

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. (ANP)—Dr. Horace Mann Bond, prominent young educator, president of Fort Valley State college of Fort Valley, Ga., and alumnus of the University of Chicago, was the speaker in Rockefeller chapel last Sunday. Addressing the regular Sunday morning congregation on what has become known as Race Relations Sunday.

Tracing the meaning of race relations to his audience and the problems which faced them; problems of food, clothing and comfort; national and international complications, economic, social and spiritual, Dr. Bond gave a picture of what race relations meant to the Negro.

"We see ourselves as we are mirrored in the minds of those about us," he said, "the majority portrait of us becomes, insensibly, yet overwhelmingly, a portrait to be accepted, either in the margin or the full focus of consciousness. If we are universally esteemed lazy, contemptible, trifling, we will laugh shame-facedly, perhaps at our valuation; but the valuation sticks. The majority has powerful weapons for enforcing public attention to, and compliance with, stereotypes; it has a public press; it has editorials, news photographs, comic cartoons; it has a radio, highly commercialized where stereotypes racial and otherwise, have market value." MAR 1 1941

But said Dr. Bond, despite that portrait of reality, despite the mockery and hollowness with with the majority surrounds us, "In those same human beings there is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

"We of the Negro minority see high human virtue in ourselves. We see among us those who live as Micah said God required men to live; we see those who do justly, those who love mercy, those who walk humbly with God. Not in high places, not in historical figures, not in a selected few; but in those same swarming masses from which arises both great evil and great good, we find the source of a lasting assurance."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Allison Davis On National U. S. Food Committee

MAR 9 1941

The acute inadequacy among most Negroes in the amount and nutritional quality of their food is being emphasized by the Food Habits committee of the National Research Council, acting in an advisory capacity to various agencies of the federal government. The urgency of nutritional defense for the great mass of Negro children and adults has been recognized by the appointment to the committee of a Negro, Allison Davis, staff member of the Division on Child Development of the American Council on Education. MAR 9 1941

Mr. Davis is one of eight anthropologists and psychologists who constitute the Food Habits committee, along with liaison members from many agencies of the federal government. The committee is concerned with the supply and nutritional value of food in both urban and rural areas, especially among the low income groups.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLISON DAVIS ON CHICAGO U. FACULTY

FEB 22 1941

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CITIZENS FIGHT CLOSING OF PORO FOR $50,000 BACK TAXES

Protesting the eviction of students, many of whom were non-residents of Chicago from buildings on the site of Poro college, nationally known enterprise of Mme. Annie P. Malone, at 44th and South Parkway, leaders in civic and religious circles led a delegation Wednesday to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Carter Harrison.

Poro college was ordered closed for default in payment of $50,000 in internal revenue taxes. The delegation, headed by Dean H. M. Smith of the Chicago Baptist institute, presented Mrs. Malone's case before Chief Field Deputy D. J. Conerty, of the Internal Revenue Department.

The conference resulted in an extension of 21 days to allow the committee, headed by Dean Smith time to work out some plan whereby the taxes owed by Mrs. Malone might be paid. They were granted the interview after Dean Smith, unable to contact the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue Tuesday evening, called Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in Mrs. Malone's behalf.

Dean Smith, contacted late Wednesday night, stated he became interested in the case when it was disclosed that government agents were evicting students from one of the buildings. "Many of them were non-residents of Chicago and were without places to go," he said.

"When we were unable to reach anyone in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Mrs. Roosevelt was called as a last resort. Her secretary informed us of the home telephone number of the Collector in Internal Revenue, and we called Mr. Conerty. A conference for the following day (Wednesday) was arranged.

"We were granted three weeks to investigate conditions at Poro and recommend a plan of operation to handle the indebtedness and continue operation of the business. In the meantime," he continued, "we were assured that Poro would be allowed to operate as usual, pending our action and recommendations."

Poro college was closed last Thursday, May 8. Business will be resumed today (Thursday) pending the three-week grace period granted Dean Smith and the committee working on recommendations for its continued operation and the payment of $50,000 back taxes.

Among those conferring with internal revenue officials were Dean H. M. Smtih, Rev. H. H. Howard, pastor of Christ Temple Community church, 33rd and State streets; Bishop James A. Bray, Rev. Hawkins, president of the Baptist Ministers Alliance; Bishop J. H. Walls, Rev. A. Wayman Ward, Rev. Clarence H. Cobb,

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Flagrant Rule Violations Reported In Buildings, Says Topeka Physician

SEP 12 1941

Allegations Are Without Foundation; Schools' Heads Declare

Kansas 183

By STAFF REPORTER

Startling charges made by Dr. J. L. Ransom of Topeka, against two state-supported institutions were made public in the Sunday, September 7, issue of the Topeka Capital. The schools, against which the charges were made, are the Kansas Vocational school of Topeka and Western University of Kansas City. These accusations had the intent to bluntly expose the facts that "unsanitary living conditions in the dormitories have been alleged and flagrant violations of the public health rules have been reported." Heads of the two schools, however, branded the accusations as being absolutely "untrue" and with "no foundations."

SEP 12 1941

These conditions, Dr. Ransom averred, are responsible for the dropping off of the enrollment at these two schools. In full, Dr. Ransom charged as follows:

"Negro weeklies thruout the nation are attacking racial discrimination in the national defense program. Kansas colored citizens were proud when Governor Payne Ratner denounced racial, class and religious discrimination in his public address before the Kansas Legislature; this statement of Governor Payne Ratner has been quoted and published often thruout the nation.

"Now what confuses the writer is the report that the national defense program sponsored by the National Youth Administration for young colored men out at Kansas Vocational School, a state-owned institution, has been scuttled because of the lack of proper cooperation from the state administration represented by State Board of Regents.

SEP 12 1941

"Unsanitary living conditions in the dormitories have been alleged and flagrant violations of the public health rules have been reported in the dining room, kitchen, store room and cold storage quarters. These allegations have prevailed under both Democratic and Republican administrations for many years.

"This writer has contended that both such conditions as alleged are responsible for the dropping off of the enrollment at Kansas Vocational School at Topeka and Western University at Kansas City, Kansas. It will be remembered that the Board of Regents recommended the closing of one of the colored institutions to save the tax payers money rather than operate both institutions with such a few colored students attending.

SEP 12 1941

"It strikes me that a clean out, clean up, and keep clean policy at these two colored state institutions is what is really needed. Clean up the dirt, "clean out" the politics that exploits the educational interests of Negroes and "keep clean" of political exploitation and unsanitary conditions.

"What a shame that a governmental agency such at the National Youth Administration finds such conditions in any state institution that they cannot be condoned for a defense program in such a needy time.

"It is time for the State Board of Health and the Board of Regents to act and not allow this condition to reflect upon the administration of such a princely state executive as Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas.

"Topeka, Kan. J. L. Ransom."

Denial from KVS

When contacted by this writer, Herman Jones of KVS branded the statements as being "all out of proportion and there are no foundations for the same." Mr. Jones stated further that he would "like to invite someone from the Plaindealer to inspect the school and look at conditions." Further he stated:

"I believe a fair investigation should be made in order to see both sides. The article is a one-sided affair and there are absolutely no grounds for the allegations—the statements about the living conditions are untrue and there are no violations of public health rules. It is all absolutely false."

SEP 12 1941

Mr. Jones stated that he took Dr. Ransom through the school a few weeks ago during the legislature and that he had expressed no complaint as to the conditions. He made no comments at that time about unsanitary conditions. Mr. Jones said, too, that this is the first time any such complaints as those appearing in the paper have been made.

Closing the interview, Mr. Jones requested that a representative of the Plaindealer visit the school at any time and that "it is unnecessary to notify me when they are coming—come anytime."

Western U Refutes

Dan Matthews of Western University was also interviewed. Like Mr. Jones of KVS, he refuted the charges.

"All we can say," said Mr. Matthews, "is to let the situation out here speak for itself, and all those who are in a position to, know know better anyhow. It is a matter of record which anyone can see that those statements are not true. If anyone wishes to come out and examine the buildings and campus, they can do so at anytime. They will find that they are absolutely not like the statements made in the article."

One of the best arguments made by Mr. Matthews is one of pure logic. He remarked that:

"I would never want to eat out here myself if conditions were unsanitary. To have that sort of statement made does not give us credit for having any self-respect and decency. Dr. Ransom has been out here and he knows better."

In speaking of the drop in enrollment at the university, Mr. Matthews stated that there has been a drop in enrollment but that the drop came because the junior college was not accredited. He said that there was no use running the college when it could not compete with other schools that were accredited.

SEP 12 1941

Board of Regents Visits

Both school heads affirmed that the Board of Regents had often visited the schools. They go through the entire school, including dormitories, kitchen, dining room and other parts of the school. Hardly a month passes without the board of regents paying an inspection visit. No complaint has been made on any occasion by the board, stated both men. Each agreed, however, that improvement could be made in replacing old equipment with new, but that this had naught to do with the sanitation

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Clark's Adminstration at Southern Approved By State

JAN 11 1941

BATON ROUGE, La.—One of the highest compliments ever paid a state college president for the conduct of his office was given to Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University by the Louisiana State Board of Education in its first meeting of the new year held in the Louisiana State Capitol Building.

Early in the summer of 1940, the State Board of Education was reorganized under the new state administration and directed to follow certain objectives. One of the objectives was to make all the presidents of the state institutions of Louisiana acting presidents until such time as a special educational committee would have an opportunity to visit all the state supported institutions, study the work of the institutions, the qualifications and fitness of the presidents, and make recommendations to the Board at some specified time of its findings.

This special educational committee visited all of the institutions and studied carefully the growth, program, character of work, faculty qualifications, and president's qualifications, and made its report to the Board in the recent meeting.

PRAISED IN REPORT

In the committee's complete report and summary on Southern University, it is pointed out that, "Southern University has a fine physical plant that meets the needs of Negroes seeking higher education in the state. The local committee for the institution has enthusiasm and wide knowledge of the whole history of the institution. They have the greatest admiration for the elder Dr. Clark and for his son, the present president.

"Dr. Felton Clark has a Ph.D. degree and has had experience as a teacher outside of the state of Louisiana. His educational qualifications are excellent, both as to training and experience. He carries on the traditions established by his father of grateful cooperation with both races. Members of his faculty reflect this attitude. His business ability makes it possible for the institution to receive the maximum benefit from every dollar expended on the institution."

Not only was the general comment about the Southern University administration laudatory, but there was not a single negative statement about the operation of the institution. After the committee chairman had read the recommendation on Southern University, the Board's president commented that, "Felton Clark is the best prepared man in the state."

LAUDED FOR WORK

Just before this formal report was made, the Board's educational committee chairman wrote to the Southern University president, expressing appreciation of the board upon his election to the presidency of the Land Grant College Presidents Association.

The chairman stated, "I understand you were not even in the session's meeting at the time of your elevation to this office, which is evidence of the professional standing the nation accords you. The State of Louisiana is proud of your work and the honor you bring her."

JAN 11 1941

The Board reacted favorably to the committee's recommendation that Dr. Felton Clark be elected permanent president of Southern University, along with four other college presidents.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

HORTICULTURE WILL BE YEAR'S COURSE

Horticultural study, inaugurated in 1938 at Dillard university, will be offered on a 12-month basis beginning in September, since the program was reorganized to enable students to take the course during the summer session, it was announced Saturday.

Now modeled after the curriculum of the New York botanical garden, the course will permit students upon entrance into the department to begin field apprenticeships on the campus and in private gardens. Each student will be paid a weekly wage "to stimulate the proper employer-employe relationship."

Frank [illegible] Makaness, who was trained at the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, England, and the University Botanic Garden at Cambridge university, will be in charge of the work.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISIANA EDUCATION BOARD RATES DR. FELTON G. CLARK BEST PREPARED MAN IN STATE

JAN 10 1941

President of Southern University Receives One of Highest Compliments Ever Paid President for Conduct of Office

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Committee Visits

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Holds Ph. D.

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Express Appreciation

Just before this formal report was made, the board's educational committee chairman wrote to the Southern university president expressing appreciation of the board upon his election to the presidency of the Land Grant College Presidents association. The chairman stated, "I understand you were not even in the session's meeting at the time of your elevation to this office, which is evidence of the professional standing the nation accords you. The state of Louisiana is proud of your work and the honor you bring her."

The board reacted favorably to the committee's recommendation that Dr. Felton Clark be elected permanent president of Southern university, along with four other college presidents.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION GIVES SOUTHERN U. COSTLY MUSIC SET

JAN 24 1941

BATON ROUGE, La. — Following the gift of $4,500 to the Southern university library by the Carnegie corporation two months ago, Dr. F. G. Clark has received a letter from the Carnegie corporation this week stating that it is "glad to be able to inform "him" that the Trustees of the Coroporation have allocated a Carnegie Music set to Southern university.

Gift of this set, which comprises a large reproducing machine, 945 records, 151 scores, 79 titles (100 volumes) of books on musical subjects, and machines culminates three years of intense effort on the part of the Southern university president. Normally state schools have not received these sets unless the Corporation has carefully been convinced of the effectiveness of their music instruction programs.

Supporting the Southern president in his effort were Professor J. O. B. Moseley, former head of music department at Southern, Miss Aquilla Matthews and director J. Harold Brown of the University's music department; they encouraged him when he was consistently told with regrets that the Louisiana state school's request for one of the sets could "not be granted at this time."

The Carnegie Set will be used for music appreciation by making records available for the 1200 odd students on the Scotlandville campus during their leisure hours and using it for formal instruction in fine arts, public school music, piano, band, orchestra, and vocal work. The academic divisions of the college will also employ it. One of the most helpful advantages which it will serve will be to make records available to the people of the local community and the State through university itinerant teachers under the supervision of the institution's music deparment.

JAN 24 1941

Said Dr. Clark, "With our moving picture film library which has been in existence amost two years, and which we will gladly make available free of charge to any Negro schools of the State with acceptable projection equipment, this music set takes us a step nearer our goal of giving to the Negro youths of our section every opportunity to acquire experiences through highly modern inventions which would otherwise be attained only at great cost or not at all. We will be satisfied by merely being made to know and feel that the Negro citizens will use and appreciate these 'extra' things which we put at their disposal."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DILLARD PLAY UNIT OFFERS NOVEL EFFORT

FEB 7 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Feb. 6 — The first performance of "House of Eternal Darkness," a three-act domestic tragedy by Miss Haleemon Shaik, New Orleans school teacher, will constitute the Negro History week production of the Dillard Players' Guild, it was announced early this week. Presentation of the play on Friday, February 14, will climax the observance by the University of Negro History Week.

Miss Shaik attained an enviable reputation in dramatics during her undergraduate days at Xavier university and has doen creditable work sinc her graduation in the New Orleans Little Theatre Guild, both as an actress and as a director. She is at present assisting with the direction of Paul Vincent Carroll's "Shadow and Substance," soon to bep resented by the Guild. "House of Eternal Darkness" represents her first literary effort.

Appearing in the premiere performance of "House of Eternal Darkness" will be a cast headed by Eugene Morgan of Goldsboro, N. C., who plays the role of Silas Barrett, and including Dorothy Shands of Vicksburg, Miss., Girard Raine of Mobile, Ala., and Carmel Cospelich, Yvonne Mason, Joseph Mack, Emile Meine, and Clara Bissant, all of New Orleans. The production will be under the direction of Randolph Edmonds, professor of drama at Dillard university, under whose advice the play was revised for presentation.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

UNIQUE SCHOOL IS 25 YEARS OLD

FEB 1 4 1941

Only Catholic College For Negroes Alone Has Anniversary

BY AUSTIN BOYLE

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 — A procession of sturdy young Negroes, gowned in black cassocks and white surplices, moved down a church aisle singing Latin hymns. They had the build of football players.

They were—the gridiron squad of Xavier University, only Catholic College in the world exclusively for Negroes.

The team learned the hymns for midnight mass at the college last Christmas, on a week's notice, because the players were the only students left on the campus. They acquitted themselves nobly.

They're not bad football players, either. Xavier won five and lost five last Fall.

The University is quietly observing its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. This coincides with the fiftieth anniversary this week of the founding of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, who conduct it.

Order's Founding Noted

The order of nuns was founded in 1891, to work among American Negroes and Indians, by Rev. Mother M. Katharine Drexel, a member of the wealthy Drexel family of Philadelphia.

Now 80, Mother Katharine still directs the order from the mother house at Cornwall Heights, Philadelphia.

Its 400 members supervise four high schools and approximately 100 grade schools for Negroes and Indians. Thirty-one members are here at Xavier, which has 1,100 students —coming from many states — and more than 100 faculty members, lay and clerical.

FEB 1 4 1941

The university has a college of liberal arts and sciences, including departments of music, fine arts, home economics and a pre-medical school, and a school of education including a department of physical education, college of pharmacy, and a school of social service.

The average annual fee for tuition and books is $100, and the university serves a 15-cent luncheon of meat, bread, and two vegetables.

There are no social fraternities or sororities. Students live in approved rooming houses.

French Is Popular

French is the most popular foreign language. Each year Dr. Leon Baisier, professor of romance languages, stages a play in French. Last year it was Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and his students played it in seventeenth century French costume.

The department of music presents a grand opera each year, and there is a concert every fourth Sunday. Free music lessons are given to poor Negro children every Saturday. There is a story hour for them in the library, and children and adults not connected with the university may borrow books from the library of 30,000 volumes.

There is a stadium and athletic field on the campus also. Ralph Metcalfe, famous Negro sprinter, is track coach. The track and basketball teams have hung up enviable records, and Xavier holds the national Negro college tennis championship.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
April 7, 1941

Negro College Property Is Sold Here for $25,000

Properties of the old Armstrong Literary and Industrial college, negro, went on the block and were auctioned for $25,000 to satisfy a $37,437.65 mortgage Saturday.

The foreclosure sale was conducted by Dr. S. L. Calhoun, coroner and acting sheriff, to satisfy a mortgage issued in December 1930 by Price W. Rogers, et al, to Ira L. Thomas, Sr.

Mrs. Loula M. Thomas was successful bidder on the property, described on courthouse records as "square 30 of the South Alexandria Land company, Limited's, addition to the city x x x." Sheriff Calhoun said sale of the properties brought the highest amount paid at auction sales here in recent months.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

DILLARD STUDENT, HIT BY AUTO, DIES AFTER OPERATION

Treated for Broken Leg, Bruises on Nose and Head in Wake of Accident

Struck by an automobile at 1:40 a. m. April 26, Charles McKenzie, 20-year-old Negro student at Dillard university, died at Flint-Goodridge hospital at 3:20 p. m. Tuesday following an operation on his left leg which was fractured when he was struck. McKenzie, whose home was at Fort Valley, Ga., lived in a dormitory at Dillard.

According to Fifth Precinct police, McKenzie, with Clinton Wooding, Negro, 18, also a resident at Dillard, descended from a New Orleans Public Service Inc., bus on the river side of Gentilly Boulevard between Allen and Annette streets, and started to cross the street to reach the university.

MAY 2 1 1941

Walking approximately two feet ahead of Wooding, McKenzie stepped off the neutral ground onto the lake side of the street, police said, and was struck by an automobile diven by Lawrence Zibilick, 23, 3918 Perrier street, who stopped, placed the injured student in his automobile and took him to Charity hospital, where he was treated for the fracture and bruises of the nose and forehead. McKenzie later was transferred to Flint-Goodridge hospital, where the operation was performed.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Horticulture Work At Dillard U. Reorganized

NEW ORLEANS—The work in horticulture at Dillard university, New Orleans, inaugurated in 1938 after a careful investigation of the occupational opportunities which the field afforded, will be offered on a twelve-month basis, beginning in September, it was announced early this week. The program has been reorganized in order that students may take advantage of the training to be gained during the summer months, and is now modeled after the curriculum of the New York Botanical Garden. As a result of the reorganization, students who do not wish to matriculate for a degree may enroll in the Department of Horticulture only until they have attained sufficient skill to be recommended for a position.

JUL 20 1941

An especially interesting feature of the new program will be the work arrangement. Upon entrance to the Department, the student will begin a field apprenticeship which will include work on the university campus and in private gardens in the city. In return for this work, and in order to develop a sense of responsibility and to stimulate the proper employer-employe relationship, each student will be paid a weekly wage, ranging from $6 per week for first-year men to $8 per week for fifth-year men. No scholarship or work aid will be given and the student is expected to provide for the remainder of his expenses from personal funds.

Frank G. Mackaness, trained in the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew, England, and the University Botanic Gardens at Cambridge university, is in charge of the work in horticulture.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern U. Progress Under Dr. Clark Lauded

JAN 16 1941

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP)—One of the highest compliments ever paid a state college president for the conduct of his office was given to Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, by the Louisiana State Board of Education in its first meeting of the new year held in the Louisiana State Capitol building.

Early in the summer of 1940, the state board of education was reorganized under the new state administration and directed to follow certain objectives. One was to make all presidents of the state institutions of Louisiana acting presidents until a special educational committee would have an opportunity to visit these institutions, study the work, qualifications and fitness of the presidents, and make recommendations to the board at some specified time of its findings.

This special educational committee visited all of the institutions and studied carefully the growth, program, character of work, faculty qualifications, and president's qualifications, and made its report to the board in the recent meeting.

DR. FELTON G. CLARK

In the committee's complete report and summary on Southern university, it is pointed out that "Southern has a fine physical plant that meets the needs of Negroes seeking higher education in the state. The local committee for the institution has enthusiasm and wide knowledge of the whole history of the institution. It has the greatest admiration for the elder Dr. Clark and for his son, the present president.

Dr. Felton Clark has a Ph. D. degree and has had experience as a teacher outside of the state of Louisiana. His educational qualifications are excellent, both as to training and experience. He carries on the traditions established by his father of grateful cooperation with both races. Members of his faculty reflect this attitude. His business ability makes it possible for the institution to receive maximum benefit from every dollar expended on the institution."

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Just before this formal report was made, the board's educational committee chairman wrote to the Southern president, expressing appreciation of the board upon his election to the presidency of the Land Grant College Presidents association. The chairman stated, "I understand you were not even in the session's meeting at the time of your elevation to this office, which is evidence of the professional standing the nation accords you." The state of Louisiana is proud of your work and honor you bring her."

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—A Colored Judge

JAN 16 1941

It's difficult to convince a loafer that he isn't smarter than the men who work.

—A Colored Judge—

When a man is really in love he imagines that he neither sleeps nor eats.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

May Expose Fake Degree Plan Buyers

JAN 4 - 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The college degree selling racket in Louisiana took on a new aspect this week when educational authorities hinted that several of the persons purported to have purchased credits for degrees will be exposed in a statewide investigation.

Although J. Frank Smith, extension teacher from Southern university, has been silent since he was jailed at Amit several weeks ago, it is rumored that the state superintendent of education has in his files the names of nearly 100 persons who have received degrees on bogus credits sold to them by Smith.

It is reported that phony credits sold by Smith have been responsible for persons graduating from Southern, Leland, Xavier and Tuskegee. The racket is believed to have been in operation since 1937.

In 1935, the state department of education announced that all teachers in the state in a certain classification would have to qualify for degrees by 1941. This opened the way for the racket.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO COLLEGE'S GROWTH IS CITED

MAR 1 2 1941

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Scotlandville, La., March 11.—In delivering the 27th annual Founder's Day address at Southern university in the college auditorium here Sunday afternoon, Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus of the university told the story of the early development of the institution. He pointed out that the school was started 27 years ago in one building on a plantation of 520 acres with 48 students and seven teachers. Now, he said, the school has 108 teachers and 1300 students. He stated now that the school has a plant of 75 modern buildings built by state and federal funds valued at $3,915,350. He said that the appropriation this year by the Legislature for support and maintenance was $355,000. Continuing, he said that this was a demonstration of the faith that the white citizens of Louisiana have in education for Negroes. During these 27 years that Southern university has existed, "it has graduated 2301 students and turned out in service 13,695 in all walks of life where honesty and intelligent service are required," said the speaker. He said that Southern university furnishes 75 per cent of the Negro public school teachers of the state, 80 per cent of all teachers in home economics, and 60 per cent of Jeanes teachers.

MAR 1 2 1941

It's greatest present contribution in the teaching profession is agriculture and mechanic arts, Dr. Clark said, emphasizing the importance of the Negro's duty in the national defense program.

In conclusion, he pointed out what Southern university will be in the next 25 years if it continues its present program. He said it will furnish every type of education the Negro needs.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. F. G. Clark, president of the institution, who presented Y. L. Fontenot, president of the White School for the Deaf Students, and J. E. Williams, state director of Negro education. Music was furnished by the university a cappella choir, directed by J. Harold Brown. A holiday has been declared Monday for a continuance of the celebration.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dillard University Gets 1500 New Books

MAR 27 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Almost fifteen hundred volumes will be added to the Dillard University library by the close of the present school year, Nathaniel J. Stewart, librarian, announced today, in outlining plans for the purchase of books under a recent grant to the University by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The grant of $4500, to be expended over a period of three years, is one of twenty-eight made to Negro colleges throughout the country in an effort to stimulate general undergraduate reading. At least seven hundred of the new books will be bought from the Carnegie Corporation grant, and the remainder will constitute purchases out of the regular University library.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Sears Roebuck Gives $800 In Scholarships To Southern Univ.

SCOTLANDVILLE, La.— President Felton G. Clark announced the receipt of a letter from the Southern Regional Director of Public Relations of Sears Roebuck and Co., granting Southern University eight $100.00 scholarships for next year to students in agriculture.

Several years ago, this company initiated the program of providing similar scholarships to white students in the same field but made no provision for Negroes. President W. M. Bell of Alcorn began a two-year inquiry as to why the Negroes were left out and as a result of his tireless efforts Southern University will share in the program of the vast company.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Four New Trustees Named At Dillard

AUG 4 1941

NEW ORLEANS—(SNS)— Three distinguished educators and an equally noted clergyman were elected to the Dillard Board of Trustees at the spring meeting, it was revealed in an announcement made early this week.

They are Leo M. Favrot, retired general field agent for the General Education Board; Dr. Mathew S. Davage, executive secretary, Department of Negro Institutions of the Methodist Church; Dr. Herbert John Burgstahler, president of Ohio Wesleyan University; and the Reverend Paul W. Quillian, pastor of the First Methodist Church Houston, Texas.

The election of Dr. Davage, Dr. Burgstahler and Dr. Quillian was necessitated by the retirement recently of Dr. Thomas F. Holgate dean emeritus of Northwestern University, Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, Secretary of Permanent Funds for Negro Institutions of the Methodist Church, and John H. Fletcher, prominent Chattanooga attorney.

Dean Holgate and Dr. Holmes had been members of the Board since its formation eleven years ago. Mr. Fletcher had been a member of the Board since 1933.

Columbia S. C. State
February 13, 1941

Catholic College for Negroes Observes 25th Anniversary

New Orleans, Feb. 12—A processior of sturdy young Negroes, gowned in black cassocks and white surplices, moved down a church aisle singing Latin hymns. They had the build of football players.

They were the gridiron squad of Xavier university, only Catholic college in the world exclusively for Negroes.

The team learned the hymns for midnight mass at the college last Christmas, on a week's notice, because the players were the only students left on the campus. They acquitted themselves nobly.

They're not bad football players, either. Xavier won five and lost five last fall.

The university is quietly observing its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. This coincides with the fiftieth anniversary this week of the founding of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, who conduct it.

The Order of Nuns was founded in 1891, to work among American Negroes and Indians, by the Reverend Mother M. Katharine Drexel, a member of the wealthy Drexel family of Philadelphia.

Now 84, Mother Katharine still directs the order from the Mother house at Cornwall Heights, Philadelphia.

Its 400 members supervise four high schools and approximately 100 grade schools for Negroes and Indians. Thirty-one members are here at Xavier, which has 1,100 students—coming from many states—and more than 100 faculty members, lay and clerical.

The university has a college of liberal arts and sciences, including departments of music, fine arts, home economics and a pre-medical school, and a school of education including a department of physical education, college of pharmacy, and a school of social service.

The average annual fee for tuition and books is $100, and the university serves a 15-cent luncheon of meat, bread and two vegetables.

There are no social fraternities or sororities. Students live in approved rooming houses.

French is the most popular foreign language. Each year Dr. Leon Baisier, professor of Romance languages, stages a play in French. Last year it was Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and his students played it in seventeenth century French costume.

The department of music presents a grand opera each year, and there is a concert every fourth Sunday. Free music lessons are given to poor Negro children every Saturday. There is a story hour for them in the library and children and adults not connected with the university may borrow books from the library of 30,000 volumes.

There is a stadium and athletic field on the campus also. Ralph Metcalfe, famous Negro sprinter, is track coach. The track and basketball teams have hung up enviable records, and Xavier holds the national Negro college tennis championship.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 15, 1941

Only Negro Catholic College In World Now In 26th Year

Gridiron Squad Of Xavier University In New Orleans Sings Latin Hymns To Celebrate 25th Anniversary—School Has 1,100 Students

By AUSTIN BOYLE

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Mays Inspires Dillard Graduates

NEW ORLEANS (SNS)—Speaking on dependable guides in a time of crisis, President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, Atlanta, told fifty-two members of the Dillard University graduating class that they must cultivate a belief in religion, must develop a sense of missions in their work, must continue to use their minds, and must develop a sense of responsibility for the present state of affairs.

"It is the duty of every citizen to be loyal to America," he said. "It is the duty of the Negro to be loyal, even though America has not been loyal to him, because despite its shortcomings our present democracy is better than anything that Hitler would have if he won the war."

Dr. Mays cautioned his listeners that there would be a world-wide depression following the present war and suggested that the Negro should look ahead and make preparations, since it would be he who would be hardest hit by such a depression.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Mays offered congratulations to the president-elect of Dillard, A. W Dent, who is a graduate of Morehouse College. After the address by Dr. Mays, Acting Dean Rudolph Moses presented the candidates to Edgar B. Stern, president of the board of trustees, who conferred the degrees.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Morgan Has No Defense Courses

MAR 1 1941

President Holmes Explains Liberal Arts Colleges Have No Handwork

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

BALTIMORE—Lack of facilities for teaching handwork, characteristic of liberal arts colleges, has so far prevented Morgan State College from participating in the government's program of vocational defense training.

This explanation was made by Morgan's president, Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, in connection with the AFRO's recent survey of the steps being taken by leading colleges to share in the $8,000,000 provided by the government for such training.

"Need More than Teachers"

Dr. Holmes, recognizing the need for "training our students to do something else besides teach school," expressed eagerness to do everything possible to supplement or extend the defense program being carried out by vocational schools, "if buildings and equipment could be provided."

These facilities, he pointed out, are already available in agricultural and mechanical schools, which need only emphasize their program to take advantage of the government's offer, but difficulty would be experienced in making such provisions in a liberal arts college, customarily organized with classrooms and teachers around the library.

Aviation Course Denied

Dr. Holmes recalled Morgan's efforts to secure one of the pilot training courses established under the Civilian Aeronautics Authority as the original application of the defense program to schools.

MAR 1 1941

Failure of these efforts was traced in part to lack of student interest and to the government's contention that the Howard University unit should satisfy the needs of this area.

THE FOUR-EGG COLLEGE-STRIKE CALLS FOR ACTION

A quarrel among the president of the Maryland State Teachers' College at Bowie, his wife, and his secretary over the ownership of four eggs led to a two-day student strike last week.

We had this strange situation: Students said the president's wife read her diary to them publicly. They petitioned the president to fire his secretary. The president refused and the strike was on. He remained firm, and the students, at the request of the president's wife, went back to classes.

This isn't burlesque; it actually occurred among intelligent people in a State institution for the training of teachers.

NOV 29 1941

This school is a non-accredited, four-year college. This means that its faculty, courses of study or equipment are not recognized as up to minimum requirements of rating agencies.

Under such circumstances, it seems that faculty and students would apply themselves so busily to overcoming deficiencies that they would have no time for puppy-love tragedies staged at midnight by the administration, and the consequent disruption of college work for two days.

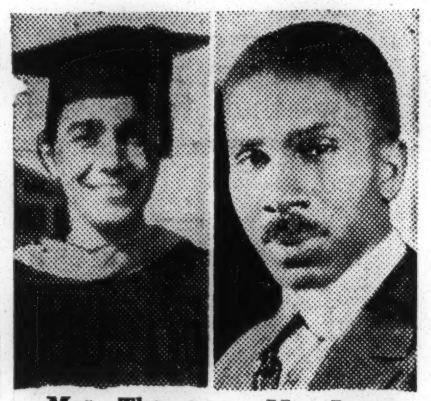
The situation is without precedent in the history of teacher-training institutions. Whether it constitutes an isolated case, or represents a farce that has been going on for some time, is not known. It ought to be known.

Taxpayers should know whether their money is being spent wisely at Bowie. They should ask the State Board of Education to make an investigation and to replace those guilty of improprieties with more earnest teachers—teachers with a larger sense of public decorum and public responsibility.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

James and His Assistant at Bowie Out

DEC 6 - 1941



Mrs. Thomas Mr. James

BALTIMORE—As a result of a student strike at Bowie State Teachers' College three weeks ago, the State board of education Saturday ordered the suspension of President Leonidas S. James and his assistant, Mrs. Thalia Davis Thomas, acting registrar and teacher of physical education, pending a formal hearing before the board on charges of incompetency.

DEC 6 - 1941

The student strike, which lasted two days and was called in protest against what the students termed the "low morale" of the school, followed after President James denied the students' demand that he dismiss Mrs. Thomas

DEC 6 - 1941

Wife Made Charges

This demand was precipitated by charges of improper conduct made to the student body by Mrs. James against her husband and Mrs. Thomas.

The State board of education, which also serves as trustees of the school, at its meeting Saturday in the Lexington Building, ruled that the suspensions were effective as of November 28.

Joseph A. Wiseman, supervisor of rural practice, and Hampton and Columbia graduate who has been on the faculty 12 years, has been designated acting president until the hearing.

DEC 6 - 1941

Mrs. Thomas's hearing has been set for Friday, December 19, at 10:30 a.m. The board has permanently relieved her of her duties as acting registrar, a temporary appointment she held under the State merit system, but she is under suspension as teacher of physical education.

James's Hearing Dec. 18

President James will be given a hearing on Thursday, December 18, at 10:30 a.m., and, in addition to charges of incompetency, will also face charges of failure to exercise proper administrative control of the college. Josiah F. Henry, Jr., local attorney, will represent him.

Mr. James, president of the school for nearly twenty years, is a graduate of Morgan College and Columbia University and has completed resident requirements for his Ph.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Thomas, a member of the well-known Davis family of Washington and a niece of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, is a graduate of Howard University and joined the Bowie staff in 1938. Charles Houston, special NAACP counsel, will represent her.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Future Teachers Return to School

This group of young would-be-teachers, all students at Baltimore's Coppin Teachers' College, were snapped by an AFRO photographer this week as they got back into the swing of things following the summer vacation.

They are among the 174 students enrolled at the college which will graduate its first four-year students with degrees next June. Miles Connor is principal.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Asks to Sit in on Bowie Case

BALTIMORE — The local NAACP, at a special executive meeting Saturday, voted to send a letter to Tasker G. Lowndes, president of the State board of education, which serves as trustees of Bowie State Teachers' College, asking permission to appear when President Leonidas S. James and Mrs. Thalia Davis Thomas are given hearings next week on charges of incompetency.

Cites Grounds for Plea

In the letter, copies of which were sent to all members of the board and Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, the association stated that it based its request on the following grounds:

That "public schools should be in the hands of the best men and women we can get"; that "their private lives must be above reproach and suspicion," and that "if the board in its investigation finds the charges true, it should remove those responsible."

The letter was signed by Dr. J. Leslie Jones, chairman of both the local and State educational committee of the association, and Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the local branch, both of whom will represent the body should the request be granted.

Prexy, Teacher Suspended

President James and Mrs. Thomas, teacher of physical education and former acting registrar, are under suspension pending the hearings before the State board, which have been set for December 18 and 19 at 10 a.m. at the board's offices in the Lexington Building.

Their suspension was the outgrowth of a two-day student strike at the college last month which followed a denial of the students' request that President James dismiss Mrs. Thomas after Mrs. James made charges of improper conduct against her and her husband.

Both Hire Attorneys

The State board, in ordering their suspension on November 29, also permanently dismissed Mrs. Thomas as acting registrar, a post she held temporarily under the State merit system. She is thus only under suspension as a teacher.

President James has engaged Josiah F. Henry, Jr., Baltimore attorney, to represent him, it was learned, and it is understood that Charles Houston, nationally known lawyer and a member of the Howard University Law School faculty in Washington, will represent Mrs. Thomas.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Harvard Med School Admits Boston Youth

MAR 1 1941

BOSTON —(ANP)— Bernard Whitfield Robinson, high-ranking senior at Boston College, has been granted admission to the Harvard Medical School and will be the first colored student to enter the school in the past fourteen years.

The last colored graduate was Dr. F. Douglass Stubbs who received his M.D. cum laude in 1931. Mr. Robinson is an honor graduate from Boston Latin School and has been on the dean's list for the past four years. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Harvard Has 42 Enrolled in Classes

APR 19 1941

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard University has forty-two colored students enrolled during this session with thirteen having matriculated in the college department.

Since the first colored student graduated from the college in 1870, 160 have matriculated with about one-half receiving their degrees. Approximately 600 have attended other departments of the university. Those enrolled at the present time include:

Students Enrolled

College: Hallowell Bowser, freshman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; William S. Ellis, freshman, Roxbury, Mass.; Thomas M. Gregory, 2nd., freshman, Atlantic City, N.J.; Alexander L. Jackson, 3rd., freshman, Chicago; William L. Kydd, 2nd., freshman, New Bedford, Mass.; J. Daniel Cotman, 2nd., sophomore, Cambridge; Ray W. Guild, 2nd., sophomore, Cambridge; Marcus G. James, sophomore, Jamaica, B.W.I.; Drue King, 2nd., sophomore, Tuskegee, Ala.; Lucien V. Alexis, 2nd., junior, New Orleans; Blair T. Hunt, 2nd., junior, Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas Watkins, 2nd., senior, Charlotte, N.C.

Law school: Paul Daniel Davis, Harvard, 1940, Columbus, Ga.; Matthew W. Bullock, Jr., Boston; George N. Leighton, Boston; Herbert O. Reid, Wilson, N.C.; Samuel W. Allen, Cleveland; George H. Windsor, Greensboro, N.C.; James A. Washington, 2nd., Washington.

Divinity school: Robert C. Tieuel, Boley, Okla.; L. E. Wright, Boston.

School public health: Dr. M. L. Gaines and Dr. H. H. Whitted, both of Washington.

Business school: Franklin B. Adair, Pine Bluff, Ark.

APR 19 194

Graduate school education: E. C. Russell, Macon, Ga.

Graduate school of arts and sciences: Vincent J. Browne, Meyersdale, Pa.; Jerry Certaine, Philadelphia; George Washington Carver Davis, Columbus, Ga.; F. M. Fletcher, Washington; Hobart S. Jarrett, Langston, Okla.; Wendell M. Lucas, Washington, D.C.; Clinton F. Oliver, 2nd., New York City; L. B. Robinson, Tappahannock, Va.; J. A. Taylor, Washington; Samuel C. Westerfield, Washington; J. R. Brisbane, New York; L. A. Mayfield, and Joseph Walker, Boston.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Admit Negro To Harvard U. Medic School

MAR 6 1941

First Negro In 14 Years To Enter; Philadelphian Last Graduate

BOSTON, (ANP)—Bernard Whitfield Robinson, high ranking honor student at Boston college, who will graduate in June, is the first Negro student to be admitted to the Harvard Medical school in the past 14 years.

MAR 6 1941

An honor graduate from the Boston Latin school, he has been on the dean's list for the past 4 years. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha. The last Negro to enter and graduate is Philadelphia's brilliant young Dr. Douglas Stubbs, who received his M. D. cum laude in 1931.

Attention has recently been focused on the plight of the Negro doctors, internes and medical students in their quest to obtain clinical experience and treat patients in the various hospitals, by an article written by the feature writer of the town's leading conservative daily, the Boston Transcript.

An applicant to Tufts medical school who is at present a senior in the college department was reported to have been told bluntly, by the dean, "We do not admit Negroes."

At Boston University's school of medicine, there are two colored students, one in the first and the other in the 2nd year class.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

M. I. College Enters 39th Year Of Progress

FEB 14 1941

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.—The Mississippi Industrial College was founded at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1905 by the late Bishop Elias Cottrell of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church under the auspices of the Colored ME Church and particularly the Conferences in Mississippi.

These conferences selected ministers and laymen and organized themselves as trustees with Bishop Cottrell as chairman. Their object was to establish and found an institution of learning for the literary and industrial training of the Negro youth and to train young men and young women in Christian ideals and to furnish a practical education and to make them better citizens. This great idea of Bishop Cottrell is today one of the finest seats of learning of the Negro race and a credit to the state of Mississippi.

The college is situated on a 120-acre tract of land purchased for the sum of $35,000.00, which was paid in cash, beginning in the suburbs of Holly Springs and facing U. S. Highway 78 in the city limits with concrete driveways and sidewalks.

At a meeting of the Trustee Board in 1905 plans were laid for the building. Architects were consulted and finally plans for a building were drawn and submitted by the architects, Heavener and McGee of Jackson, Tennessee. They were accepted and bids were received and the building was begun. The first school session began January 11, 1906, and closed in May with an enrollment of nearly 200 students. Thus the Mississippi Industrial college began its great career. A peculiar thing about the M. I. College is that it was founded a college.

The campus is high and well drained, with beautiful shade trees of pine, beech, cedar, oak, silver poplar and pecan. The first building, Catherine Hall, was named in honor of Mrs. Catherine Cottrell, the beloved wife of Bishop Cottrell. It is a three story building with a large basement which contains the college laundry and cold storage room. On the first floor may be found the students parlor, music studio, practice school, school arts room. cafe. domestic science and arts department. The second and third floors are used for dormitories for girls and women. This building was erected at a cost of $35,000.00.

FEB 14 1941

The second building is Hammond Hall. This building is used as a dormitory for boys and men. It was named in honor of Dr. J. D. Hammond, former secretary of the Board of Education of the ME Church, up-to-date modern schools. On the second floor is the grand chapel and auditorium. It has a capacity for seating 2,000. In the same building may be found the physical and chemical laboratories and lecture rooms. The auditorium is said to be the finest and best equipped of any owned and controlled by Negroes. This building was greatly damaged by fire in February of 1930.

Randalia, the home of the presitained by the Colored ME church and ed in honor of Bishop Randal A. Carter who was presiding over the conference of Mississippi at the time it was built. The first Randalia was a beautiful building containing eight rooms at a cost of $7,500.00 but was destroyed by fire in 1929. A more stately, modern building has been built upon the site. It is a beautiful brick structure with basement South. It has two stories with a basement which contains the college shoe shop, barber and pressing shop, lavatories and shower rooms. The first and second floors are used for the boys and men's dormitory. It was erected in 1906 at the cost of $25,000.00

Washington Hall was erected in 1910 at a cost of $40,000.00. It was named in honor of the late Booker T. Washington, a personal friend of Bishop Cottrell. It is used as the administration building. In this building are the general offices, class rooms, library, commercial department and college gymnasium.

Carnegie Hall is considered the crowning work of Bishop Cottrell. It is large, magnificent and stately and portrays the vision of this great man. The building is named in honor of Andrew Carnegie who contributed $25,000.00 towards its erection: It cost $100,000.00 On the first floor is the dining room with a seating capacity of six hundred. Both kitchen and dining room are well fitted as and contains ten rooms suited in every way to its purpose. It was completed at a cost of $10,000.00. Other buildings on the campus of frame structure include Rose Bud Cottage built in 1928, the home of the Dean, but at present being used as the home of the lady teachers. It was built at a cost of $850.00 and is modernly equipped and comfortable.

At present a more spacious administration building is needed to meet the growing demands and increase in classes in both the college and high school departments, and a separate building for the department of education. A building is also needed for trades and scientific agriculture. Here is an opportunity for some philanthropist to help the race and become a benefactor in the name of Christ.

FEB 14 1941

The M. I. College has been maintined by the Colored ME church and it is desired that religion have a recognized place in the life of its teachers and students. The college is open to all people regardless of their religious faith. The school is not dogmatic in its teachings but at the same time emphasis is placed upon the principles of Christian religion maintained by the YMCA, YWCA, and church relations are constantly Epworth League, Sunday School, Vesper and Weekly Prayer Services.

Loyal men who labored with Bishop Cottrell in helping to realize his dream were Revs. Bogard, Johnson, Bates, Pegues, Leach, Williams, Benton, Stinson, McEwen, Stephenson Rodgers, Goodman, Mhoon, Murdock Teer and a host of others whose memory will remain with those interested in the school.

During the 39 years of its existence M. I. College has had eight presidents and nine administrations, namely, Presidents Rodgers, Petts Newell, Goodman, Ramsey, Broome, Montgomery and Frazier. Dr. Rodgers, its first president, served two terms and saw the erection of the first buildings.

President Frazier and his well-trained faculty desire to develop the young men and women along four lines, physically, mentally, morally and socially. In other words to secure for the students the highest possible development of body, mind and spirit. This ideal governs the course of study, its discipline and its daily life.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

MORE EQUITABLE OUTLAY ON NEGRO EDUCATION URGED

MAR 15 1941

Junior College in Delta Is Also Asked by Teachers' Committee

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., March 14.—A more equitable expenditure of state funds for Negro education and establishment of a junior college for Negroes in the Delta, "where are concentrated so large a proportion of the Negro population in Mississippi," were recommended to the Mississippi Education Association in annual convention here Thursday by a special committee headed by R. L. Hunt, superintendent of schools at Louise.

The report urges the association to present the matter to the Legislature and to render its co-operation in seeking to carry out the proposals in order to secure an improvement in Negro education in the state.

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Stating that "the only way to improve Negro education in Mississippi is to assure a more equitable expenditure of the per capita funds distributed by the state," the committee charged that "not all the money given for Negro children reaches the schools for Negroes in some counties."

"The act of the Legislature, in accordance with the constitution of the state, makes appropriations of the per capita for each child regardless of race," the resolution pointed out. "We conceive it the responsibility of educational authorities to make full accounting for such funds."

Unfair Cuts Noted

Pointing out that "over $9 is spent for each white child in Mississippi when each dollar is spent for a Negro child," the committee stated that "it has happened more than once when budgetary difficulties arose, Negro schools were asked to bear all reductions."

"If a reduction from a budget must be made, it seems to us fair that Negro schools should bear no more than a proportionate reduction to meet the exigencies of any school year," the resolution stated. "We respectfully petition the cooperation of the state department and local educational authorities to the end that the meager funds allotted to Negro schools in the budgets accepted by the state department of education shall be spent in support of the schools for Negroes."

MAR 15 1941

Negro schools are already under budget allotments which provide for the Negro school terms which are shorter, salaries for teachers which are smaller, buildings, equipment and supplies far below the levels for the white schools," the resolution said.

Need Delta School

The committee, composed of Chairman Hunt, George Ditto of Biloxi, W. H. Braden of Natchez, L. L. Bryson and P. H. Easom of the state department of education, said that a review of the opportunities for higher education in Mississippi indicates that no such opportunity for Negroes exists within the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta.

"There is within this area a concentration of a large percentage of the Negro population in Mississippi and we count the establishment of some institution (junior college) for higher learning for Negroes in this area as one goal for the improvement of Negro education," the resolution continued.

Increased financial support for Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college for Negroes, the only institution of higher learning supported by the state in Southwest Mississippi, and continuance of a co-operative program with the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the recently opened Mississippi Negro Training school at Jackson were urged.

MAR 15 1941

In connection with Alcorn college the committee stated that "its funds for maintenance have remained the same while its enrollment has been increasing and the school has some very definite building needs."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mississippi Rural Teachers to Study

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP).—In order to acquaint rural community teachers with the opportunities afforded by the various governmental agencies, Mississippi Negro Training School, located at Jackson, is holding a seminar, June 30-July 5, planned by the president of the college, Dr. J. L. Reddix. It is considered one of the forward steps in disseminating information to farmers and homemakers in Mississippi.

Lecturers and consultants on the program will be T. M. Campbell field agent, U. S. department of agriculture; A. L. Holsey, field officer of the AAA, Tuskegee Institute; Cornelius King, special assistant to the governor, FCA, Washington; Giles A. Hubert, assistant to the director, rural rehabilitation division, FSA, Washington; L. H. James and A. L. Perkins, department of social science, Jackson college; J. F. Potts, principal of Waverly school, Columbia, S. C., and J. Gooden, principal of Mary Jones school, Jackson.

This week of discussion with rural folk who can best disseminate this information to the farmers and homemakers of Mississippi, because of their close contact with them, promises to set a precedent for other institutions.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 14, 1941

ORCHESTRA ENLISTS

Army and Navy Journal.

Culminating weeks of negotiations with state selective service officials, an entire Negro college orchestra from Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college, volunteered en masse at Port Gibson, Miss., and will report to the 367th Infantry, a Negro regiment, at Camp Claiborne, La. Frank M. Christmas, director of the band said that "the people of Mississippi have given us an education and we wanted to do something in return." The members of the orchestra hope to spend one year together as a regimental band.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO COLLEGE SEEKS ACCREDITED RATING

Request Of Alcorn Officials To Be Considered

APPROVAL IS EXPECTED

School Near Fort Gibson Is Oldest Land Grant Institution Of Its Kind In United States — Contains 900 Acres

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 27.—Placement of Alcorn College for Negroes, state owned and operated since 1871, on the Southern Association of Colleges' accredited list of institutions of higher learning Thursday was recommended by a committee of the State Department of Education.

J. S. Vandiver, state superintendent of education, said the request for accrediting of the state's only institution of higher education for negroes, was made by P. H. Easom, A. P. Fatheree and D. R. Patterson of his department.

To Be Considered Tomorrow

The recommendation is to be considered in Louisville, Ky., Saturday by the Southern Association's committee on negro education headed by Dr. H. M. Ivy, president of the Meridian Junior College. Approval of the request is anticipated, since Governor Johnson, the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning, supervisory group of the college, and the Department of Education have joined in urging favorable action.

Alcorn College is the oldest land grant college for negroes in the United States. The physical plant consists of 900 acres and 52 buildings including 28 cottages for teachers. Seventy-five acres are devoted to the campus; the remainder to fields, pasture and woodland.

At present, certificates of graduation from Alcorn College are not recognized by accredited colleges, but with the rating graduates will be permitted to attend institutions where negroes are enrolled for advanced courses.

Curriculum Is Varied

The curriculum of Alcorn College is varied to meet the needs and interest of all students. However, major emphasis is placed upon agriculture, home economics and vocational trades. Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in agriculture, arts and science, home economics, mechanical arts and teacher education are available.

Dr. W. H. Bell, native negro of Mississippi, is president of the institution, which was first established in 1830 as a Presbyterian supported college for the training of young white ministers. It was first known as Oakland College, and grew rapidly until the outbreak of the Civil War when the enrolment had reached around 2000 students.

In 1871 during the administration of Gov. James L. Alcorn, the state purchased the institution and dedicated it to the higher education of negroes. It was named in honor of the governor who was instrumental in executing the transaction.

Revels First President

As a negro institution, Rev. Hiram R. Revels became its first president, and until 1878 the school was known as Alcorn University. The Revels' administration (1871-82) began with an allotment of $50,000 a year for support.

In July, 1862, Congress enacted a law providing Government funds for the support of state schools coming under the head of land-grant college. In order to comply with this act, the school was reorganized in 1878 and named Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Entrance fees at the college are now $64.50 for new students, and $59.50 for former students. Most students are able to pay at least half of the entrance fees upon registration and the remaining half within 30 to 90 days after the opening of school, according to President Bell. Students usually work on an average of 50 hours a month or 10 hours a week. Thus it is possible for them to aid themselves financially and to carry on their classroom assignments simultaneously, Dr. Bell said.

Students in the division of agriculture provide all the farm and garden labor; the division of mechanical arts does all painting, repairing and general upkeep of the buildings, and students in the department of business administration provide some of the secretarial assistance needed at the institution.

18b-1941

MISSISSIPPI

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PINEY WOODS SCHOOL WORK WINS PRAISE

By C. E. GILMAN
Secretary of YMCA,
Mason City, Iowa

Every once in a while we run into a situation that opens our eyes to something we hardly knew had existed before. It is a new world, one of which we had only the slightest conception if we knew anything about it at all.

That experience was mine recently when I went to Piney Woods school not far from Jackson, Miss., and had an opportunity to see and learn of the fine work being done toward the betterment of the Negro race at this unique institution.

When I accepted the invitation to be the commencement speaker there, I little realized the scope of the work being done at Piney Woods by Prof. Laurence C. Jones, an Iowa born and educated Negro who has gone into the deep south to spend his life bettering the lot of his people.

The Piney Woods school to most persons is a place from which a traveling band of colored singers comes each winter to appear at churches and give concerts, taking a free will offering to pay its way, and, although you may not know it, help pay the expenses for the school.

In reality it is far more than this, for hundreds of Negro children from both the North and South are receiving an education there. Most of them are children of the kind of poverty known only by members of the Negro race in this country and the opportunity that this school gives these children to better themselves and their standard of living is the greatest thing about it.

Piney Woods was founded by Professor Laurence C. Jones more than 30 years ago, when, as a young University of Iowa graduate, he arrived in the deep South with a deep resolve to use the education he had earned in Iowa for the benefit of his people.

At first the way was difficult. He had no school and no one was willing to help him get one. But one day he remembered the story of Mark Hopkins and his famous log, of whom it was said that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other would constitute a college.

So the word was passed around that the school would take up the next day. All summer it met under a cedar tree on which is now part of the Piney Woods campus. Fall came and the weather grew cold. Roaring bonfires were built and the school continued.

Then one day an ex-slave who lived nearby gave the school its first contribution when he donated an old tumbledown shack, 40 acres of land and $50 in cash. The belief that this uneducated man had in Laurence Jones and his idea was the start that Piney Woods needed.

Today the school is a far cry from the three student affair that started on a log underneath a cedar tree. Four hundred pupils ranging from grade school through junior college attend school at Piney Woods, more than half of them living in dormitories on the campus.

Since it is primarily a vocational education school, Piney Woods is able to make the utmost of the donations it receives by building and teaching at the same time. The bricks in the fine buildings now on the beautiful campus were made at Piney Woods by Piney Woods pupils. The masonry was handled by them, the plumbing was installed by them, the carpentry was done by them and all other work to be done was handled by them.

In this way the children and the young men and women have been taught trades at which they earn a good living after graduation from the school and at the same time they are helping earn their way through Piney Woods.

Perhaps a description of a typical commencement at Piney Woods will give a better idea of what the school is doing.

The ceremonies are held in the auditorium of the school with approximately 400 persons, nearly all of them colored, in the audience. This year's graduating class consists of 26 high school and junior college seniors, all of whom have received first class training in a vocation and have been taught some of the history, value and general aspects of the work as well as how to do it from a strictly mechanical standpoint.

The first girl on the stage is a high school graduate. After a short talk on sewing with special reference to what she is about to do, the girl sets about to make a gored skirt, using a pattern, cutting of the cloth and stitching on a sewing machine.

While she is finishing the work, another girl appears and tells the audience that she has been trained as a stenographer. After giving the requirements for a good secretary, punctuation, spelling, accuracy and sentence construction, the girl writes a business letter in shorthand on a big blackboard as it is dictated by another student. Then she sits down at the typewriter and types it out.

I later had a chance to see this piece of work which I found to be very neat.

Next on the stage a cook. He tells how to make strawberry shortcake and in a short time is all involved in the process. Before the hour and a half of demonstrations is over he has turned out a short cake that looked exceptionally good.

Then a carpenter comes out and tells about and demonstrates the building of a screen door. When he finishes he has turned out a workmanlike job and had shown that he not only knows what he is doing, but why he is doing it.

But perhaps the finest demonstration is the one that follows. A youth shepherds a group of smaller children on stage and announces that he is about to teach a school in a rural community where there is little equipment. Using a mail order catalog, he had a child pick out a pair of shoes and write on the blackboard the kind, color, size and price of the shoes. This not only teaches reading and writing, but also lays the foundation for simple arithmetic problems.

A girl graduate also shows what she can do when she demonstrates what she could do in the same situation along the lines of reading and sentence construction. She asks a little boy is he has a pet. He says yes, that he has a kitty.

From this situation, the girl builds an entire lesson, expanding the words "John has a kitty" on the blackboard to more complex sentences as the children progress.

This, in short, is the main feature of the Piney Woods graduation exercises, although of course, there still remains the traditional awarding of diplomas and commencement address. But it is hard to tell much in a commencement address after such a stirring demonstration has done so much.

Particularly interesting to me was the work being done at Piney Woods with blind colored children. There are 22 or 23 of them there, all of them getting training in reading, Braille, rug weaving, canning chairs, making baskets and in music.

This work, in a way, typifies what Piney Woods is doing, making it easier to see. For the unfortunate blind children are only a little more handicapped than their sighted brothers and sisters, many of whom are orphans and nearly all of whom are underprivileged. Piney Woods does not encourage colored children who can pay their own way, although it is glad to enroll them if they come to school there. It is really interested in those who cannot pay their own way.

Vast as this Piney Woods projects has come to be, it is still but a drop in the bucket compared to what can be done and should be done among the colored people. Laurence Jones, Ella Carter, Singleton Bender, C. E. Dishman, Eula Kelly and those others of his race who control the school, realize this, and to the best of their ability they are trying to expand the work they are doing.

The present effort is toward the construction of a community hospital. It will be a two-story, 45-bed hospital and will offer its facilities to the people of the surrounding countryside as well as the students. And it will be open to colored and white people alike.

And that, briefer by far than it should be, is the story of a great project, one which I thank God that I have come to know. It is my sincere hope that Piney Woods' work will spread and that the good it does will increase a thousand fold.

JUN 22 1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A HOME-MADE SCHOOL IN THE DEEP SOUTH—3

AFTER graduation from the university, Laurence Jones was invited to join the staff at Tuskegee Institute, but he chose to go to one of the many struggling offshoots of the famous school. This one was located in Hinds County, Mississippi. It paid him less than five hundred dollars for two years of teaching, but it gave him the chance to learn what the Mississippi Negro was like and why. He knew by this time their general reputation as "no-count 'n' lazy," and he knew that every other man in Mississippi was a black man. He had learned that the black half of the population, by and large, had made almost no progress since the Civil War, but he did not know why this was so. Now he set out to explore the poorer hill counties where some of his pupils lived.

For six months he visted around, travelling by mule or ox wagon or walking fifteen miles a day, and lighting his way through the great dark woods with a pine torch at night. He slept on the dirt floor of cabins built for slaves of half a century ago; he ate coarse cornmeal with the stringy meat of razorback hogs. And all the time he talked about modern farm methods to men who had never heard of them. To most of these people he was the only man they knew who could read and write, except possibly some preacher, and they began calling him "Fesser," shortened from "Professor." He found them anxious to educate their children, but with no possible way of doing it. They owned nothing but the ragged clothes they wore and a few primitive tools and household utensils.

These people were sharecroppers, growing and picking some white owner's cotton supposedly for half a share in the profits, but in reality getting hardly a penny from one year's end to the next. How could they know the market price of cotton and consequently what their share should be? How could they tell that the plantation store was often making a hundred per cent profit on its sales to them, when a white agent kept the books which none of them could read? What could they say when the agent assured them that they were in his debt because their year's labour had not covered their supplies of food and clothing? No wonder that most of them had lost all ambition—why not be lazy when there was no hope of ever making more than the barest living? "Fesser" Jones, thought, thought that he knew the cure for that kind of laziness, and he set about raising money for a school building.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A HOME-MADE SCHOOL IN THE DEEP SOUTH—1

TOBY was only a farm mule, but his death meant a crisis for a whole coloured school. A few days after his death it took three members of the school staff to open the mail containing letters of regret nd one dollar bills to help toward the purchase of a new Toby. Only a mule, mind you! But firmly attached to the mule was a boy whose only way of keeping in school was to take care of Toby, and besides that boy were five or six hundred other boys and girls whose whole chance of schooling was involved in the farm on which Toby had been working. Without Toby, how could the school crops be cultivated and what would the students have to eat? And how could the boys stay in school unless they had vegetables to sell to the kitchen department?

In other words, so delicately balanced were the workings of the school that the loss of Toby would mean the loss of a student. Therefore, the principal set the story in type and struck off a letter of appeal on his hand press.

"We pitched a crop," he had written, "counting on Toby to help cultivate and harvest it. His death has thrown us back a good deal. To catch up and also to harvest all the hay we can, we ought to have a pair of mules. This would also mean that two boys could work their way in school."

What school is this where the balance of work and study is closely calculated that "minus one mule" means "minus one boy"? Not Tuskegee, for that institute is long past the stage where farm work proceeds by mule power, and it is too heavily endowed to be staggered by the loss of one farm animal. Also many years have passed since Tuskegee was a one-man institution, dependent on Booker T. Washington to raise funds through friendships.

True, this small farm school which lost Toby is a sort of Tuskegee of the early days. Imagine the dense pine woods of a state in the deep South, flavour the air with the scent of old pines and of rough pine lumber, listen for bird-calls and the ringing of tools all day long, and you have the setting of the Piney Woods Country Life School in Mississippi. So thick are the woods that the school can hardly be seen from a hill a mile away. Even more completely hidden in the woods of the surrounding forest counties are nests of log cabins, many of which were built by slaves before the Civil War and are today inhabited by their descendants, practically slaves themselves under the sharecropping system of tenantry.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A HOME-MADE SCHOOL IN THE DEEP SOUTH—4

EVER since those days the school has kept "inchin' along," in the words of a favourite spiritual, until now eight hundred people, students and staff, are housed on a farm campus of twelve hundred acres. It is a self-contained community with its own electric light plant, a hundred-thousand-gallon water tower of steel to supply its own water system, and its own post-office, named Piney Woods, Mississippi. It has a community house, too, with rooms for the guests who come almost every day to visit the campus.

The visitors are people from far and near who have an interest in education for country life. They enter through an attractive archway and drive along an excellent road, forewarned that everything they see, including the roads and drives, is home-made. Most of them have come on purpose to learn how something can be made out of nothing under primitive conditions. If they are from the tropics—and many of them are—they find something familiar in the long grey moss hanging from the live-oaks, in the darkness of the thick woods on every side, and in those long luxuriant pine needles. "It all has a far-off look of the jungle," commented a woman who had gone to Africa also to observe rural education.

The visitors include both white and coloured people. An official of the state department of education comes regularly and the best white people of the state are friendly to the school. The principal of the white high school at Braxton brings his seniors over on an annual trip. Thomas Campbell often swings around from Tuskegee Institute. Mississippi is one of the seven Gulf states for which he is field agent, and he comes over to confer with the Smith-Hughes vocational worker who lives on the campus, or with one of the home extension workers. A visiting British commissioner of education from South Africa studies those things that coloured children of farmers in Cape Province or the Transvaal could profitably learn about—the chicken house and the dairy barn, the sweet potato drying house and the broom making and cobbling shops. But he will probably think that the garages and auto repair shops are too modern to be of use to most of them at present. A visiting professor of education from a Northern university is most keenly interested in the fact that what was originally planned for a high school has developed at both ends. It has grown forward to include the first two years of an industrial junior college. At the lower end a Rosenwald Training School has been added which takes the neighbouring children through the first six grades, and at the same time provides teacher training for students. The word "neighbouring" signifies a wide area when used to describe the children who attend this school, for some of them walk as much as twelve miles a day in order to do so.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Missouri to Get J.C. School of Journalism

JAN 18 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — In what observers consider a scheme to nullify the fight of Miss Lucile Bluford of Kansas City to force the university to admit her to its school of journalism, State officials are contemplating the establishment of such a school for colored students at Lincoln University here.

The plan was revealed on Friday when Democratic Floor Leader H. P. Lauf introduced in the House of Representatives a temporary funding resolution which contained a $65,000 item for that purpose.

Early Opening Planned

The Bluford case is set for argument before the Missouri Supreme Court during the May term, and the urgency of the $65,000 fund appeal indicated that plans for the new Lincoln University addition are to proceed in time for opening at the second semester.

This action, observers say, will put an end to the Bluford case unless it is carried on to determine whether or not the jim crow journalism school is equivalent to the one for whites at the University of Missouri.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour

GIVES RINGING MESSAGE AT LINCOLN U.

JAN 17 1941

75th Anniversary Is Celebrated; Notables Participate

By RICHARD JACKSON

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Jan. 12 — Historical old Lincoln U. began an auspicious observance of its founding 75 years ago by a group of Negro soldiers from the Civil War last Sunday with a Founder's Day program consisting of a public meeting, banquet and musical recital. Cast on a sunny January day which lent beauty to the occasion, many alumni, friends and celebrities joined the student body in commemorating the occasion.

The highlight of the day was the scholarly and masterful address of Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois on "The Future of the Negro State College." His talk was delivered in Page Auditorium, following an address by Governor Lloyd Stark, who eulogized the "constructive program of education at Lincoln" and expressed faith in a "glorious day of greater achievement." President Sherman D. Scruggs, presiding, said that the outlook for Lincoln U. was the most promising.

DuBois Digs Deep

Dr. DuBois denounced separate schools as extravagant and idiotic and predicted that the Pan-African movement, being espoused in Negro colleges in foreign lands, will probably bring the "colored world." to its "rightful heritage."

Dr. DuBois in the high points of his address saw:

Lincoln getting away from the evil of being a "political football or an employment office for politicians; inferiority of Negro state-supported schools to the white state schools, poorer in equipment cultural advantages, attempt to imitate where it cannot be real and to boast of what it has not; Lincoln should not desire to become another University of Missouri as Missouri could hardly be placed among the country's leading universities; Lincoln can become a focus of research and as a place of culture for a new and evolving world; Lincoln can show (as the still small voice of the oppressed and the despised who knew more than to die and planned more than mere survival) the way of life; Lincoln has chance of becoming a real university in the larger and broader sense that here science and education are being so administered that the place of the Negro in the world and his relations to the body of his fellow human being is being made clear. There is a unity of the working classes everywhere, a new unity of men. The proposed economic solution of the Negro problem in Africa and America has turned thought of Negroes toward a relization that the modern white laborer of Europe and America has the key to the serfdow of black folk. in his support of militarism and colonial expansion. He is beginning to say to these workingmen that, so long as black laborers are slaves, white laborers cannot be free.

There are signs in South Africa and the U. S. of the beginning of understanding between the two classes. Most men in this world are colored. A belief in humanity means a belief in colored men: the future world will in all reasonable probability, be what colored men make it: the character of the Negro race is the best and greatest hope for in its normal condition it is at once the strongest and gentlest of the races of men.

Events Close Day

More than 200 guests attended the sumptuous banquet in the school cafeteria in the evening and heard sparkling and encouraging talks about a "new Lincoln." On the program were Mayor Jesse Owens of Jefferson City, State Superintendent of Schools Lloyd King, Dr. DuBois, Dean Winterton Curtis of the University of Missouri, President G. L. Harrison of Langston U., Prof. N. P. Barksdale, Miss Jesuita Hughes, representing the Student Council, and the Revs. E. W. Dalcour and J. Wogelveid, J. Ernest Wilkins prominent Chicago lawyer, presided.

JAN 17 1941

The recital in Page Auditorium was the closing event of the day. John Green, bass-baritone of Chicago, and Miss Jean Coston, pianist from Indianapolis, featured artists, were well received by an appreciative audience. Mr. Green was accompanied by T. Theodore Taylor.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

$65,000 FOR JOURNALISM SCHOOL AT LINCOLN UNIV. OKAYED ON HOUSE FLOOR

JAN 24 1941

Two years ago the Missouri legislature passed the Taylor act which by the meager sum it appropriated cast doubt upon the state's intentions to give wholehearted obedience to the U. S. supreme court's order for equal education made in the Gaines case. The state's establishment of a single school, the law school, instead of the nine which Lincoln university for Negroes lacked compared with Missouri university for whites indcated Missouri's reluctance. It's defense when journalism was asked by a Negro still further proved that it thumbed its nose at the high court.

Now the proof is complete that Missouri does not plan to make education for Negroes equal to that for whites until it is driven to do so,—The legislature is passing an act appropriating $60,000 for a school of journalism, without offering to add money for engineering, for agriculture, for mining, for medicine and the other branches which Lincoln university lacks! Missouri will set up schools for the education of Negroes only after they at great expense through separate cases for each type of learning sought, compel it to act.

It is no wonder that many school districts in this state offer no education for their Negro children. They have the state's refusal to educate Negroes as their example. For shame, Missouri! That this bill passed the house by a strict party vote in notice to its Negro supporters that they have work to do before next election.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW MISSOURI NYA HEAD IN KANSAS CITY

FEB 14 1941

Gilbert Robinson Promises To Give Sympathetic Ear To Negro Needs

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Gilbert O. Robinson, newly appointed state NYA director for Missouri, was in Kansas City last week to become acquainted with the Kansas City NYA program and to make a survey of its needs.

Mr. Robinson made a tour of all NYA projects, both Negro and white, with James L. Russell, state supervisor of Negro projects, and George Sykes, Kansas City NYA director.

The new state director, who took over his duties on February 1 succeeding C. Clark Buckner, said that all requests and needs of Negro youth in the state would be treated with a sympatheic attitude by his office.

Since he took over the work of the state office only a few days ago Mr. Robinson was not in a position to make definite commitments but he assured the Negroes of Kansas City that it would not be long before projects for Negro boys would be started. Negro citizens have been making requests for many months for projects to prepare Negro youth for jobs in national defense industries.

Both Mr. Sykes and Mr. Russell are working at top speed now trying to rush plans for the opening of additional classes for Negroes. Mr. Robinson said that he would do all in his power to help speed the work.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Patton, Mo., and attended the Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn., receiving his A.B. degree in 1916. He took post graduate work in education at the University of Missouri, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1935.

Robinson has had wide experience in the fields of education and administration. Prior to joining the staff of the NYA, he served for four years as dean of Albany college, Albany, Ore. From 1922 to 1924 and again from 1926 to 1930, he served as superintendent of mission schools in Thailand (Siam). He also has held teaching positions at Columbia, Mo., Senath, Mo., and Ashland, Kas.

Robinson served as a corporal in the United States army in 1919.

The new state NYA director has invited Negro citizens to send any requests and suggestions that they have to his office in Jefferson City.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Lincoln U. Budget Only $900,000

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The house appropriations committee of the Missouri legislature ignored Lincoln university's request for an appropriation of $3,500,000 for the next biennium when it returned a recommended budget of only $9,500 to the house of representatives this week.

The Lincoln request embodied provisions for a library building, auditorium, gymnasium, agriculture buildings, dormitory, and reconstruction of existing structures. The sum provided by the committee includes funds for none of these items.

The measure is yet to be approved by the house, the senate, and the governor. Open hearings in both the house and senate chambers will permit Lincoln authorities to impress upon the legislators the need for the increased budget recommendation.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

LINCOLN APPROPRIATIONS

It has been brought to our attention that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended a cut in the appropriations for Lincoln University to the extent that that institution will be seriously handicapped in carrying out a reasonable educational program for at least two years. This news, we are sure, was not pleasing to the ears of the Negro citizens of the state, especially those who have worked for so many years to bring this institution to the place where it now is. Many of us have regarded Lincoln, which is the only institution of higher learning for Negroes in the state, as the "apple of our eyes" because the training of the future men and women of our race [illegible] in that institution and the kind of citizens they will be will depend upon the training which the state provides for them.

Unfortunately there are those who are inclined to make political capital of the present situation. Some are saying that it is the Democrats, while others are saying that the final word rests with a Republican governor. But we say that whether it be Democrats or Republicans the damage to our race is the same.

Therefore, it is the duty of our leaders to inform the leaders of both political parties that the future lives of the Negro youths who are to be trained in this state institution are too precious to be played with through political manipulations.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour:

WARNING

The first step the colored people in the state should take to guard the welfare of Lincoln University is to watch closely the appointment of new members to the Board of Curators of that institution, which will be made by Governor Donnell. Rumor has it that the name of Duke Diggs of Jefferson City has been mentioned to the Governor as a suitable curator. And while we have nothing against Mr. Diggs personally, many of us still remember that Mr. Diggs was a member of the old Sam Baker plunder regime at Lincoln which plunged that institution into politics which threatened to bring about its ruin. Surely Governor Donnell will not allow himself to be used to put Lincoln University back into politics as it was under the Baker regime.

In the meanwhile we call upon the citizens of Missouri to think, watch, and think.

18b-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Defense Commission Post Given Lincoln University Professor

JAN 4 1941

Dr. Booker T. McGraw of Missouri Named Consultant in Charge of Research Project

JAN 4 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Leon Henderson, commissioner in charge of the Price Stabilization Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, Friday announced appointment of Dr. Booker T. McGraw, registrar and head of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Lincoln University of Missouri, as consultant in charge of a research project for that division.

Dr. McGraw will direct a study designed to trace the recent financial experience of France during the current European war. The study is expected to evaluate that Republic's economic and financial policies and to disclose their defects as a possible safeguard for this country in the present national defense effort.

The economist directed a similar study at Harvard University and wrote his thesis for a Ph. D. degree there in 1939 on recent French economic and financial policies. Before undertaking this study, Dr. McGraw had received an A.B. degree from Atlanta University, an M.A. an M.B.A. degrees from the University of Michigan, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard.

Prior to his affiliation with Lincoln University, Dr. McGraw was employed for several years as an officer of the Benga State Bank in Chicago, and was at one time an instructor in economics at Bishop College in Marshall, Texas.

JAN 4 1941

He is the first Negro economist to be engaged as a financial expert by the Price Stabilization Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission to serve as consultant to the War Finance Section of that division.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

LINCOLN UNIV. HAS FOUNDER'S DAY PROGRAM

JAN 12 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (Special)—The historic campus of Lincoln university will be the scene of a celebration rare and unprecedented in the annals of the Missouri institution during the approaching 75th anniversary observance which begins Sunday, January 12 with the annual Founder's Day program. Outfitted with a pageant conceived by two Lincoln sophomores and directed by a staff member, recitals, a series of lectures on different occasions by national figures, an educational conference in the spring, and other features designed to make 1941 a red-letter year in Lincoln history, the celebration has for its theme "The Negro College in a Changing Order."

The discussion of Lincoln's—and the Negro college's—role in the past, present, and future order of things will be introduced at the opening of the diamond anniversary ceremonies on January 12. A man of national stature will deliver the annual Founder's Day address in the afternoon at a ceremony to be preceded by an academic march of faculty, curators, and guests. A Founder's Day invitational dinner, scheduled for the late afternoon in the University cafeteria, will be followed by a recital by guest artists in the evening.

Two thousand invitations are being mailed alumni and to leaders in the business, church, educational, newspaper, civic and governmental life of our nation. Listening space for overflow audience is being provided in the College library with the aid of public address quipment.

Lincoln approaches the three-quarter century mark with the largest faculty (83 members) and student body (almost 900 in all divisions) in her history. A nine-member bi-racial, non-partisan Board of Curators recently approved a budget request almost three times the size of any request ever submitted to the State of Missouri by Lincoln. Such increased funds are needed for the program of expansion and intensification now going on at the Missouri institution.

MISSOURI
JAN 16 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS DELIVERS ADDRESS AT SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN U.

JAN 17

Negro College Does Not Have to Imitate White School, He Says, But Has Opportunity for 'Social Invention'

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —Citing the part which the Negro has played in the history of Missouri and analyzing the functions and future of the Negro state university, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta delivered the Founder's Day address at Lincoln university Sunday afternoon.

The learned scholar, historian, educator and author spoke in Page auditorium, crowded with students, teachers and friends from all parts of the state who had gathered here to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Lincoln U.

On the platform sat Governor Lloyd C. Stark who made remarks preceding the address of Dr. DuBois; and three members of the Lincoln U. board of curators, Clifford Scruggs of Jefferson City, C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia and Dan Lewis of Hannibal.

President Sherman Scruggs presided and introduced Dr. DuBois.

"The Negro race has touched and influenced the history of the state of Missouri in many and curious ways," Dr. DuBois began.

He told how Toussaint L'Ouverture, black leader of Haiti, frustrated the attempt of Napoleon to transmute political revolution into America and to use Haiti as a gateway through which to annex the whole of what is now the United States west of the Mississippi river.

The plan, said Dr. DuBois, "was frustrated by a black leader, and this leader through his dogged resistance to Napoleon. Spain and England finally succeeded in making Haiti independent; in freeing the slaves of the West Indies and South America and in handing the sovereignty of Louisiana including Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the whole Northwest to the United States."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

$895,000 For Lincoln Univ.

AUG 15 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The final amount approved by the Conference Committee on Appropriations for Lincoln University was $895,000 for the biennial 1941-42. Governor Donnell did not cut this appropriation as he did most of the other state institutions, evidently thinking the amount was already too small.

Of this amount $65,000 was appropriated for the establishment of work in journalism in connection with Lincoln University, and $40,000 for out-of-state tuition aid; that is students who desire to attend school in adjoining states to receive instruction in subjects not taught at Lincoln University, may have their tuition paid by the state out of this fund.

JAN 17 1941

Civil War Began In Mo.

The Civil War "between two conceptions of American democracy" also was begun in Missouri, said Dr. DuBois.

"The Cotton Kingdom as it grew to its culminating power towarc 1830," he said, "looked for increased territory, expanded political power and a new economic basis of society. The battleground on which the idea of peasant proprietorship and industrial democracy as against economic caste and colonial imperialism was started in modern times, was this state of Missouri and was personified in the fight which the colossal figure of John Brown made against the border ruffians who were determined to make Kansas a fellow slave state with Missouri.

"Here the Civil War between two conceptions of American democracy was begun, ending as you well know, not simply with the legal destruction of slavery but with an attempt to extend practical democracy to its ultimate logical theory."

Concept of Lincoln U.

After setting forth conditions which led to the Civil War and painting the Reconstruction period as "an economic revolution on a mighty scale and with world-wide reverberation" rather than simply a fight between the white and black races in the South, Dr. DuBois told how black soldiers of Missouri conceived the idea out of which Lincoln university grew.

"It was among the black soldiers of Missouri," he said, "fighting the last battle of the west which spelled the final crippling of the Confederacy that the idea arose of systematic education of their fellows in their home state.

"Nor was there anything unusual or merely local in this thought and movement. The public school system of the whole South is the gift of black folk.

"An element in the white South had struggled for a public school system, had sought to follow New England and the West in this direction long before the Civil War, but it is a needless exaggeration to say that there was in the confines of the former slave states south of Mason and Dixon's line, any real state public school system until the black votes of Reconstruction furnished one.

"Even in the Middlewest, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, the public school system did not usually include or envisage Negroes and it was only when Missouri colored troops saw with their own eyes what Negroes were doing for publis education in Louisiana and Texas that they sent back the idea to their own state."

Traces School Development

Dr. DuBois traced the develop-

(Continued

DuBois—

ment of the school in this country from the time when the privately endowed institution to serve the children of the well-to-do offered the only educational opportunities.

The situation gradually changed, he said, and the demand for high school and college training on the part of the mass of youth outran the facilities which private institutions could furnish. The public school and the state university followed.

Dr. DuBois said that the public school facilities "have grown so rapidly and expanded so enormously in work and attendance that it is manifest that by the twenty-first century the problem of higher education is going to be primarily a problem of the state."

On this point, he stated:

JAN 17 1941

"This fills some folk with satisfaction and others with dismay, because it puts into the hands of the state, the necessity of facing and facing squarely certain social situations and problems which the state as it is now constituted has not shown itself capable of handling.

"Not only is there the older problems of religion and social status, but what are today the much more pressing problems of class distinction based on income and of racial distinctions based on physical differences and appearances and on historical associations supported by prejudice and folk lore."

"The new state system of education, therefore, is faced, first of all with this question of income, this question which the democratic experiments following the Civil War attempted to meet and failed.

"It is all well enough to talk about equality of human beings and their liberty to act; the real fact of the matter, as we have known for generations, and as we are beginning to admit today, is that a man who does not have enough to eat or the clothing and shelter necessary for health; and who is uncertain as to how long his present meagre income is going to last, is not free and cannot be called the equal of the man with sufficient and assured income and security of status.

The comfortable solution of this economic problem, which regards this situation as largely inevitable; which looks upon poverty as the permanent accompaniment of civilization, is not only being questioned today, but is the real burning problem which lay at the basis of the last World War, is the cause of this present World War and of other revolutions to come.

"The solution of attitudes toward this economic problem," he said, "is in the hands of our educational system and it goes without saying that the present educational system is not designed to meet it.

"It is a system largely determined by that very economic inequality which it seeks to solve; and the power to administer the system lies all too largely in hands interested in privilege rather than in justice, in class advantage rather than in democratic control.

The problem of the education of Negroes has been met with every conceivable difference of attitude, said Dr. DuBois, varying from open and careless neglect to desperate and often misguided efforts at solution.

"In a state like this," he said, "the usual attitude long has been to resent the fact that such a problem must complicate the policies of the state system of education.

"It could of course, be argued that the simpler the problems of education are, the easier it would be to solve them; that if a state school system had to deal with persons of about the same income status, the same cultural background and comparatively few physical differences, that the resultant problem of education would be easy.

"Perhaps so, but it certainly would not be a problem of education suited to this nation or this world. This is a world where the physical, mental and cultural differences between human beings are vast, where the absolute segregation of human beings is increasingly impossible and undesirable; where the annihilation of space, the economic iinterdependence of peoples are such that no problem of education in any country can long hope to escape the resultant questions of facts of human contact."

"So admitting today," he continued, "that the state system of education has got to regard the different elements in the state as an inescapable part of its problem, we come to the second situation: namely that as an heritage from slavery and the Civil War we are required by state law to carry on separate institutions for persons of Negro descent.

"There is no doubt that this is unfortunate and even idiotic. It is needlessly costly and it is a direct contravention to that democratic equality toward which all education in the end must strive.

"One would think that in a state like Missouri where Negroes form but one-sixth of the population and where the actual illiteracy of whites and blacks is not great, that time and a reasonable amount of tolerance would make the waste and duplication of work necessary in two state universities uncalled for; and that a little patient waiting and thoughtful pressure might even in our day have opened the doors of the University of Missouri to colored students.

"In the meantime, there were certain losses which could hardly be faced. The admission of a few colored students to the University of Missouri would not alter the mental complexion of the teachers and professors in that institution. They would know as little about the cultural history and group difficulties of Negro students after as before .....

"Whether, then, it was inevitable or not, Missouri has embarked upon the road of establishing a Negro university and of making that institution a center of learning and scientific advance deserving to be classed as the equal of other universities in this land.

A Difficult Job

"That, of course, is a difficult job. First of all, any time that a state is compelled by higher law or by lower prejudice to embark upon a program for which it has no real liking, the work will be done, at first certainly, in a cheap and slipshod way. The separate institution will be by all standards a poor institution; poor in physical equipment, poor in cultural advantages, tempted to imitate where it cannot be real and to boast of what it has not . . .

"Inevitably among a poor people and inexperienced, the temptation will come and recur to make an institution like this a means of earning a living or of adding to income rather than an institution of learning. The Negroes of Missouri will be tempted in the future, as in the past, to sell their votes not for the establishment of a state university but for small offices and temporary preferment; for the paying of personal debts and squaring of personal dislikes and enmities rather than the larger and more intangible object of building here a center of thought and speculation, of scientific research, of literature and art."

Speaking of the aims and objectives of Lincoln university, Dr. DuBois asked, "Should Lincoln university try to become another University of Missouri? After all, among the great universities of America, the University of Missouri would hardly be placed among the first . . .

"Lincoln university has before it certain obvious differences of method and aim; it can and should be smaller and more compact; it can be more certain of its objects and more definite and thorough in its methods. There are certain lines of work in which it can stand out not simply in Missouri but in the United States as a focus of research and as a place of culture and civilization for a new and evolving world."

In order to carry out such a program, however, Dr. DuBois said that the school will need freedom and funds. It will need to be administered by men of large vision who think of this school not as a temporary make-shift or as a place where their relatives get positions or their firms sell goods, but rather as a center where the cultural outlook of this country is to be changed and uplifted and helped in the reconstruction of the world."

Dr. DuBois, who said that Lincoln U. has come a long ways since he was offered and refused an invitation to come here 47 years ago, stated that the Missouri school has an extraordinary opportunity for "social invention, for planning and carrying through methods by which without hatred, agitation or upheaval, you can show how a minority cannot simply repeat the accomplishments of a majority but can show the majority the way of life and in doing this you but reiterate an age-old custom that not from the overwhelming, rich and powerful groups which from time to time rule the world have come salvation and culture, but from the still, small voice of the oppressed and the determined who know more than to die and plan more than mere survival."

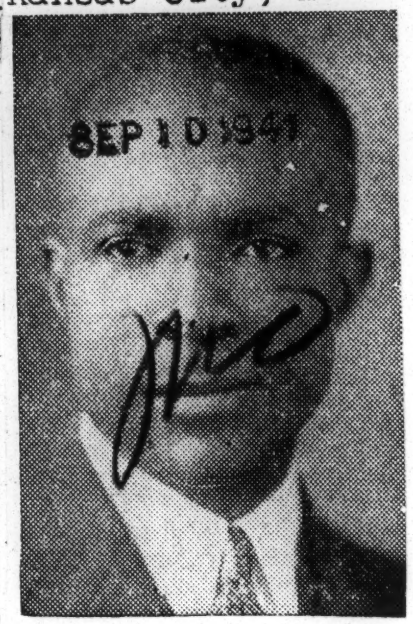
Concluding, Dr. DuBois spoke of the "slowly rising strong brotherhood of Negro blood throughout the world" and the "common cause of the darker races against the intolerable assumptions and insults of Europeans."

"Most men in this world are colored," he said, and "the future world will, in all reasonable probability, be what colored men make it. In order for this colored world to come into its heritage, must the earth be continuously drenched in the blood of fighting, snarling human beasts," he asked, "or will Reason and Good Will prevail?

"That such may be true, the character of the Negro race is the best and greatest hope; for in its normal condition it is at once the strongest and gentlest of the races of men; but that character can only be raised above emotion to planned reason by institutions such as this may become."

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.



HIS SCHOOL APPROVED—

William E. Taylor, dean of the Lincoln university law school in St. Louis, has been notified that his school has been approved by the section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. Application of the Lincoln University law school for membership in the Association of American Law Schools is pending and will be acted upon at the annual meeting of that organization at the Edgewater Beach hotel in Chicago next December.

SEP 1 0 1941

18b-1941

MISSOURI

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.
JAN 23 1941

LINCOLN U. HEARS SCHOLAR

Future Of World Will Be Whatever Colored People Make It--W. E. DuBois

JAN 25 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Propounding the optimistic conviction that "The future world will, in all reasonable probability, be what colored men make it," Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, "whose voice is heard above the confusion" of a world "retreating towards disintegration", delivered a clarifying and poignant address last Sunday afternoon at a program commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of Lincoln University.

Dr. DuBois shared the speakers' platform with Governor Lloyd C. Stark, retiring executive of Missouri, who preceded Dr. DuBois to the rostrum, and eulogized the "constructive program of education being carried on at Lincoln" and expressed sanguine anticipation of "a glorious day of greater achievement in this institution."

Sees Segregation Idiotic

Discussing "The Future of the Negro State College", the sage of Atlanta University traced historically the evolution of those conditions which resulted in the creation of separate schools for Negroes, denounced the idea of segregated schools as being extravagant and "idiotic", said that state public school education in the South resulted from "the black votes of Reconstruction", and predicted that the Pan-African movement, which is being espoused in Negro colleges and in foreign lands, will probably bring the "colored world" to its "rightful heritage".

The internationally-famed research expert said that state public school education and that of schools like Lincoln University must be "administered by men of large vision" and that Lincoln University should be thought of as a "center where the cultural outlook of this country is to be changed and uplifted and helped in the reconstruction of the world."

Tells of College Problems

Problems facing the state system of education, under which Lincoln operates, according to DuBois, are economic and religious and are "those class distinctions based on incomes, and of racial distinctions based on physical differences, and appearances and on historical associations supported by prejudice and folk lore."

Speaking of segregated schools, Dr. DuBois said that these are a "direct contravention to that democratic equality toward which all education in the end must strive." The laws which prescribe separate schools for races "simply put into words a deep feeling and determination on the part of the dominant group that coeducation of the races is a thing more to be feared than the failure of democracy."

Anniversary Speaker

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Separateness Means Inferiority

Negro schools supported by the state are not equal to white state-supported schools, Dr. DuBois said, because "any time that a state is compelled by higher law or by lower prejudice to embark upon a program for which it has no real liking the work will be done, at first certainly, in a cheap and slip-shod way. The separate institution will be by all standards a poor institution; poor in physical equipment, poor in cultural advantages, tempted to imitate where it cannot be real, and to boast of what it has not."

The facts that Negro institutions seldom get the best of teachers, engage in political intriques and sacrifice the welfare of the institution to personal gain were brought out by Dr. DuBois.

In the opinion of the speaker, Lincoln University should not become another University of Missouri, for 'among the great universities of America, the University of Missouri would hardly be placed among the first. It can be considered a sort of average of those plodding miscellaneous centers of crowds, dispensing an education with varying degrees of efficiency.

Challenges Lincoln

"Lincoln University has before it certain obvious differences of method and aim: it can be smaller and more compact; it can be more certain of its objectives and more definite and thorough in its method. There are certain lines of work in which it can stand out not simply in Missouri but in the United States and in the world, as a focus of research and as a place of culture and civilization for a new and evolving world."

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Needs Of College Stressed

APR 25 1941

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APR 25 1941

Town-send are members.

18b-1941

MISSOURI

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.
JAN 25 1941

LINCOLN U. HEARS SCHOLAR

Future Of World Will Be Whatever Colored People Make It--W. E. DuBois

JAN 25 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Propounding the optimistic conviction that "The future world will, in all reasonable probability, be what colored men make it," Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, "whose voice is heard above the confusion" of a world "retreating towards disintegration", delivered a clarifying and poignant address last Sunday afternoon at a program commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of Lincoln University.

Dr. DuBois shared the speakers' platform with Governor Lloyd C. Stark, retiring executive of Missouri, who preceded Dr. DuBois to the rostrum, and eulogized the "constructive program of education being carried on at Lincoln" and expressed sanguine anticipation of "a glorious day of greater achievement in this institution."

Sees Segregation Idiotic

Discussing "The Future of the Negro State College", the sage of Atlanta University traced historically the evolution of those conditions which resulted in the creation of separate schools for Negroes, denounced the idea of segregated schools as being extravagant and "idiotic", said that state public school education in the South resulted from "the black votes of Reconstruction", and predicted that the Pan-African movement, which is being espoused in Negro colleges and in foreign lands, will probably bring the "colored world" to its "rightful heritage".

The internationally-famed research expert said that state public school education and that of schools like Lincoln University must be "administered by men of large vision" and that Lincoln University should be thought of as a "center where the cultural outlook of this country is to be changed and uplifted and helped in the reconstruction of the world."

Tells of College Problems

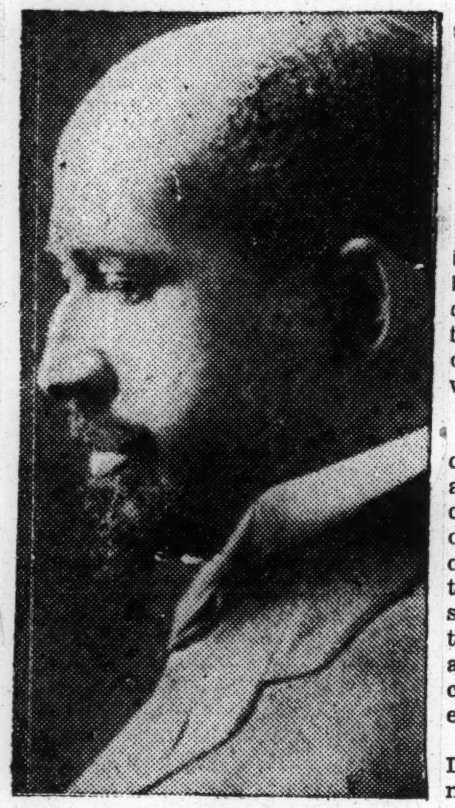
Problems facing the state system of education, under which Lincoln operates, according to DuBois, are economic and religious and are "those class distinctions based on incomes, and of racial distinctions based on physical differences, and appearances and on historical associations supported by prejudice and folk lore."

Speaking of segregated schools, Dr. DuBois said that these are a "direct contravention to that democratic equality toward which all education in the end must strive." The laws which prescribe separate schools for races "simply put into words a deep feeling and determination on the part of the dominant group that coeducation of the races is a thing more to be feared than the failure of democracy."

Separateness Means Inferiority

Negro schools supported by the state are not equal to white state-supported schools, Dr. DuBois said, because "any time that a state is compelled by higher law or by lower prejudice to embark upon a program for which it has no real liking the work will be done, at first certainly, in a cheap and slip-shod way. The separate institution will be by all standards a poor institution; poor in physical equipment, poor in cultural advantages, tempted to imitate where it cannot be real, and to boast of what it has not."

Anniversary Speaker



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

The facts that Negro institutions seldom get the best of teachers, engage in political intriques and sacrifice the welfare of the institution to personal gain were brought out by Dr. DuBois.

In the opinion of the speaker, Lincoln University should not become another University of Missouri, for 'among the great universities of America, the University of Missouri would hardly be placed among the first. It can be considered a sort of average of those plodding miscellaneous centers of crowds, dispensing an education with varying degrees of efficiency.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lincoln University In Unique Role Training Negro Youth Of North

FEB 1 3 1941

Lincoln University presents an opportunity to the colored youth in America. It is situated in healthful and wholesome surroundings with a fair plant and equipment, and a well prepared and experienced faculty. It offers a college training with all that college life means to an American student. A faculty made up from both races helps to keep education from becoming propaganda for either race. The student is brought in contact with the accumulation of the ages from the human standpoint.

Lincoln presents an opportunity to the white man in America. Our fathers determined that we, the people of the United States, should be a mixed people, that the African should be here as well as the European. When they landed on these shores they decided that University education was essential to their life. Out of their poverty they established Harvard University three hundred years ago and the hundreds of colleges that followed it are the expression of the faith of the people in the college trained mind as an essential to the nation's progress.

FEB 1 3 1941

Plight in South

When we mention the Negro, our thoughts turn automatically to the South to the million Negroes in Alabama or to an equal number in Georgia. Without drawing away the needed attention to the South, may I call to mind another million right at our doors in the three great Middle Atlantic States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania? We have more than a million Negroes.

What is their educational opportunity? Colleges and universities are scattered all over the area from Pennsylvania to Maine within easy geographical and economic reach of the ordinary youth. A few Negroes can enter them but economic and other barriers keep most out.

Reviews Statistics

The August number of the Crisis reported 161 Negro graduates in 1940 from the white institutions of the North. The economic situation presents a formidable barrier, scholarship funds are not held out as an inducement to the Negro student. If he enters, he is largely shut out from that essential part of college life which President Conant in his tercentenary address at Harvard described as the "never failing river of student life carrying all the power that comes from the gregarious impulses of human beings."

Beyond this limited opportunity, in the North the Negro has one Liberal Arts College. If we believe in education rather than ignorance, and that our own future is wrapped up with that of the Negro, we are vitally interested in a trained Negro leadership. The first necessity for this is to develop at least one well equipped institution in which the Negro youth of our own area may have advantages equal with those of other men. In our northern area there should be one college at least peculiarly their own

Lincoln Meeting Need

To meet this need, Lincoln University presents these facts. She has a plant worth three-quarters of a million dollars, an endowment of little more than a million, a history going back eighty years into pre-slavery days, a record of constructive leadership on the part of her graduates that does not suffer by comparison with the output of any college in the land, a present location with a million Negroes within a hundred miles of her doors.

FEB 1 3 1941

The race, the country needs trained leadership in the profession and in business. Only a few can get this opportunity in the white colleges. They are not going five hundred to one thousand miles into the southland for their education. With its freer spirit and greater opportunity in the social and political fields, the leadership of the Negro people for good or ill, in ignorance or wisdom, is likely to come in greater proportion out of the North.

A former Minister of Education in Great Britain emphasized the eternal debt in education which maturity owes to youth. We owe a debt to our Negro youth which should be paid in defense of our own future as well as theirs.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

JAN 24 1941

DUBOIS AT LINCOLN U.

There is much "food for thought" in the address delivered by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the 75th anniversary of the founding of Lincoln (Mo.) University on January 12. Notwithstanding the presence of the governor of Missouri, Dr. DuBois, as usual, spoke plainly on several topics which usually are taboo for such occasions and under such circumstances. The publicity department of Lincoln is widely distributing a report of Dr. DuBois' speech and from it we publish some excerpts as follows:

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"In a conscious sense of unity among colored races there is today only a growing interest. There is slowly arising not only a curiously strong brotherhood of Negro blood throughout the world, but the common cause of the darker races against the intolerable assumptions of the Europeans has already found expression. Most men in this world are colored. A belief in humanity means a belief in colored men.

The future world will, in all reasonable probability, be what colored men make it. In order for this colored world to come into its heritage, must the earth again be drenched in the blood of fighting, snarling human beasts, or will Reason and Good Will prevail?. That such may be true, the character of the Negro race is the best and greatest hope; for in its normal condition it is at once the strongest and gentlest of the traces of men.

18b-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

DEAN PICKENS LIKES MO. SCHOOL OF LAW

MAR 29 1941

ST. LOUIS, Miss.—A recent visitor to the Lincoln University of Missouri School of Law here was Dean William E. Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In an address to the students at the law school, Mr. Pickens reminded them of their responsibilities as future lawyers of the race and urged that they make the most of their opportunities. After a tour of the law school building, he stated that he was most favorably impressed with the great progress that the Lincoln School of Law had made since its opening in 1939.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lincoln Prexy Appointed To Defense Group

MAY 11 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—President Sherman D. Scruggs received word this week from both Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Governor Forrest C. Donnell that he had been appointed to the Defense Savings Committee of the State of Missouri.

This Committee is to "function primarily as an educational committee to advise Missourians of the program of offering Defense Savings Securities in denominations from a 10 cents stamp to a $50,000 bond." MAY 11 194

President Scruggs, only Negro on the body of forty members, has accepted the appointment and attended the first meeting of the committee in the Governor's Office, Wednesday, April 23.

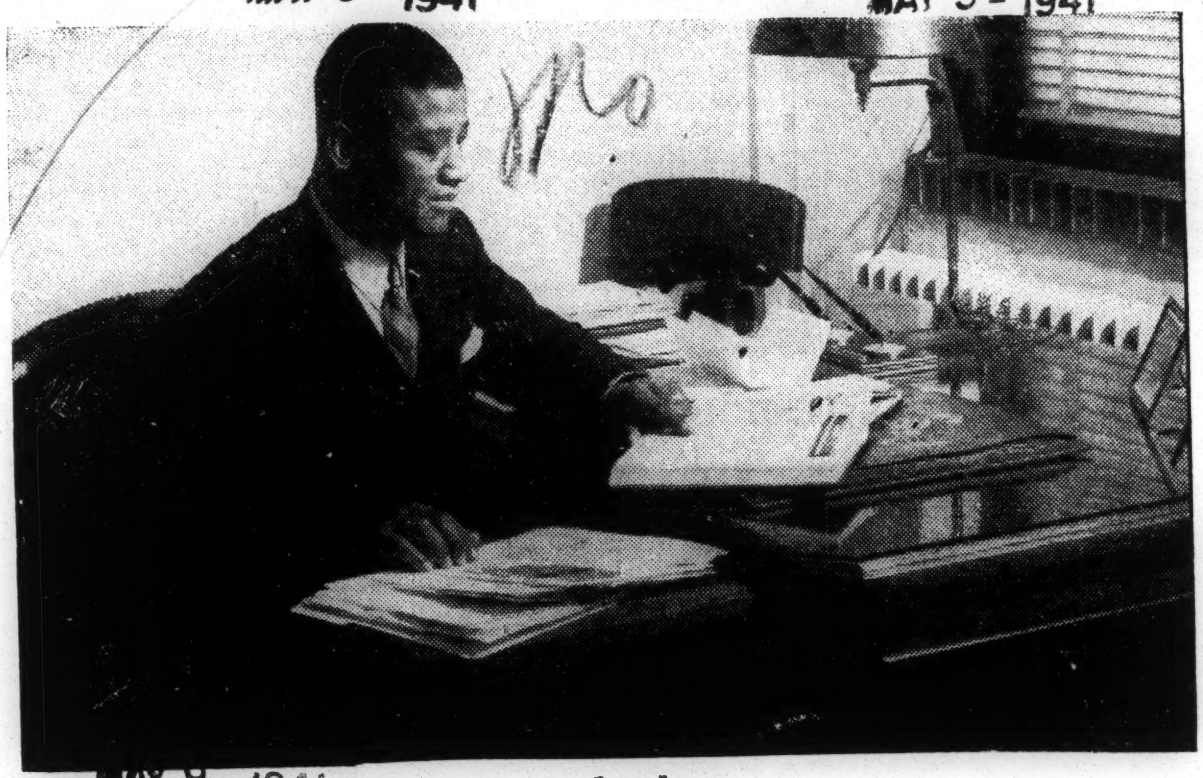
Serving with the Governor and Dr. Scruggs on the committee are Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, Bishop William Scarlett, Bishop Edwin V. O'Hara, Colonel Nat Rieger, Judge Will H. D. Green, Lloyd W. King (state superintendent of public schools), Mrs. Thomas Talbott (head of the Missouri Women's Federation), and Branch Ricey, chairman (vice president of the St. Louis Cardinals Baseball club).

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Lincoln U. President Announces Educational Conference

MAY 9 - 1941

MAY 9 - 1941



MAY 9 - 1941

President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., announced this week that the 75th Anniversary Educational Conference will be held at Lincoln U. May 23-24. Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega college, and Allison Davis, staff member of the Division of Child Development and Teacher Personnel, University of Chicago, will be two of the five speakers on the panel discussion at the conference. Dr. Scruggs, about to complete his third year in office, recently was appointed to the Misosuri Defense Savings committee by Governor Donnell.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Lincoln U. Prof. Strives For Citizenship In Study

MAY 10 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Perhaps the most active exponent of the Booker T. Washington philosophy of Negro life in the middle west is the tireless, friendly fellow who has developed a $47,000 plant for the purpose of teaching boys and girls to use their heads, hearts and hands.

He is a man who has direct supervision over 153 employees-teachers, skilled and unskilled workers, and assistants. What he has done was accomplished within the last three and one-half years; but what he intends to do will take a lifetime.

He is teaching boys to be good thinkers, good citizens, and good workers. Ten of the 11 boys graduated from his department are regularly employed in the vocation of their choice. MAY 10 194

This man is George Robert Cotton, head of the mechanic arts department of buildings and grounds at Lincoln university. The phenomenal growth of Lincoln's mechanic art course from a nine-student class to a 100-student department occupying all available space in Lincoln university's four-year-old Damel hall, is one of the unsung meritorius chapters in the development of Negro education, and Cotton is in large degree responsible for it. MAY 10 194

When Cotton, with a B.S. degree from Hampton institute and an M.S. degree from Kansas State Teachers' college (Pittsburgh) came to Lincoln in 1937, he was the only full-time teacher of vocational courses on the Lincoln university staff.

Assigned the task of organizing a four-year course in mechanic arts Cotton worked with what equipment he had, and one year later through the sympathetic assistance of an administration struggling to advance all departments despite financial limitations, his department received equipment sufficient to allow the school to offer a B.S. degree in education with a major in industrial arts. MAY 10 1941

In the same year, 1938, Cotton was appointed head of the department, and in the fall of that year he became superintendent of buildings and grounds when Cecil F. Heariold, who held that position died.

In the spring of 1939, the separate office of superintendent of buildings and grounds was abolished and its functions were combined with those of the head of the mechanic arts departments. From his assistant professorship he was promoted to the position of associate professor, and he became director of the department. MAY 10 1941

Cotton was born in Kansas City, Kans., and received his elementary education in Kansas City, Mo., Indianopolis and Detroit. He was graduated from high school in Kansas before he went to Hampton and K. S. T. C.

Before teaching at Lincoln university, he taught at Atchison, Kans., and in Kansas City, Kans. Before he went to college and until recent years he worked in the summer as a contractor for small buildings. Now he does very little teaching because of his responsibilities as head of the mechanic arts department and superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Trains Race Youth

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL

MAY 8 - 1941

The phenomenal growth of incoln (Mo.) University's mechanic arts course from a nine-student class to a 100-student department occupying all available space in the school's four-year old Damel Hall is one of the unsung, meritorious chapters in the development of Negro education and to George Robert Cotton, above, to a large degree goes the credit for it.

The American Bar association, in its annual meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., announced that the Lincoln university school of law has been given a "class A" rating. This speaks well for the faculty of a school only two years old.

Much credit belongs to Dean William E. Taylor of Lincoln whose administrative foresight as well as professional judgement enabled him to select a faculty competent to meet the academic requirements of the American Bar association.

Since this law school grew out of the refusal of the University of Missouri to admit Negro students to its law courses, we believe that the partial victory won before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines case against the registrar of the University of Missouri, would be negligible in character if the faculty of the Lincoln school of law should fail to insist upon adequate facilities and equipment for further development of the institution. This is essential to its prestige if this law school is not to close its doors for lack of student enrollment.

OCT 25 1941

18b-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

B. T. McGraw To Study French Money Record

JAN 11 1941

Missouri College Expert Directed Like Harvard Study

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Dr. Booker T. McGraw, registrar and head of the department of economics at Lincoln University in Missouri, was named consultant in charge of a research project for the price stabilization division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, under the direction of Leon Henderson, commissioner in charge, who made the appointment recently.

He is the second Negro economist engaged in defense activity in the last few weeks. The first Dr. William H. Dean, assistant professor of economics at Atlanta University, is conducting two studies for the National Resources Planning Board on the lotacion of defense industries and on national defense transportation policy.

He will direct a study designed to trace the rececnt financial experiences of France during the current European war. The study is expected to evaluate that republic's monetary policies and to disclose their defects as a possible safeguard for this country in the present national defense effort.

WELL PREPARED

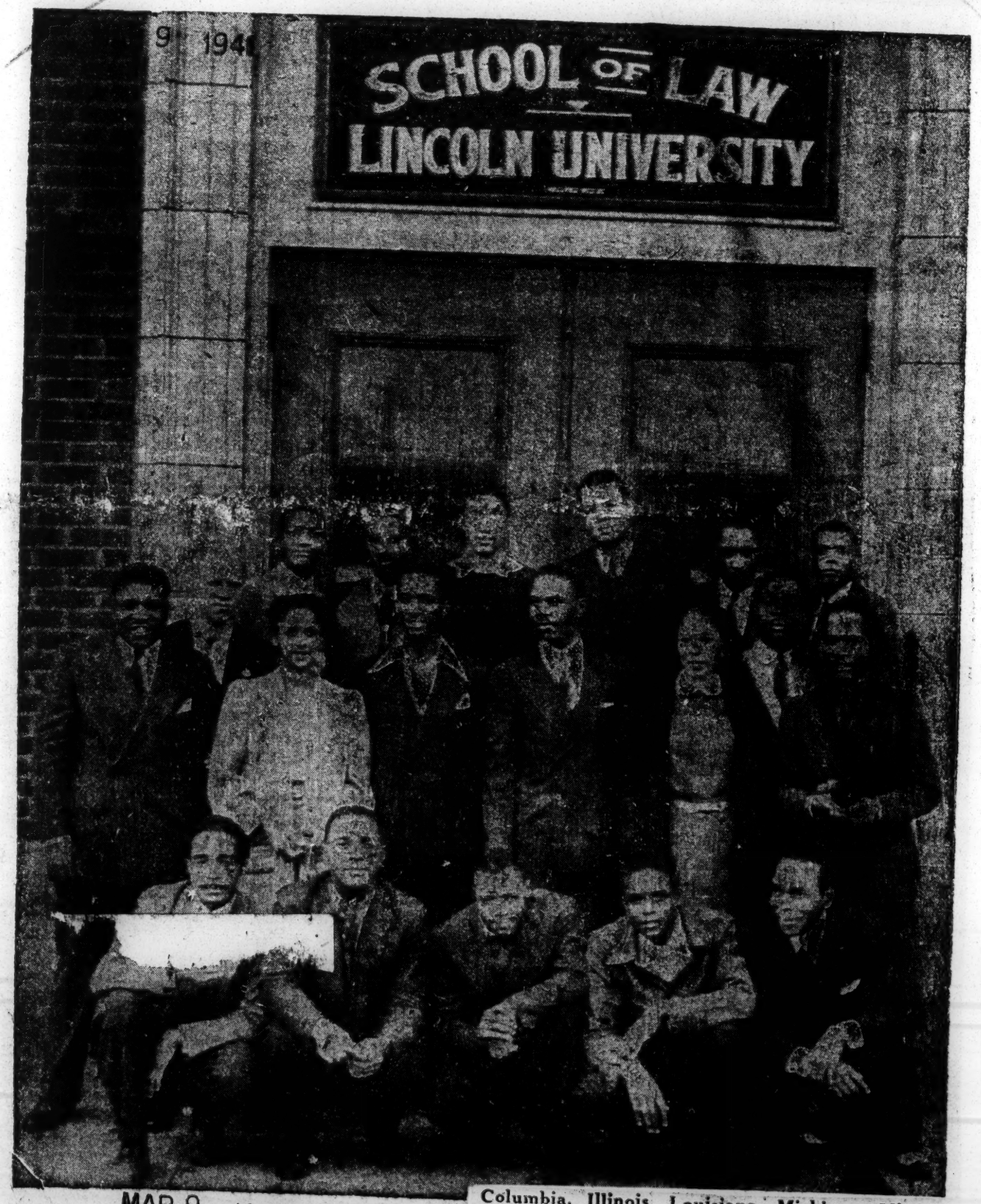
Dr. McGraw directed a similar study at Harvard University and wrote his thesis there in 1939 for a Ph. D. degree on recent French economic and financial policies.

Before undertaking this study, Dr. McGraw had received an A. B. degree from Atlanta University, M. A. and M. B. A. degrees from the University of Michigan and M. A. and Ph. D degrees from Harvard.

Dr. McGraw was employed for several years in the Binga Bank in Chicago and later as an instructor in economics at Bishop College in Marshall, Texas.

MISSOURI
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Law Freshmen From 11 States, 18 Schools



MAR 9 1941

This group of 19 of the 24 freshman law students at Missouri's youngest law school, the Lincoln University School of Law at St. Louis, comes from Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee. Schools represented include, Ohio State, Northwestern, Michigan, Howard.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

L. U. STUDENTS FINAL HOME EC. BUILDING

MAR 2 1 1941

All Construction Work on New Cottage Done by Student Labor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Almost all of the construction work on the new home economics cottage at Lincoln university was done by student labor. From the initial stage of excavating to the application of the final coat of paint on the outside, young men attending the University have constituted the major working unit and have thus added a new chapter to the increasingly rich part the student plays in the life of the Jefferson City institution.

MAR 2 1 1941

Only the heating, plumbing, electrifying, and paperhanging were done by non-students. All of the concreting flooring, footing, sanding and brick work, including that on the fire place, was the work of the L. U. young men.

In addition, they set the reinforced steel, laid the outside sewer line, painted interior and exterior, set the metal window frames, and did all of the rough and finished carpentry work, including that on the built-in cabinets.

Supervising, guiding and assisting the student workers were: G. Robert Cotton, (Director of Maintenance,) contractor; Luther W. Hatcher (Instructor in mechanic arts), foreman; Oree Connor, assistant in building construction,) foreman. They were assisted during the past summer by Mr. Smith, a teacher in brick laying at the F. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school, Kansas City, Mo.

The new house, begun last June and now completed except for the landscaping costing about $1000.00, is located on a site formerly used as burial grounds by the Missouri State Penitentiary. Costing approximately $8,500.00, the new structure has four bedrooms to a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bath rooms and a full basement to be divided in to recreation, storage and heating rooms. The design is of latest English Colonial.

Six senior majors in home economics live in the house for nine weeks at a time under the supervision of the resident instructor, who dwells there permanently. The structure faces Dunklin Street on the East Campus.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"Parade of Negro Progress" Film Captivates Students and Faculty of Lincoln U.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. July 11—There was hearty spontaneous laughter, moments of almost reverent quiet, exclamations of surprise and delight and, running through it all, a steadily mounting pride and confidence which showed itself in the intent faces of the students and teachers who made up the audience, as well as in the impulsive outburst of vigorous applause which punctuated the showing of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company's "Parade of Negro Progress" Thursday night, July 10, in Lincoln University's, Page Auditorium. For the graduate and undergraduate summer session students left no room for doubt that they had received not only bountiful entertainment, but something much more vital and satisfying from the pictures. That something was the element which expresses the guiding purpose of this record of Negro achievement brought to the Negroes of our nation as neither advertisement nor as a bare account, but as an affirmative of faith and a challenge.

JUL 5 1941

The laughter came mainly when J. Richardson Jones, who was both photographer and narrator for the film, added his dry, painted commentaries to the lighter proceedings on the screen. But when it was the warm, rich voice of Marian Anderson singing "Ave Maria," Paul Robeson's always magnificent "Water Boy," Roland Hayes rendering "Hear de Lamb a Crying" and "Plenty Good Room" in that beautiful and moving tenor which touched things elemental in his listeners, or when it was the clear and lovely music of Dorothy Maynor singing "Oh Sing, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?"—then the auditorium was hushed in that breathless tribute which is beyond applause. And there was applause—plenty of it: Dr. George Washington Carver, slender and stooped, walking slowly out of his laboratory at Tuskegee, into the sunlight; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, dynamic and commanding, directing the activities of Bethune-Cookman College's anniversary, posing for a picture with Mrs. Roosevelt; Lincoln University's own President Scruggs presenting a gift to Mrs. Bethune from Lincoln, also celebrating an anniversary—its 75th; student aviator climbing into the sky for his solo flight at Tuskegee—there were some of the scenes that stirred the audience to immediate, audible response.

JUL 8 1941

But the picture had a more practical point which was stated, elaborated upon and driven home, as scene after scene revealed what the Negro has done in business—his achievements in the office, the grocery store, the filling station, all the bread-and-butter pursuits which demand confidence and the ability to do the job better than the next man. The support of Negro business enterprises by Negroes was not urged on sentimental grounds, not even as being merely a matter of "race pride": but the relation between living standards, housing, education, churches in the Negro community and that community's patronage of its own business was as clear as the logic of the camera could make it.

Nothing that ever came out of Hollywood could have had such a direct effect upon the students and teachers who saw and heard the promise of the Negro in America as it was interpreted through Negro singers, educators, business men, doctors, storekeepers, students and laborers. To the ordinary audience for which the film city's fare is made, it would perhaps have had little significance. But on Thursday night, in Lincoln University's Page Auditorium, the "Parade of Negro Progress" found its audience.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Univ. Debt Cut From $24.000 To $5.000

NOV 4 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Oct. '30—(ANP)—Members of the Kansas conference of the AME church are jubilant over the highly successful year in the 5th Episcopal district. Under the administration of Bishop Noah W. Williams, the district has been eminently successful, conserving and advancing all of the vital interests of the church.

The debt of Western University, a school maintained by the conference, has been reduced from $24,000 to $5,000. The Williams' School of Religion is doing much in the preparation of ministers for the work of the church.

The conference passed resolutions urging that there be no change in the administration of the district in order that the wonderful program in which the administration is engaged be completed.

NOV 1 1941

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 5, 1941

FLORIDA THRIFT AND ENTERPRISE

Grounds around the airways radio station building on the northwest outskirts of the city were being cleared this week by a crew of negro NYA boys under the direction of A. H. Clarkson of the Orlando NYA office. Clarkson said the clearing was to remove a fire hazard and protect the radio building left there when the radio apparatus was moved to Melbourne. The crew has been here about two weeks. Clarkson said he expected to complete the job today.—Titusville Star Advocate.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
July 4, 1941

Total On Roll Is Under 200

White, Negro Centers Closed; Program For 1941-42 Still Pending

More than 500 National Youth administration employes today had been released in Greenville county as a result of the closing of all projects not dealing directly with national defense, District Supervisor A. M. Moseley announced.

Closed projects include the white residence center on West Washington street, the negro center on North Calhoun street, the Parker camp, and the service project which provided girl employes for various public offices over the county.

Although no definite arrangements have yet been announced, Mr. Moseley explained that the NYA policy hereafter will be "production and construction" for defense.

He said the defense shops and construction projects begun in the past few months in the county will be continued, and the hospital aid project classed as national defense.

Within the next two weeks, Mr. Moseley said, the federal agency will announce its 1941-42 fiscal program.

"It may mean some increase for this county and district, or it may mean further decreases," he said. "I won't know until the actual appropriations are made."

Fewer than 200 youths remain on NYA rolls in the county, it was understood.

Recently, under a consolidation program, Mr. Moseley was placed in charge of the NYA district including Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, Pickens, Oconee and Anderson counties. His offices have been moved to the old Stone avenue school.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NYA Allots $85,000 For Student Aid

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Aubrey Williams, Administrator of the National Youth Administration, announced this week the allocation of $85,000 for the National Youth Administration special program to aid Negro college and graduate students.

This fund is intended to provide NYA employment to needy Negro students who cannot be employed within a particular institution's quota after that institution has already made a fair allocation for students from its regular funds. In this way, higher educational opportunities will be open to a small number of students who come from sections of the country where limited facilities exist.

It is expected that more than 500,000 different students will be employed on the NYA student work program in the course of the 1941-42 school year. About 27,000 non-profit making tax exempt secondary schools and about 1700 colleges and universities will participate in this program.

Secondary school students will earn between $3 and $6 a month. College undergraduates will earn between $10 and $20 a month, and graduate students will earn between $10 and $30 a month. Individuals earnings will vary according to the number of hours worked and hourly rates of pay in the locality.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro One of Four Youths Put on NYA Advisory Committee

Four young people under 25 years of age have been appointed by President Roosevelt to membership on the National Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration, it has been announced by NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams.

The youth are: Miss Esther Ekblad, of Salina, Kansas, who will represent the interest of farm youth on the NYA Advisory Committee; Carroll M. Leevy, Columbia, South Carolina, who will represent Negro youth; Miss Louise Morley, of New York City, representing student youth; and James R. Herrington, Jr., an NYA project worker at College Park, Georgia, who is to be spokesman for NYA youth.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 14, 1941

Negro NYA Workers Help On Maneuvers

Negro workers of the National Youth Administration project at Slossfield did their bit in helping to prepare for the big maneuvers in Louisiana.

More than 4,000 red arm bands to be worn by soldiers in the sham battles were made by members of the domestic sewing unit of the project, and boys in the woodwork shop produced 22 large size fly traps and 30 large cases for electric fans.

The laundry unit at Slossfield has been so successful it is soon to operate on two shifts daily, it was announced by Dr. John E. Bryan, Alabama administrator of the National Youth Administration. The laundry, which serves NYA projects and many charitable institutions, averages 7,000 pounds of laundry in a five-day period. This output is expected to jump to 15,000 pounds.

Opening of a canning project was announced by C. J. Parrish, supervisor of the project. Seventeen girls are at work canning corn, beans, beets, soup mixtures and fruits, he said. The project is planning to begin a garden in the next few weeks, the supervisor added.

Two highly successful concerts were recently presented by the Slossfield Youth Choir. One was for state and area officials of the NYA and the other was given before the Alabama state branch of Summer school teachers at Parker High School.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
August 13, 1941

NEGRO IN DEFENSE

TAMPA.—Where youths between the ages of 17 and 25 are employed in National Youth Administration work, I was shocked to find Negro youths doing nothing but digging ditches, rolling wheelbarrows, etc., and a few Negro girls working in an outmoded, dilapidated Negro laundry.

There are about 500 Negro youths willing and able to enter every phase of activity of the defense program. In a time like this, when it seems that the totalitarian powers are making inroads on our democracy, can we afford to allow such conditions to exist merely on account of color? Our country needs every available ounce of energy to be employed and trained to help stop Hitler before it is too late.

G. D. ROGERS.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Director Charges Neglect of NYA Opportunities

WASHINGTON

Opportunities to prepare for national defense jobs through NYA work experience projects are being neglected, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, special NYA director, charged in a statement issued last week.

Part of this neglect is due, she said, to failure of various community agencies and organizations to inform the young people of these opportunities and to urge their participation.

"The efforts being made by the NYA and by other governmental agencies to see that equitable opportunity is given colored Americans," declared Mrs. Bethune, "will bear fruit only as the colored people themselves take advantage of the opportunities offered."

Openings in Prospect

Calling attention to the "increasing tendency" of defense contract holders to lift racial bans in keeping with the President's executive order, the NYA director included a reminder that NYA work experience projects cover practically all skills required in industries where more than a half million new workers will be required by 1942.

Already, she said, ordnance plants throughout the country have indicated the intention of hiring over 2,000 colored workers within the next few months.

Danville, Va., Register
October 3, 1941

COLORED TRAINING SCHOOL PROPOSED

Application Made to NYA for Funds to Conduct Domestic Training Classes

Plans to organize a domestic training school for Negroes in Danville are under serious consideration G. L. H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, declared yesterday and application has been made to the National Youth Administration and the State Home Economics Division for funds with which to set up the school.

Mr. Johnson stated that the matter has been under consideration for some time and rapid progress has been made to date. The superintendent said that the matter should be settled within the next two weeks.

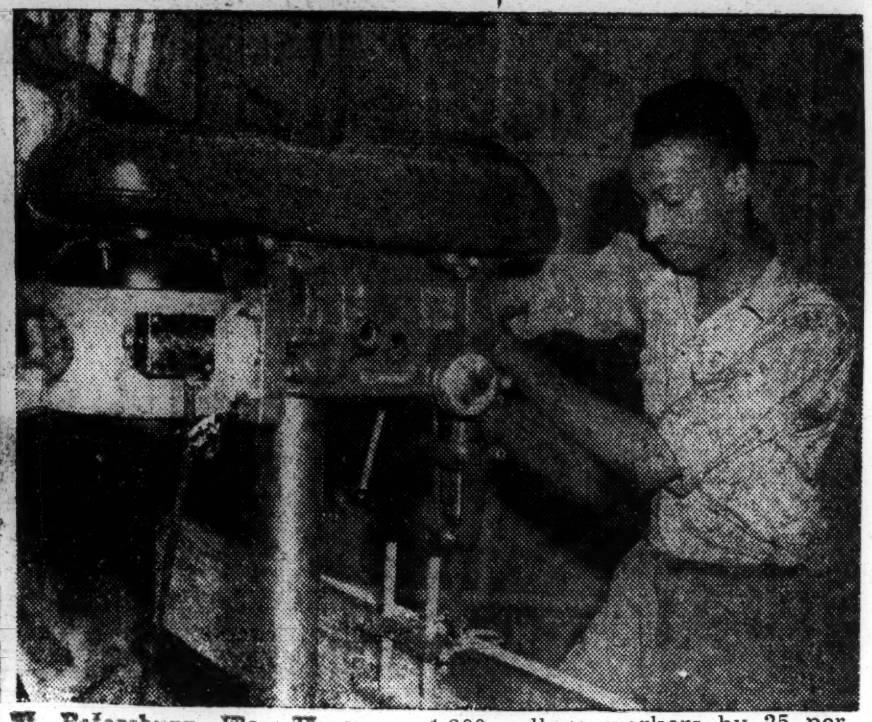
The purpose of the classes is to provide opportunities for colored persons to equip themselves for advancement in domestic work, and training will be offered in practical nursing, child nursing, cooking, hygiene and other fundamentals necessary in efficient housekeeping.

Two difficulties must be overcome, the superintendent said; first, a place must be found to hold the classes; and, second, a small amount of local funds must be provided.

Mr. Johnson said that the new school is an outgrowth of classes now being conducted at John M. Langston High School under the auspices of the NYA. Approximately 40 women are now being instructed in the afternoon courses, the superintendent continued, and the new school will follow along the general lines of these classes, though on a much larger scale.

The superintendent declared he had his eye on the old Providence Hospital building on South Main Street which the city is considering as a purchase for use as headquarters for a clinic.

SCENES OF NYA ACTIVITIEES AT JESUP



Picture to left is a youth learning to operate a drill press. Before coming to the Jesup project this boy had never been exposed to machinery of this sort. He's making good now and hopes soon to cast his lot with fellow workers in some industry vital to the defense of his nation.

Picture to right: Since arriving at the Jesup project a few months ago, this lad has helped to build and recondition barracks, shops and cabins. Now while he works, he is learning to handle with skill the steel bending brake. He works in a shop which he helped to construct and [illegible] machinery installed by youth workers at the project.

Jesup, Ga. (SNS)—Machines are humming and hammers beating against the piercing echoes of turning saws—the scene is the resident work experience center for Negro youth operated by the National Youth Administration for Georgia on the outskirts of this city.

Several months ago when a Negro CCC outfit which had been stationed in Jesup for some time was needed in another section of the state, the N. Y. A. upon the request of officials, educational leaders and citizens of Jesup and Wayne county, accepted the abandoned camp site for a Negro resident project. Prior to taking over present facilities, the NYA maintained a small part-time resident project here for Negro boys.

Today, on the expanded project almost 200 boys are receiving valuable work experience and related training in jobs designed to equip them for placement in defense industries and private employment. Units of work experience offered here include woodshop, sheet metal, construction, agriculture, laundry operation, and dietetics. As soon as shops now under construction are completed the youth will be offered work experience in welding, forging, auto mechanics and other work fields. Girls are also to be assigned to the project to gain work experience in weaving, the crafts. food preparation and additional work units identified with homemaking.

Uner a plan effected between NYA and the offce of Education, the state division of vocational education will be responsible for providing youths on this project and other projects with classes of related training.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
December 4, 1941

New NYA Setup Names Reagin As District Head

TAMPA. —(AP)— Florida's new National Youth Association setup, reduced from five areas to two on orders from Washington, was outlined by Charles G. Lavin, state administrator to a gathering of officials of the new south Florida area here yesterday.

Headquarters of the new area, now comprising 34 counties instead of 14, will be in Tampa, with H. E. Spangler remaining as director. Other officials are: J. S. Allen, work projects officer; Robert L. Vaughn, finance officer; Broward Miller, student work officer; Miss Catherine Brabson, health and girls' work supervisor, Leon W. Parrish, shop supervisor, and John H. Wright Jr., negro affairs supervisor. The area has been subdivided into four districts with a local representative for each. For the local district A. T. Reagin, Tampa, was named to represent Charlotte, Collier, DeSota, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk and Sarasota counties.

Lavin explained that under the reduction order, the NYA's 4,400 high school workers could be reduced by 50 per cent and the 1,200 college workers by 25 per cent.

The regular out of school program will be reduced from an average of 3,400 workers to an average of 2,100 he said. The NYA defense program will remain unchanged.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Gains Made By Negro Youth Under NYA Shown At Convention

Teachers Association Hears Dr. John Bryan, Others At Montgomery

MAR 17 1941

For a program studded with distinguished white and Negro speakers from all parts of the South, hundreds of Alabama's Negro educators thronged to the Alabama State Teachers College in Montgomery last week for the fifty-ninth annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Dr. John E. Bryan, state youth administrator, National Youth Administration; Cornelius King, of Washington, assistant to the head of the Farm Security Administration, and Frank L. Grove, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama Education Association, were among speakers of the first-day schedule.

The part that NYA has played in rehabilitation of thousands of Negro youth of Alabama was described by Dr. Bryan. Since inauguration of NYA in 1935 special attention has been given needs of Negroes, Dr. Bryan said. "Few states have taken greater pains to reach Negro youth than this one," he pointed out.

MAR 17 1941

"When this agency was created by our president," Dr. Bryan said, "thousands of Negro youth in Alabama were out of work, out of school, out of hope. The NYA has brought to these once forgotten youth a new hope and painted for them the dawn of a new day."

Supplementing the out-of-school work program, Dr. Bryan explained, is a program of related training conducted by the state department of vocational education. NYA youths are instructed in trades and skills related to those in which they are getting their work experience, and in subjects that will be of general use.

There are 3,006 Negro boys and girls employed in the out-of-school work program, and NYA is enabling 4,122 Negro boys and girls to continue theid education by paying them for work experience jobs at schools and college, Dr. Bryan said.

MAR 17 1941

King spoke on "The Credit Union —a Power for Democracy and Brotherhood," and Grove's subject was "Contribution of the A. E. A. to Public Education in Alabama."

Other Thursday speakers were Mrs. Charles S. Johnson for the P.-T. A.; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, for the A. S. T. A.; Edward Yoemans, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Southeastern Cooperative Association; Dr. Muriel Pettioni, of State Teachers College; Dr. R. L. Johns, on "Financing Public Education in Alabama."

Officers elected are J. W. Nicholson, president; R. A. Carter and T. H. McCormick, vice presidents; Felix L. Paul, executive secretary; H. C. Trenholm, research secretary; W. A. Shields, treasurer; I. A. Derbigny, T. R. Speigner and J. A. Edwards committee members.

Dr. Milton S. J. Wright, of Wilberforce University, spoke on "Government Programs for National Defense" Friday morning and a business meeting Friday afternoon concluded the convention.

Vocational Speaker

MAR 22 1941
SAVANNAH JOURNAL
SAVANNAH, GA.

Miss Pauline Redmond, assistant information specialist of the National Youth Administration, who delivered an inspiring address Sunday in Atlanta as the Atlanta Urban League opened its ninth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NYA Head Speaks At Biltmore

MAR 20 1941

Praises President Roosevelt For Humanitarianism

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, national director of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., held in rapt attention religious directors from 11 states Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Biltmore Hotel.

Although not listed as a speaker on the program, Mrs. Bethune was honored by the Methodist Regional Conference on Higher Education with the opportunity for delivering a stirring 15-minute address in which the eminent NYA higher-up told of the board and expansive program of the National Youth Administration.

MAR 20 1941

TELLS OF YOUTH NEEDS

In the more intimate phases of her speech, Mrs. Bethune told dramatically of the staggering needs of Negro youth of college and pre-collegiate age and elaborated on how President Roosevelt, with a million dollars availed for aid to colored youth called together 32 key leaders in youth training fields five odd years ago and, upon their recommendations and advices, set up the now well known NYA program.

Mrs. Bethune told of how, being summoned to head up the national program for Negro youth, she has devoted herself zealously and wholeheartedly to that dire responsibility She interpreted the NYA program to the religious leaders assembled and praised President Roosevelt for his magnanimity and broad, humanitarian spirit.

MAR 20 1941

RECLINES RINGING OVATION

The universally loved and respected NYA national director received a ringing ovation at the conclusion of her brief but sincerely delivered message.

Only a fortnight ago, Mrs. Bethune resigned as pioneer president of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Florida, Later however under insistent pleas for a reconsideration, because her leaving would virtually jeopardize the future outlook of the institution, Mrs. Bethune withdrew her resignation.

At the present time, though it is a tremendous physical requirement Dr. Bethune is filling the dual role of national director, Negro Division NYA, and president of historic Bethune-Cookman college.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Democratic Administrator

APR 6 - 1941

MARY STUART ANDERSON, State Administrator of the National Youth Administration, in a speech at East St. Louis, gave the correct answer to the question of training Negroes for national defense industries when she said: "The constitution provides equal opportunities for Negroes. People might ask why give a Negro experience in machinery when there is no place in industry for him? The National Youth Administration answers this by saying 'we are giving Negro youth an opportunity today because national defense needs him tomorrow.' I am looking forward to the time when we shall be able to say that there are 22,000 young people working in Illinois rather than there are 5,000 Negroes on the NYA in Illinois." Her speech ought to be given to those Chicago principals of public schools and other agencies who refuse to permit colored pupils to take training on machines used in the national defense industries because, they point out, colored workers will not be hired. Defense industries take the position that they will not be hired because they are not trained. Hence, a vicious circle is created.

APR 6 - 1941

Our state NYA administrator is training youth for tomorrow. She is training all of them. Their race is not her concern. If industries refuse to hire them after they are trained she will know that no blame can attach to her. She will have done the job of preparing Americans for America's defense and in a manner consistent with the highest ideals of democracy.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NYA To Publish 'The Tenth Youth' A New Magazine

APR 6 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3—National Youth Administrator Aubrey Williams this week announced the release of a new NYA publication entitled, "The Tenth Youth."

"Every tenth youth on the National Youth Administration program is a Negro youth," Williams said. "During the last fiscal year 130,000 different Negro boys and girls were employed in NYA part-time jobs. Our most recent figures show that a total of 63,922 Negro youth were employed on our out-of-school projects during the single week ending February 22, 1941, making the number of Negro youth workers thirteen per cent of the 490,000 youth employed for this week. During December, 1939, only ten per cent of NYA youth employees were Negroes.

"It is clear, therefore, that Negro youth not only have sthared in the expansion of NYA employment in connection with National Defense but have actually increased their representation on the out-of-school work program.

"The Tenth Youth" describes the work which the National Youth Administration is doing and has done for Negro young people since the NYA was established in 1935. At the very beginning, a Division of Negro Affairs was established as an integral part of the organization to insure the integration and complete participation of Negro youth in every phase of the program. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the Division of Negro Affairs, and members of her staff have helped formulate the policies under which Negro young people have received a fair share of the benefits available to high school, college and graduate students and of the work experience provided for out-of-school youth to earn while they learn to work. Since the NYA program began to operate in June, 1935, about 300,000 Negro youth have received wages from the National Youth Administration for part-time work to fit them for employment in private industry.

APR 6 - 1941

Negro young people employed on the NYA student work program are assisting in classrooms, laboratories, museums, on research and statistical studies; working in the libraries; constructing classroom models and apparatus; and tutoring physically handicapped students.

About ten per cent of the Negro youth employed by NYA are doing clerical and general office work. About twenty per cent are serving as assistants to professional recreation and health workers. Another twenty per cent are gaining experience in various types of shop work, in woodworking, sheetmetal, auto mechanics, and machine shop practice, or making and repairing clothing.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

MOSS H. KENDRIX

APR 29 1941

Kendrix Surveying Adult Education

Moss Hyles Kendrix, youth activities supervisor in the Georgia NYA, has been commissioned by sponsors of the Confederence on Adult Education to survey Alabama and Georgia, in interest of the adult education in those states.

Mr. Hendrix, who was selected for this task, because of the excellent work that he has done during the past two years in connection with the NYA in sponsoring the State-wide Forum Project for Negroes in Georgia, is on leave from NYA.

APR 29 1941

These surveys are made preparatory to an extensive project in adult education which may be inaugurated in the fall.

Mr. Hendrix was a visitor in the city Monday.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'TENTH YOUTH' IS NEW NYA PUBLICATION

APR 11 1941

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) — National Youth Administrator Aubrey Williams today announced the release of a new NYA publicatin entitled, "The Tenth Youth."

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As of April 1, 1941, there were 900 Negroes employed on the NYA program in St. Clair County and Madison. The NYA Technical Center located at 1647 East Broadway, East St. Louis, Illinois. This center is giving the Negro youth work experience and a chance for jobs in private industry. The experience received in this center is very diversified. Woodwork, power-sewing, laundry, home-making, pre-school, sheet metal, electric work, cooking, machine shop and cultural work, are some of the many things offered to youth at the East St. Louis Center.

APR 11 1941

Share in Expansion

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APR 11 1941

Assist in Many Capacities

Negro young people employed on the NYA student work program are assisting in classrooms, laboratories, museums, on research and statistical studies; working in the libraries; constructing classroom models and apparatus and tutoring physically handicapped students.

APR 11 1941

About ten per cent of the Negro youth employed by the NYA are doing clerical and general office work. About twenty per cent are serving as assistants t oprofessional recreation and health workers. Another twenty per cent are gaining experience in various types of shop work, in woodworking, sheet metal, auto mechanics, and machine shop practice, or making and repairing clothing. About ten per cent, mostly girls, prepare school lunches and assist in nursery schools and another ten per cent work on "resident projects" where youth live together, receiving subsistence and a small cash wage in return for their work.

In her introduction to "The Tenth Youth" Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune states that "These young people are not looking for a royal road to riches. They are looking for jobs—opportunity to do the things they are capable of doing.

"The National Youth Administration is preparing youth for their place in every phase of our program for national defense."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NYA PLACES RACE MAN IN RADIO POST

NOV 22 1941

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19 — The appointment of Daniel A. Manning of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to a responsible position in the radio industry in New Jersey was announced last week by Benjamin T. Johnson, NYA State Adviser on Negro Affairs in Massachusetts.

The excellent qualifications of Manning were brought to the attention of the Office of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration through Congressman Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge.

NOV 22 1941

Through the Office of Negro Affairs, the weight of all governmental agencies interested in placing talented Negroes is brought to bear in securing thier employment.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

First Lady Lauds Negroes on NYA

QUODDY VILLAGE, Me.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told the officials of the famed youth government of the National Youth Administration's largest resident work-experience centre, located in this model community, that the vocational opportunities for Negroes were improved, when the First Lady visited the centre on Saturday, June 21, as the guest of the young officials. Three Negro youths, two of them recently chosen officials of the youth government, had prominent roles in the welcome accorded Mrs. Roosevelt by the NYA youths.

Mrs. Roosevelt was welcomed to the centre by the mayor of the village, Allan Blanchard, Cambridge, Vermont, enrollee, and was presented to the village council, called together in special session to greet her. The taking up of routine council business waived by the careful use of parliamentary procedure by the civic-trained young men, Councilman John Anderson, of Salem, Mass., asked that a scroll, made by NYA workers and inscribed with the symbolic poem, "Opportunity," be presented to Mrs. Roosevelt. The mayor asked Council Clerk Cecil Peterson, of 535 Edgecomb Avenue, New York City, a radio trainee, to present the scroll to the President's wife. After Peterson had proudly handed the scroll to Mrs. Roosevelt, Councilman George Greene, of [illegible] Copeland Street, Roxbury, Mass., a machine shop worker, rose to ask that the floor be granted to Alexander Clinton, of 57 Aberdeen Street, Stamford, Conn., a cafeteria trainee, and the president of the recently formed Dr. Bethune Young Men's Club of the centre.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NYA And Defense Training

CONSIDERABLE credit is due the National Youth Administration for its policies concerning the courses of training it has given persons desirous of finding jobs in the defense industries. The NYA has maintained that there would be no discrimination on the basis of race or color in its effort to train workers for the preparedness program. It took this position from the very beginning and has consistently maintained such an attitude.

No NYA executive has been more outspoken in these regards than Mary Stuart Anderson, Illinois administrator. Recently, at East St. Louis, she told a group to "Give Negro youth training today because national defense needs them tomorrow." She has taken the position that any of her subordinates who do not share her view with respect to full and unlimited opportunity for persons of all races in the NYA set-up may submit their resignations with full assurance that they will be accepted.

This attitude is consistent with the Presidential order asking defense industries to cease and desist racial discrimination. The NYA training program will short-circuit the excuse of some concerns that Negroes are not hired because they are unable to do the work. The NYA training center located at 153 West Huron street, has provided the answer for that excuse as is attested by qualified colored men who have received training in machine shop work, moulding, and other phases of work useful in the manufacture of materials to defend our shores.

It has not passed our notice that while the NYA had a program of preparing persons of all races to work in the defense industries many other institutions obtaining support from public funds denied Negroes the opportunity to obtain such training or discouraged them. The ostensible reason was based on the assertion that defense industries would not hire them even if they were trained. Therefore, they reasoned, why train Negroes?

Thanks to the broad and liberal policies of the National Youth Administration which will, without doubt, go far toward the realization of the hopes of American Negroes to be fully integrated in the national defense program. It will go further than this. It will aid in building a healthy and more tolerant attitude on the part of white workers toward colored employees. It will make for national unity.

Greenville, Ala., Advocate
July 10, 1941

Putting Young Folks To Work

As the National Youth Administration hits full stride in the defense program, projects are being set up to fit young men and women for production work in defense industhies. The objective is not so much turning out finished workers, but rather developing the initial skills in youth, it was explained by Alabama State NYA Administrator John E. Bryan.

One of the largest work projects in Alabama will be at Auburn, where work experience will be given to 375 young men at least 17 years old and not more than 24, who are out of school and in need of work. Applications may be made at any NYA office in the state, location of which may be learned at court houses, from school superintendents, and from offices of the Alabama State Employment Service. NYA youth personnel representatives travel in each county and spend one-half day each week at each application office.

Young men admitted to the Auburn project will live at Graves Center, a group of 30 buildings adjoining the campus of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and A. P. I. shops will be used for the work. Teachers of the vocational division of the State Department of Education will instruct the youth in subjects related to the work they are to do.

Another large project is being opened at Holtville, 26 miles north of Montgomery. One shop has been completed, another is under construction, and a third will be built later. Youths assigned to the project also will construct a mess hall in addition to receiving work experience in sheet metal work, welding and wood work.

At present youths working at Holtville represent the following counties: Chilton, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Dallas, Autauga, Elmore, Lee, Russell, Macon, Bullock, Montgomery, and Lowndes. Other counties may be added soon, Dr. Bryan said.

* * * *

Proof that the NYA is giving valuable work experience to its young men and women is found in a survey which discloses that in the five months ended June 30, a total of 1,659 NYA youths in Alabama found private employment. Throughout the nation, the survey reveals, 151,949 young men and women moved on to other work, many of them in defense industries.

* * * *

Girls, too, are doing their part in the defense work right along with the "stronger sex." At the Boys' Work Center in Birmingham, a score of young women are working in the machine shop, sheet metal shop, wood shop and the radio department, doing the same work, even heavy manual labor in some instances, as the boys.

* * * *

Praise of the work done by Negro NYA workers on the building of the Waterman Technical School at Murphy High School in Mobile is contained in a letter written to the state office by the project supervisor. The supervisor says it is the boys' aim to make the project a monument to the NYA, which he terms a "worthy cause."

* * * *

A recent survey of projects showed the Escambia Board of Education was sponsoring the largest exclusive NYA paint shop in the state. The board, too, is the first in Alabama to put its painting on a county-wide basis exclusively as a NYA project.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 3, 1941

Alabama Is Allocated $409,623 To Operate NYA Student Program

Youths To Have Part-Time Work And Study Remainder Of Period

Alabama will receive $409,623 from the $21,088,125 allocated for operation of the National Youth Administration student work program, which will aid approximately 500,000 needy students over the United States during the 1941-42 school year.

Aubrey Williams, national NYA administrator, announced the allocation in Washington Saturday. The Associated Press reported. Of the amount appropriated to Alabama, $236,013 will be used for the secondary work program and $173,610 for college and graduate work.

The fund will provide part-time work for youths between 16 and 24. The amount was more than $5,000,000 less than allocated last year, the agency explaining that Congress had reduced NYA funds.

Secondary school students will earn $3 to $6 a month. These students comprise about 75 per cent of those aided, and the money is used for car fare, clothing, books and lunches.

College undergraduates will earn between $10 and $20 a month, and graduate students $10 to $30.

Williams also announced allocation of $85,000 for the NYA special program to aid Negro college and graduate students.

Among the allocations by state, for the secondary work program and for college and graduate work, were:

Arkansas, $160,851 and $93,825; Florida, $132,640 and $108,000; Georgia, $265,698 and $207,225; Louisiana, $181,744 and $209,520; Mississippi, $156,748 and $127,845; New Hampshire, $33,530 and $53,730; South Carolina, $174,864 and $161,595; Tennessee, $238,777 and $194,265.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
September 9, 1941

$18,000 IN NYA FUNDS PROVIDED IN MEMPHIS

233 White, 117 Negro Students Will Receive Aid

Memphis school students will receive $18,800 in NYA funds this year for in-school jobs or student aid, Ernest Ball, superintendent of the city school system, said yesterday.

Breaking down this figure, this means that 233 white students will receive a total of $1398 a month and 117 negro students may obtain $702 monthly, Mr. Ball explained. Students 16 years old and over are eligible to receive from $3 to $6 a month, which helps cover carfare, lunches and other expenses.

Since there are about twice as mand demands for NYA jobs as there are placements, Mr. Ball said he has spread the allotment over as great a number of students as possible. Applicants are assigned to office work, science laboratories, libraries and cafeterias.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brands N.Y.A. Irregularity Report As 'Smear' Campaign

Report Tends to Arouse Wrath of Southern Congressmen—Viewed As Direct Challenge to Mrs. Bethune

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—(ANP)—"The recent report against the NYA charging irregularities is merely an attempt to smear NYA," said Verne Kuhne, speaking for Aubrey Williams, Thursday afternoon in the NYA headquarters in this city when questioned by an ANP representative on the status of the charges given wide publication in local papers the previous day.

"The first we knew of the report was when we read of it in the papers," said Mr. Kuhne, "and we are not in a position to say anything much about it." First, we would have to see the report and study it.

The report submitted by Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina, the new controller-general of the United States, charges "numerous irregularities and questionable transactions" touched the Negro question when it included in a categorical denouncement, "13-aviation school for Negroes in Chicago taken over by the NYA."

Mr. Kuhne said the matter immediately was referred to the Illinois authorities for a complete investigation, pending the full report and nothing was available at this time, either in defense or denial of the activities.

BELIEVED RAP AT RACE TRAINING

Going into the matter at some length, it would seem that the whole report was built with an idea of rousing the wrath of the southern bloc of representatives and senators who oppose anything representing any progress on the part of the colored citizenry of the country.

The whole matter seems to be a well-defined plan to discredit the Negroes in the NYA and an effort to curtail the benefits they have been receiving lately as a result of liberal-minded persons who see in the training program of the NYA the salvation of the young Negro in the United States.

Some seem to feel that the charges are a direct challenge to the popularity and power of Mrs. Mary McLeod-Bethune and see in the hidden charges direct accusations at the actions of the head of the Negro division.

But her supporters have rallied to the cause immediately and declare that there is nothing in the charges which directly or indirectly affect the stand she has taken for her people in the administration and they further promise a bitter battle should the integrity of Mrs. Bethune be questioned or assailed.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TO DROP 4200 YOUTH FROM NYA PROGRAM

Forty-two hundred and eighteen Illinois youth gaining experience on the regular out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration will be dropped from the rolls of that federal agency between now and December 1, it was announced today by State NYA Administrator Mary Stuart Anderson. The action was necessary, it was stated, as a result of the recent impounding by the U. S. Bureau of Budgets of $24,400.000 of NYA funds.

Approximately one-quarter of the youth affected are Chicago young men and women gaining work habits and basic skills in anticipation of jobs in private employment, Administrator Anderson said. The retrenchment in youth personnel amounts to $94,837.50 per month. with an added saving of $31,612.50 per month on supplies and supervisory personnel.

Illinois Hard Hit

A corresponding cut in administration costs was announced by the Illinois NYA head, who declared that throughout the state full-time personnel with combined salaries of $41,767 monthly would be terminated. Of this sum, $5,800 per month will come off the administrative payroll of the state NYA office in Chicago; $17,000 monthly in personnel services will be eliminated from the NYA area offices at Rockford, Galesburg, Springfield, Decatur, E. St. Louis, Herrin, Mt. Vernon, Chicago Heights and Chicago and project supervision on the regular out-of-school work program throughout the state will be decreased by $18,900 monthly.

"Beginning at once the NYA for Illinois will bend every effort to improving its youth work defense program, pointed at preparing youth for jobs in defense industries," said Administrator Anderson. "At present there are 7,544 youth, of which 2,679 are young women, on payrolls gaining the practical experience they need to take their places in our industrial defense front lines. That figure will be maintained or slightly increased.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

NYA Plays A Vital Role In Aid To Negro Youth, State Leader Asserts

In Few Places Has More Been Done Than In Alabama, Dr. Bryan Says

The part the National Youth Administration has played in the rehabilitation of thousands of Negro youths in this state was described to Negro teachers of Alabama at their convention in Montgomery Thursday by Dr. John E. Bryan, state youth administrator for the NYA.

Speaking before the Negro Teachers Association of Alabama, Dr. Bryan said that since the National Youth Administration was inaugurated in the Summer of 1935 special attention has been given the needs of Negroes. "Few states," he said, "have taken greater pains to reach Negro youth than this one."

Back on the fringe of that dark era when this agency was created by President Roosevelt, thousands of Negro youths in Alabama were out of work, out of school and out of hope," Dr. Bryan declared. "The National Youth Administration has brought to these once-forgotten youths a new hope and painted for them on an erstwhile black horizon the dawn of a new day."

The administrator stated that the NYA program was divided into two divisions. In one, useful work experience is given to youths out of school and in need of jobs. In the other, youths in schools and colleges who need more money to continue their educations are given various kinds of jobs in these places.

Supplementing the out-of-school work program is a program of related training conducted by the State Department of Vocational Education, Dr. Bryan explained. In this phase of the program, NYA youths are given instructions in trades and skills related to those in which they are getting work experience. Instruction also is given in subjects that will be of general use to the youth and particular emphasis is placed on the building of better citizenship, the teachers were told.

The entire vocational education program is part of the national defense program, Dr. Bryan observed.

He said 5,156 Negro youths were awaiting assignment to NYA projects. It is necessary, however, to keep the quota within a certain limit because of the appropriation for the program allowed by Congress, the administrator said.

The NYA is enabling 4,122 Negro boys and girls to continue their education by paying them for work experience jobs at schools and colleges, Dr. Bryan reported. Alabama, he said, has 549 Negro schools participating in the program and nine Negro colleges.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 27, 1941

OFFICIALS SAY STUDENTS IN 30 SCHOOLS AIDED

White And Negro Children Are Receiving Benefits Of Expanded Program

100 GIRLS EMPLOYED

Some 30 schools are taking part in the hot lunch program sponsored by the local district of the National Youth association, it was announced yesterday by NYA officials. More than 100 girls are being employed by the government to handle and prepare the food which is given the schools by the WPA and the Federal Surplus Commodities corporation.

ALL SCHOOLS HELPED

Both grammar schools and high schools are receiving the benefit of the expanded program, officials said. At the present more than 40 applications from schools of this district, which includes Greenville and Pickens counties, are in the hands of officials.

Pickens was reported to be ahead of Greenville county in applications and in schools receiving the benefits. However, officials said they expected the total in this county to increase rapidly in the next few days.

The project, started a few years ago by the WPA was dropped rapidly in the past few years until a law was passed giving the NYA permission to take up where the WPA had left off. The girls preparing and serving the food have been carefully selected and are required to have food handler permits, officials said. Both white and negro girls are being employed and the lunches are being served in both white and negro schools.

Included among the schools now receiving the services are New Pilgrim near Simpsonville, Golden Grove near Pelzer, Chapman's Grove, near Pelzer, the negro school at Welcome, the negro school of Simpsonville, Jordan school near Greenville, Flat Rock near Piedmont, St. Albans negro school near Simpsonville, St. Albans white school, Judson mill grammar school and Berea in Greenville county while in Pickens county the Croswell grammar school of Croswell, Norris negro school, Maynard school near Easley, Mile Creek near Pickens, New Hope at Pendleton, the Pickens mill school, Central high school and grammar school, Central high school and grammar school for negro students, Pickens negro school, Simpson school near Easley and Mount Tabor school near Central are being served.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 13, 1941

NYA Plays A Vital Role In Aid To Negro Youth, State Leader Asserts

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Speaking before the Negro Teachers Association of Alabama, Dr. Bryan said that since the National Youth Administration was inaugurated in the Summer of 1935 special attention has been given the needs of Negroes. "Few states," he said, "have taken greater pains to reach Negro youth than this one."

Back on the fringe of that dark era when this agency was created by President Roosevelt, thousands of Negro youths in Alabama were out of work, out of school and out of hope," Dr. Bryan declared. "The National Youth Administration has brought to these once-forgotten youths a new hope and painted for them on an erstwhile black horizon the dawn of a new day."

The administrator stated that the NYA program was divided into two divisions. In one, useful work experience is given to youths out of school and in need of jobs. In the other, youths in schools and colleges who need more money to continue their educations are given various kinds of jobs in these places.

Supplementing the out-of-school work program is a program of related training conducted by the State Department of Vocational Education, Dr. Bryan explained. In this phase of the program, NYA youths are given instructions in trades and skills related to those in which they are getting work experience. Instruction also is given in subjects that will be of general use to the youth and particular emphasis is placed on the building of better citizenship, the teachers were told.

The entire vocational education program is part of the national defense program, Dr. Bryan observed.

He said 5,156 Negro youths were awaiting assignment to NYA projects. It is necessary, however, to keep the quota within a certain limit because of the appropriation for the program allowed by Congress, the administrator said.

The NYA is enabling 4,122 Negro boys and girls to continue their education by paying them for work experience jobs at schools and colleges, Dr. Bryan reported. Alabama, he said, has 549 Negro schools participating in the program and nine Negro colleges.

Birmingham Ala. News
March 17, 1941

Gains Made By Negro Youth Under NYA Shown At Convention

Teachers Association Hears Dr. John Bryan, Others At Montgomery

For a program studded with distinguished white and Negro speakers from all parts of the South, hundreds of Alabama's Negro educators thronged to the Alabama State Teachers College in Montgomery last week for the fifty-ninth annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Dr. John E. Bryan, state youth administrator, National Youth Administration; Cornelius King, of Washington, assistant to the head of the Farm Security Administration, and Frank L. Grove, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama Education Association, were among speakers of the first-day schedule.

The part that NYA has played in rehabilitation of thousands of Negro youth of Alabama was described by Dr. Bryan. Since inauguration of NYA in 1935 special attention has been given needs of Negroes, Dr. Bryan said. "Few states have taken greater pains to reach Negro youth than this one," he pointed out.

"When this agency was created by our president," Dr. Bryan said, "thousands of Negro youth in Alabama were out of work, out of school, out of hope. The NYA has brought to these once forgotten youth a new hope and painted for them the dawn of a new day."

Supplementing the out-of-school work program, Dr. Bryan explained, is a program of related training conducted by the state department of vocational education. NYA youths are instructed in trades and skills related to those in which they are getting their work experience, and in subjects that will be of general use.

There are 3,006 Negro boys and girls employed in the out-of-school work program, and NYA is enabling 4,122 Negro boys and girls to continue theid education by paying them for work experience jobs at schools and college, Dr. Bryan said.

King spoke on "The Credit Union —a Power for Democracy and Brotherhood," and Grove's subject was "Contribution of the A. E. A. to Public Education in Alabama."

Other Thursday speakers were Mrs. Charles S. Johnson for the P.-T. A.; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, for the A. S. T. A.; Edward Yoemans, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Southeastern Cooperative Association; Dr. Muriel Pettioni, of State Teachers College; Dr. R. L. Johns, on "Financing Public Education in Alabama."

Officers elected are J. W. Nicholson, president; R. A. Carter and T. H. McCormick, vice presidents; Felix L. Paul, executive secretary; H. C. Trenholm, research secretary; W. A. Shields, treasurer; I. A. Derbigny, T. R. Speigner and J. A. Edwards committee members.

Dr. Milton S. J. Wright, of Wilberforce University, spoke on "Government Programs for National Defense" Friday morning and a business meeting Friday afternoon concluded the convention.

Albertville, Ala. Herald
March 21, 1941

Putting Young Folks To Work

As plans mature for training of young Alabamians in the national defense program, the National Youth Administration quota for the state has been stabilized at 11,000, according to announcement this week by Dr. John E. Bryan, State Youth Administrator.

This stabilization has been thought necessary with the report that Congress is considering the reducing of the Nation's appropriation for NYA by $10,000,000.

This cut is in a supplementary appropriation of $32,000,000 (reducing it to $22,000,000(to the regular

annual appropriation, a supplement adopted because of the extensive defense program being carried out throughout the United States.

In the state of Alabama at the present time, 11,916 young persons are busy at their NYA jobs, gaining work experience and a salary, training by the vocational division of the State Department of Education, and producing for the good of the community. Of these, 6,673 are boys and 5,243 are girls, all between the ages of 16 and 25.

At the present, 12.927 young persons are on roll waiting for assignment. Of these, 5,219 are boys and 7,708 are girls.

Dr. J. B. Hobdy, Director of Vocational Education for the state department of education, at a joint meeting of vocational educational and NYA officials held in Birmingham last week, announced that between 4,000 and 5,000 NYA young people are taking advantage of the offer of related training in various subjects.

According to Dr. Hobdy, 210 vocational classes have been established by the vocational education department to train NYA youth in their after work hours. Though optional, the free classes are being well attended. Forty more are in the process of being set up.

In Culman County NYA girls are appearing in lunch rooms of schools in all parts of the country with the launching this week of a new project. The girls are busy preparing and serving meals, making uniforms and table linen, all to the advantage of the county's school children.

At Knterbish Elementary school for Negroes, Cuba, in Sumter County, a two classroom frame addition is being built by NYA boys, And in Roanoke, in Randolph County, a three-room addition is to be made to the vocational building for Negroes at a total cost of $5,500 of which $3,756 is being furnished by NYA. Both these projects are newly approved by Washington.

* * * *

With the formal dedication April 7, the Grove Hill 4-H Club Camp for Negroes will be open for use of all Clarke County.

Built by NYA labor and material purchased by Negro and white citizens of Clarke County, the camp covers 17 acres of land donated by Grove Hill citizens and consists of an auditorium eight huts for living quarters, dining hall and kitchen, clinic room and workshop.

Speakers on the dedication program will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Insittute; P. O. Davis, Auburn, Director of Alabama Extension Service; T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Miss Luola Dunn, State Director of Public Welfare, Montgomery.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
March 26, 1941

NYA Work Open To Negro Girls

Area Supervisor Milton F. Nardin announced today that there were openings for four Negro girls at the Colored Girls Resident Center at Chester.

Those interested from Oconee are urged to make application at the City Hall in Seneca on Tuesday. Girls accepted will be trained in various phases of domestic service. They will get room and board and nominal pay while learning. The minimum period for training is three months.

"There is no program of any sort in Oconee County for Negro girls," Mr. Nardin stated, "and for that reason I feel that applicants from Oconee will stand an excellent chance of being accepted for the Chester training."

Birmingham Ala News
March 30, 1941

NYA Official At Tuskegee

Mary McLeod Bethune, director, Negro division, National Youth Administration, was guest speaker for the Tuskegee Associated Women Students at their annual banquet, Friday. Thursday afternoon the NYA workers visited the Tuskegee Airport with President F. D. Patterson, and flew over the campus with Pilot C. Alfred Anderson.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
March 27, 1941

NEGRO SHOP NOW NEAR COMPLETION

The N. Y. A. shop for Negro boys, which has been under construction for sometime on a tract of land just across the paved highway from the Sparta Agricultural & Industrial Institute, is now nearing completion and will soon be ready for use. The building is being built jointly by the Hancock County School Board and the National Youth Administration and will be operated on the same plan as the shop for white N. Y. A. boys in the vocational agriculture building at the Sparta Schools.

This building is of frame construction with metal roof and will make a commodious shop for this work.

Crystal Springs, Miss., Meteor
March 28, 1941

COLORED PEOPLE TRYING TO BUILD SCHOOL BUILDINGS ENDORSED BY OSWALT

At the present time NYA is spending considerable money in labor and foremanship in school building projects. The colored people have only one two-year high school in the county and they need one or two four-year high schools with vocational work training in agriculture, shop work and home economics for girls, with special emphasis on cooking and child care.

It looks as if they can get one or two of these buildings if they can raise money sufficient for building materials and get land donated for them. They are making this effort and I think it is highly commendable. I am assisting in making plans and will sponsor the building of shops and vocational buildings if it is possible to get the money for materials.

These buildings and this work will be valuable to all the county and will not require tax money to build them.

Assuring the public of my interest in this work and a businesslike use of any funds donated to them.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK OSWALT,
County Supt. of Education.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 13, 1941

NEW TRAINING CENTER FOR NEGROES PLANNED

New Bern, April 12.—Subject to approval by NYA authorities in Raleigh and Washington, plans are being made for the early establishment near this city of a $100,000 NYA rural training center for 100 to 200 Negro youths from counties throughout the eastern part of the State.

About 300 acres of land on Highway 17 about five miles south of here have been leased by the county for the purpose. Free electric current will be provided by the city.

The main objective of the agricultural center will be to encourage Negro boys and girls to return to farms and to train them in scientific agriculture and kindred vocations. Individual units will be arranged for practical experience. Each youth will be allowed a salary of $30 a month during the training period. Farm work will be supervised by NYA specialists, with other training under the supervision of the vocational education department. The entire project is considered of importance from a standpoint of national defense.

Attalla, Ala. Press
May 2, 1941

N. Y. A. Putting Many Youths To Work

A group of prominent Alabama citizens, headed by Probate Judge J. M. Moore, of Fayette County, are serving on the newly-organized State Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration for Alabama.

The committee held its first meeting in Birmingham recently, when Judge Moore was elected chairman and C. C. Moseley, superintendent of Anniston schools, vice chairman. Dr. John E. Bryan, Birmingham, state NYA administrator, presided.

Serving in many important capacities, the committee will advise Alabama NYA officials on work project possibilities for youth, assist in the development of local advisory committees, and help NYA officials work out cooperative relationships with other agencies which are also interested in youth.

Other members of the committee are: Alexander Nunn, Birmingham, editor, The Progressive Farmer; J. C. Ford, Auburn, Alabama Extention Service; J. S. Lambert, Montgomery, State Department of Education; Dr. J. A. Keller, president, Florence State Teachers College; Dr. Richard C. Foster, president, University of Alabama; L. Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent Birmingham schools and W. T. Perry, Ozark.

Mrs. Walter Will Bankhead, Jasper; W. D. Moore, president, American Cast Iron Pipe Company; John O. Gill, assistant general traffic manager, Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad; B. Otto Boyd, of Montgomery, Labor representative; Haygood Patterson, Alabama state commissioner of agriculture; Mrs. Frank Dixon, wife of the governor; J. F. Drake, Frederika Evins and Norman Randall, Negro representatives; Frank Dominick, Birmingham-Southern College, and Joe Bill Knowles, of Headland, a student at Auburn and president of the Future Farmers of America.

Lanett, Ala. Times
April 23, 1941

Negro NYA Students Building School In Chambers County

A four-room school building for Negroes at White Plains, Chambers county, is being constructed by the National Youth Administration, with the County Board of Education as co-sponsor.

Forty NYA Negro youth are employed in the construction of this building, gaining valuable work experience and at the same time turning out productive labor. N. A. Claude Piper is supervisor.

The building will replace one which burned recently. The school children are now being housed in churches and vacant stores.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES ATTEND RALLY

Negro Division NYA Director Speaks At Blytheville

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., July 25.—Urging that they make the best use possible of the opportunities now being offered them, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington, director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, spoke to 2500 negro men, women and children at a national defense rally Thursday at the Mississippi County Fairgrounds.

The 66-year-old woman, only negro woman in the history of America to hold such a Federal post, warned negroes of Mississippi County not to yield to any foreign isms and to disregard anything which distracted from the democratic ideals of true Americanism, in her talk on "The Negro and National Defense."

18b-1941

NYA

Birmingham, Ala News
April 20, 1941

Advisory Committees Of NYA Will Bolster Work In State

Judge Moore, Of Fayette, Will Head Group Being Formed To Study Problems Of Youth

Youth's shoulder, already to the wheel of the national defense program, is to receive further support through the organization of advisory committees of the National Youth Administration in every community of Alabama. A nucleus of this statewide organization is to be a state advisory committee of the NYA which was formed last week at a meeting at the Tutwiler Hotel.

Probate Judge J. M. Moore, of Fayette, was chosen chairman of the state committee, and C. C. Moseley, representing education, was elected vice chairman.

Youth is represented on the committee by Frank Dominick, of Birmingham-Southern College, and Joe Bill Knowles, of Headland, now attending Auburn, president of the State Future Farmers of America.

Other members are W. D. Moore, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company; John Gill, of Mobile, C. & M. Railroad official, both of whom represent business and industry on the committee; B. Otto Boyd, of Montgomery, representing labor; Haygood Paterson, state commissioner of agriculture; Alexander Nunn, editor of The Progressive Farmer, and J. C. Ford, coordinator of Negro work of the Alabama Extension Service, representing agriculture.

J. S. Lambert, director of the Division of Education, State Department of Education; J. A. Keller, president of State Teachers College, Florence; Dr. Richard C. Foster, president of the University of Alabama; Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent of Birmingham public schools, and C. C. Moseley, superintendent of Anniston schools, all representing education.

Mrs. Walter Will Bankhead, of Jasper, and W. T. Perry, of Ozark, represent social welfare, and Mrs. Frank Dixon, the state's first lady, and Judge Moore, of Fayette, health.

Other members are to be announced by Dr. John E. Bryan, state youth administrator for the NYA in Alabama.

In a welcome to the members present at the organization meeting, Dr. Bryan observed that if youth is to bear the brunt of the present emergency, it is imperative to know what youth is doing and thinking about and to obtain a proper understanding of what youth thinks should be done about its problems. The local advisory committees, he pointed out, can serve in helping to make these discoveries.

"I hope you will undertake to do whatever you can to help the youth of your communities do their part in strengthening the national defense program," he told the state advisory committee.

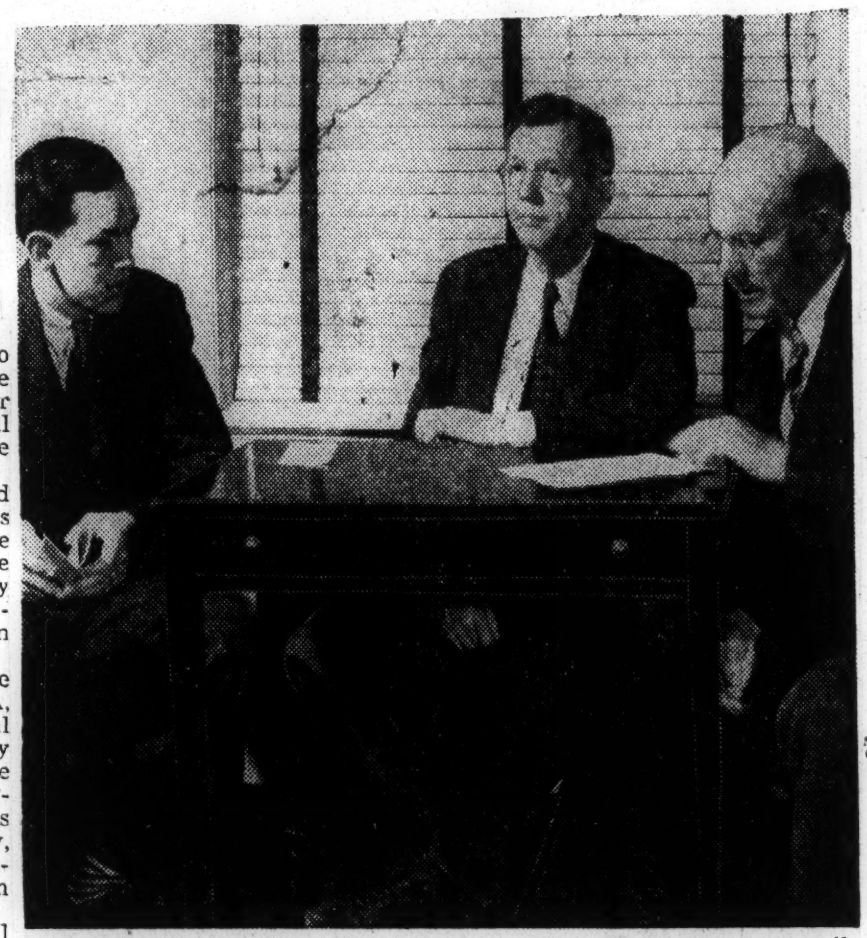
Probate Judge Moore announced he had already taken steps in this direction through a questionnaire sent 200 youths in the Fayette community asking them what they think youth can do in their respective communities to strengthen the program of national defense.

Mrs. Lucey R. D. Ficklen, of the Memphis regional office of NYA, who is representing the national advisory committee appointed by President Roosevelt, stressed the need for helping to solve the long-term problems of youth as well as the present ones. With this in view, she explained, it was decided to extend the advisory committee plan to every community.

All recommendations of the local advisory committees of a worthwhile nature will reach the national committee through the state advisory committee, Mrs. Ficklen assured the committee.

A subcommittee composed of Judge Moore, Mr. Ford and Mr. Dominick was appointed to work out a statewide program.

A motion picture entitled "Jobs, Not Handouts," showing NYA activities in various parts of the country, was presented at the conclusion of the meeting.



NYA COMMITTEE MEETS—Organization of a state advisory council for the National Youth Administration Friday had been perfected after a meeting at the Tutwiler Hotel. Civic leaders and youth will serve on the committee, advising NYA officials on the needs of youth in Alabama.

Above is a subcommittee of the council, appointed to confer with Dr. J. E. Bryan, state NYA administrator, on the work of the advisory council. Left to right, Frank Dominick, Birmingham-Southern College student; Judge J. M. Moore, of Fayette; J. C. Ford, of the Alabama Extension Service.

Anniston, Ala. Star
July 13, 1941

FINAL DRIVE BEGUN FOR NYA DONATIONS

Anniston Negroes Boost Beginning Of Project

A final financial drive, staged in an effort to raise $600 necessary as Anniston's part for the establishment of a $75,000 Negro National Youth Administration center at Margaret Barber Seminary, will begin tomorrow and close Tuesday night, treasurers boosting the project announced today.

This committee is made up of Lucius Fleming, financial chairman, E. Julius Williams, acting financial secretary, and Margaret Jackson, financial treasurer.

The committee has asked that all pledges to the NYA fund be paid during this two-day period. However, it stressed that contributions should be given only to solicitors certified by the financial committee.

In announcing the drive, the committee paid tribute to a local company for its support. They said: "The financial committee wishes to thank the managers and employes of the Anniston Pipe Corporation for their moral and financial support. We would have accomplished but little without their aid."

In explaining the purpose of the NYA project which is proposed and which will teach Negro youth various home and industrial trades, the committee stated that "we should not forget that this is not a race institution but a public benefactor . . . thousands of dollars each month will be spent in the county and city to help raise the moral, economic and industrial standard of boys and girls of our group, making them self-reliant and conscious of their debt to society."

The financial committee has also announced that on July 20 a county-wide "Tag Day" will be observed. At this time every Negro boy and girl, out of school, between the ages of 16 and 25, will be expected to register with NYA officials, presenting their social security cards if they possess them.

Oneonta, Ala., Democrat
July 10, 1941

Praise of the work done by Negro NYA workers on the building of the Waterman Technical School at Murphy High School in Mobile is contained in a letter written to the state office by the project supervisor. The supervisor says it is the boys aim to make the project a monument to the NYA, which he terms a "worthy cause."

Anniston, Ala. Star
July 16, 1941

LITTLE BUSINESS FOR COMMISSION

Negro NYA Program Remains In Questionable State

After an all-morning session with Public Works Administration officials, City Commissioners W. S. Coleman, P. A. Quinn and Arthur Lee experienced a meeting with little business yesterday afternoon.

An appeal for an extension of his license was heard from C. R. Allison, convicted last week of faulty plumbing practices, but commissioners delayed action on the case until they can investigate the facts.

J. W. Truitt was granted permission to sell soft drinks and ice cream for six months, and because of his financial difficulties, the commissioners agreed to allow him to pay for his license at the rate of $1 a month for four months.

Sibyl Moses, Negro civic worker, addressed the city officials in regard to the establishment of a $75,000 NYA project here. Before the establishment of the project, government requirements are that $150 to $200 must be assured for monthly maintenance costs. The city had previously agreed to give $100 a month providing the county did likewise. The County Board, however, stated that it could only contribute $50 each month. The commissioners said yesterday that they would meet any proposition of the county's and advised Sibyl Moses to appeal to the County Board again.

The commissioners met yesterday morning with national defense officers, establishing priority rights for the construction of public work projects in Anniston.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORKING WITH OUR HANDS!

MAY 3 - 1941

National Youth Administration in Illinois Goes "All Out" to Prepare Negro Youths to Take their Rightful Place in Industry—4,604 Benefit.

MAY 3 1941

CHICAGO, May 1.—(Special for The Courier)—Leading the nation in giving work experience to Negro youth, the National Youth Administration in Illinois has a total Negro employment of more than 20 per cent of its youth personnel, according to a report made public today by State NYA Administrator Mary Stuart Anderson.

In Chicago, second largest city in the United States, where the total population is approximately 3,500,000, Negro youth employed by NYA is predominantly higher, currently ranging from 40 to 45 per cent of the total number of youth on the program, the report shows. This is an indication, Administrator Anderson said, that the NYA has taken proper cognizance of the fact that the larger Negro population in Chicago, in keeping with the total population figure, requires greater representation on its youth rolls, than in other sections of the State.

MAY 3 - 1941

4,604 BEING GIVEN TRAINING IN ILLINOIS

For Illinois as a whole, Negro youth receiving NYA work experience on the program aggregate 4,604, a figure which represents more than one-fifth of the total. This ratio compares more than favorably with the national figure which gives the number of Negro youth employed at the recent compilation as only 13.2 per cent of all youth employed all over the nation.

Of the total of 4,604 Negro youth working for NYA in Illinois, 2,610 are boys and 1,194 are girls, a breakdown of the figures shows. The largest number on one project, 2,604, of which 1,722 are boys and 883 are girls, are receiving work experience in workshops and other semi-skilled and skilled production work. Their activities are designed to give job experience in vocations predominant in industries engaged in national defense manufacturing.

The second highest number, 649, are receiving training in clerical assistance. Recent demands by tax-supported agencies for the services of NYA youth indicate a sudden upturn in the number of young people needed to fill celrical jobs due to the national defense program, Miss Anderson pointed out.

opportunities can only be fought for, if our people are prepared.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is Director of office of Negro Affairs of the NYA.

Third highest among the occupations in which Negro youth are gaining work experience is the preparation and serving of lunches to school children with 282 thus engaged. Predominating in this work are 202 girls. One hundred and sixty-three, mostly boys, are engaged in supervising outdoor recrational facilities while 154 are doing the same type of work indoors.

MAY 3 - 1941

Experience in nursery school assistance is being given 136 while 134 are gaining experience in public health and hospital work. Arts and related crafts occupy the attention of 174.

NEGRO YOUTHS BEST IN SILK SCREEN REPRODUCTION

A feat of which Administrator Anderson is proud was the X-raying of more than 1,300 NYA youth for tuberculosis at the Chicago work experience center in one day by Negro girls assigned to the health project.

Among the best operators in the silk screen reproduction department in the Chicago work experience center, largest of its kind in the middle west, are the Negro youth employed on the project. An occupation that is closely allied to art, only those with a natural bent for precision and artistic work make good on this project.

Indicative of the many fine skills in which Negro youth are given training in Illinois NYA work experience centers is that offered in the woodworking shops. Woodshop experience ranges rom cutting mortises in parts for chairs to gluing materials together and spraying the finished product with lacquer.

The machine shops are providing opportunities to Negro youth to fit themselves with proper work habits and attitudes for future employment in some of the most vital of national defense industries. Among the large production orders on which Negro youth are working in the Chicago work experience center machine shop is one for artillery parts for the United States army.

WHEN THEY FINISH, THEY'RE GETTING JOBS

cupations in connection with national defense in which Negro youth are being trained are welding and use of the acetylene torch in the sheet metal shop. For the girls, power sewing is a popular occupation and some of the best operators turned out by this project have bene snapped up for employment in private industry.

Improvement in the situation of jobs in private industry for Negro youth in recent weeks is seen in the fact that six Negroes employed in the welding shop of the Chicago work experience center have landed outside jobs. Another important phase of Negro activity on NYA in the Chicago area, largest in Illinois in point of population, is the Chicago resident center where some sixty youth specialize in automobile mechanics and related aviation mechanics.

MAY 3 - 1941

Second largest in Illinois in point of Negro youth on the program is Illinois area seven which takes in East St. Louis and surrounding territory of the State. Approximately 1,100 Negro youth are gaining work experience on the program in this area. Of the total, 900 are employed in the centers situated in Madison, Lovejoy and East St. Louis. In the East St. Louis center 40 of the Negro youth have left NYA in the last six weeks for jobs in private industry which were obtained as a result of their NYA training.

EAST ST. LOUIS SET-UP PRODUCTIVE

Four buildings house the major centrs in East St. Louis where production gains are being registered in woodworking, sheet metal and sewing. Office furniture has become a specialty of the youth in the woodworking shops while the sewing project is kept employed to the limit of its capacity through cooperation of the township relief officials. Items produced in the sewing department include dresses, play suits, uniforms for workers, pillow cases and smocks.

Headed by a graduate of one of the leading trade schools of the nation, the machine shop in the East St. Louis center is making rapid strides of progress, according to area officials. While production is not up to the same standard reached by the woodworking, sewing and sheet metal shops, the machine shop is fast becoming an important factor in giving a number of Negro youth basic training and experience to operate machines sufficiently well to get them jobs in private industry, according to report of NYA area heads.

MAY 3 - 1941

Russell R. DeBow, administrative assistant for the State, deserves credit for his work.

Sulligent, Ala., News.
May 15, 1941

PUTTING YOUNG FOLKS TO WORK

Young men and women on the National Youth Administration resident project at Jacksonville are setting an employment pace that's hard to bead. And, incidently, they're aiding the Army.

In the past three months a total of 48 youth who received work experience on the project found job for themselves—at considerably increased salaries.

Twenty-four of them are now working at nearby Fort McClellan as clerks, hospital aids, librarians, swithcboard operators, landscap laborers and one is an Army hostess.

Some of them are earning salaries of $120 or more, putting them on a secure footing of economic indepedence. As NYA workers they made $30 a month, from which $ 18 was deducted for their subsistence.

A great many of these now working at Fort McClellan received their work experience at the Army camp, and were then accepted for regular employment. Girls from the project do a variety of clerical, lunchroom and hospital work at Fort McClellan in order that they may gain the necessary experience.

Boys on the project get experience in the machine shop, at woodworking, as assistant bakers, laborers, drivers, painters, and clerks—also predominately at Fort McClellan.

* * * * *

National Youth Administration officials have given approval for construction of three projects at Camden, Elba, and Gilbertown.

They are a community building for Negroes at Camden, $3,500; a workshop addition to the Elba High School, $500, and a standard wrokshop at Gilbertown, $5,000 for constructionand $5,000 for equipment.

* * * * *

NYA canning projects will be operated in Fayette, Lamar, Cherokee and Talladega Counties this Summer, final approval having been given by National Youth Administration officials.

White girls employed as NYA workers will can fruits, meats and vegetables on equipment set up by the NYA in Fayette, Lincoln, Winterboro, Vernon and over to the Boards of Education in the various counties to be used in feeding indigent children during the next school year.

* * * * *

NYA youth at the Deatsville High School, near Holtville have been hard at work these sunny Sprng days beautifying the school grounds and the building itself.

They've completed a tennis court, have filled several washes in the grounds, and have planted grass behind the building. They have also cleaned and painted all shcool woodwork.

THIRD IN SERIES!

This is the third of a series of articles in which THE PITTSBURGH COURIER is glamorizing its "Work With Your Hands" program. With this country adopting an industrial "all out" policy, job

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes and NYA Jobs

A report from the local NYA headquarters that some 8000 new workers will be added to the payroll before February 1 ought to be good news for Harlemites. We urge all those persons in need of work to apply at the nearest office since it is further reported that the rolls are being increased by something like 400 each day.

Provision for the employment of these youths was made possible through the recent allotment of $1,813,892 to the local NYA under the First Supplementary Civil Functions Appropriations Act. Soon there will be openings for 1000 youths in the construction and repair of radio transmitting, receiving and amplifying apparatus. Eligibility requirements are that the youth be out of school and unemployed; within the ages of 18 and 24 inclusive; actively registered with the New York State Employment Service and willing to sign an oath of allegiance to the United States government. Young people, 17 years of age, who are high school graduates, are also eligible. Officials of the local NYA have given assurance that there will be no discrimination in the assigning of these jobs. Again, we say this ought to be good news.

Florala, Ala., News
January 30, 1941

NYA in Mobile has a 36 piece Negro band. None of the boys could play when the orchestra was started in August by Edward Lancaster, Negro musician. But they used discarded instruments from the army and navy and on January 18, they were able to give a concert at the YMCA. Negro girls sang spirituals to the accompaniment of some of the instruments and now E. B. Bowman, supervisor of the Mobile area, points to this orchestra as a wonderful illustration of What NYA can do for youth.

Ozark, Ala., Star
February 6, 1941

NYA Launches School Improvement In Five Ala. Counties

The sound of workmen busy at their tasks in Echo this week marks the beginning of repair and remodeling of the town's school building as the National Youth Administration launches school improvement in five Alabama counties.

Young men and women of NYA are beginning the construction of a $6,700 woodwork shop building at Coffeeville in Wilcox County; the construction of a five room frame building for Negroes at Headland in Henry County.

Raglands school system is receiving most extensive projects this week as work gets under way on the demolition of an old school building, construction of a new classroom building, and painting of the woodwork of the 10-room brick school house.

The NYA community assistance is available to all sections of Alabama, as Dr. John E. Bryan, state administrator, points out.

Kenansville N. C. Herald
2-13-41

NYA PROJECT OPEN TO COLORED BOYS IN COUNTY

..An NYA project open to all colored boys in the county between the ages of 16 and 26 has been launched in the county. The work consists of maintenance and repair on the white and colored school buildings in the county. The work is under the supervision of Napoleon Howard, col., of Faison who is a graduate f A & T Colored College at Greensboro. The work is under the directio nof O. P. Johnson, county superintendent of Schools.

White boys are needed in the shop project in Kenansville. Boys alrady receiving training have in many instances secured work on defense projects or in private employment. Because of the demand for young men who have had this training it is difficult to keep a large force in the shop office in Kenansville.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

A Day With . . . Mrs. Bethune

MAR 9 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—(Special)—"Young men of Morehouse, give of your best and the best will come back to you" were the stirring words of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro Division of the NYA, at the morning chapel hour in Sale Hall Friday.

Dr. Bethune, regal in black velvet, was impressive as she emphasized the need for seeking an education not for selfish purposes, but rather to enrich and broaden the lives of others. The opportunities for contacts with teachers and leaders at Morehouse, she told the students, should be a challenge through which their blessings might flow out to others.

MRS. BETHUNE

The youth of today, the speaker declared, have the greatest opportunity that has ever been theirs in the history of the world. She maintained that she believes more in the youth of today and in his development and leadership than at any other time in her life, stating to the students "I am willing to sit at your feet to get the trend of your minds for you are thinking in a more courageous strain than the youth of yesterday —you are getting your feet more solidly placed on the ground, and you are now wanting to be counted among the youth of America."

After thirty-six years devoted to the service of young people with scarcely any let-up day or night, Dr. Bethune stated that she has only gratitude in her heart that God has counted her worthy to participate with Him in doing something to help somebody else.

In concluding her address, the speaker urged the group to be unselfish and sane in this hour of defense when America is calling, to realize that we are all American citizens together whether we have all that is ours or not, and to keep in mind that we have more here than anywhere else.

MAR 9 1941

Dr. Bethune was introduced to the audience by Dean Brailsford B. Brazeal. She recently resigned from the presidency of Bethune-Cookman college, which she founded, to devote all of her time to the National Youth Administration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MARCHING THRU GEORGIA

—By ARTHUR P. STOKES—

ON THE NYA PROJECT IN JESUP MAR 8 1941

FAR DOWN IN Southeast Georgia, only 40 miles from Waycross and but 50 miles from Brunswick, the National Youth Administration for Georgia has under construction what will eventually be the largest NYA project in the State of Georgia.

Located in Jesup, Georgia, on the site of an old CCC camp quarters, construction is moving forward to complete a vast NYA project fed by the boy and girl youth from every corner of the State of Georgia. On January 2, NYA in Jesup took over these quarters occupied for seven years by the CCC camp.

STOKES

The project had its beginning in 1939 under the direction of the late J. C. Richardson and his wife, Mrs. Olivia Richardson. In the beginning there was part-time resident training. At that time 32 boys made up the project and work was carried on in an ordinary dwelling. Today there are 75 boys at the project. Seventy-five others will be added within a few days; and 300 are expected by June 1. There are 13 buildings at the project site; one is under construction, and 12 will be built in the near future. The new building plan includes quarters for the girl youth of the state. MAR 8 1941

In 1939 ths project was only local. It is now state wide. Negro NYA youths are represented from 11 counties and soon will come from all over the state.

PERSONNEL AT THE PROJECT

At present the project has 8 supervisors. A. T. Wilson of Fort Valley is director; B. R. Engersol of Columbus, is business manager; Thomas Hines from Mobile, Alabama, teaches auto mechanics; Bruce MacKay, of Atlanta, directs physical education; Charles Hixon from Columbia is chef; Miss J. I. Benefield comes from Selma, Alabama, and serves as dietitian; Mr. Spellman of Monticello directs woodshop work and Mrs. Olivia Richardson, native of Jesup supervises activities.

With the completion of the project the staff is expected to number approximately 28. This project is one of four similar in the State of Georgia. Others are located at Dorchester Acaemy, McIntosh; Forsyth and Albany.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES ALONG THE WAY

Quiet, dignified, and unassuming is Dr. A. S. Clark, president and founder of Gillespie Seldom school. Dr. Clark, himself, and the institution built by his efforts are eloquent testimony to thirty-six years of successful educational pioneering. MAR 8 1941

There was once a fish pond and swamps where Gillespie Seldon now stands. That is what Dr. Clark found when he first arrived in Cordele as a missionary sent by the Board of Mission for Freedmen as early as 1902. James Crowley Daniel cleared the swamp; a little frame building was erected, and 27 pupils completed the enrollment.

If you visit Gillespie Seldom today you will find 440 pupils enrolled, an administration building girls' and boys' dormitories and a modern hospital with 30 beds. Not unusual is the fact that here there is no Negro doctor on the staff. I was told there was none to be had. And although due credit must be given white doctors for an unusual interest in Negro patients, yet, this community and hospital could surely support a colored physician. Again the question, when will America's Negro medical graduates cease to neglect such centers as are seen in Thomaston and Cordele, Georgia, for the starvation of the crowded city.

A CENTURY OF LIVING

Mother Alice Maxwell Jones doesn't know her exact age. Yet, folks in Cartersville well know that Mother Jones is well past 100 years old. You see one's memory begins to fade after a century of living. Things are not clear to Mother Jones now. She gets all mixed up. Yet, she recalls Beaufort, S. C., as her birthplace. And she can tell you of the grand old Lincoln birthday celebrations in Chickamaugua square. There is recollection of the first Emancipation Day: and vividly Mother Jones remembers the venerable efforts of the renowned Bishop Turner during Georgia's reconstruction days. Five generations are represented in this household on Tabernacle street, testifying to Mother Jones' long life. There is a child, Isabelle Jones Lindsey, a grandchild, George Jones; great grandchildren, Clara Leatha, David and Dorothy; and a great-great grandchild, Lewis Hall. To Mother Jones, we tip our hat for having lived a century.

A GOOD IDEA MAR 8 1941

We were very interested in the idea voiced by the Rev. William Stephens, well-groomed young pastor of Mt. Zion AME church of Waycross, Georgia. Negro church members have often raised objections to the numerous and continuous church collections that have a tendency to spoil the thought and value of a good Sunday sermon. Stephens is effecting a prognam where each member of Mt. Zion pays a monthly church dues on the first Sunday of the month. Thus they are free of financial obligations for the next three weeks and can sit in perfect ease enjoying the full fruits of the Divine preachments from the Sunday pulpit. The beauty of the word is often lost in the fear and threat of the collection plate. Perhaps the Rev. Stephens has a good idea here.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

STATE OF GEORGIA HAS BIG COLORED SET-UP FOR ITS NYA

JAN 24 1941

Trained Negroes Have Their Own Office and Personnel; New Men Added to Staff

ATLANTA, Ga.—The division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration for Georgia, has recently undergone expansion in program, personnel and facilities. Since January 1, 1941, State Youth Administration Boisfeuillet Jones has authorized the appointment of two persons to the staff of the division thereby increasing its personnel to seventeen, according to information originating in the offices of William H. Shell, Georgia NYA administrative assistant on Negro affairs. JAN 24 1941

The recent appointees were Emmett E. Spurlock and Lawrence C. Mann, both of Atlanta. Mr. Spurlock enters the youth personnel division of the Negro division and will supervise and promote a series of youth conferences to be sponsored by NYA throughout the state during the coming spring. Since graduating from Morris Brown College in 1934, he has had various experience in educational work and business.

The second appointee, Lawrence C. Mann, comes to NYA as music supervisor and will work through the work projects division in connection with choral and instrumental music on the Negro NYA projects of the state. Widely known in musical circles of Georgia he is director of the "Chariot Wheels" choir which is heard weekly over an Atlanta radio station and has worked extensively in choral work among the Negro churches of Atlanta. A 1940 graduate of Morehouse College, he has received recognition as a thorough musician.

The Georgia NYA division of Negro affairs comprises three departments. These departments and their personnel are as follows: Administrative, William E. Shell, administrative assistant on Negro affairs, G. S. Alexander, office assistant, Miss Louise Davis, senior secretary, Miss Lucille Hall, junior secretary; Work Projects, Plemon L. Whatley, Jr., work planning supervisor, Mrs. Josephine Williams, girls work supervisor, Lawrence C. Mann, music supervisor; Youth Personnel, Moses Hyles Henrix, youth activities supervisor, Frank A. Dodson, assistant youth activities supervisor, William E. Inmon, youth personnel supervisor, Emmett E. Spurlock, assistant youth personnel supervisor, Mrs. Ruby A. F. Scarlett, health supervisor; and a staff of secretaries including Vernell Barksdale and Myrtle Mickens, Miss Frances I. Davis, and D. B. Washington. H. E. Bryant works out of the division as student work field representative.

Represented on the staff of the division are graduates of many of the leading colleges and universities of the nation, among which are listed: Allen University, Atlanta University, Atlanta School of Social Work, Clark College, Fort Valley Normal, Florida A. and M. College, Hampton Institute, Kittrel College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, New York University, Prarie View College, Schauffler College, Spelman College, Tuskegee Institute and Williams Business College.

In addition to the members of the division of Negro affairs, there are more than seventy Negro directors shop, agriculture, homemaking youth activities and music foremen and other workers employed on the various projects located throughout the state.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 10, 1941

CRAVEN COUNTY BOARD HEARS OF NYA SCHEME

Huge Negro Center, Costing $100,000, May Be Built South of New Bern

New Bern, April 9.—Plans for the establishment of an NYA agricultural training center for Negro youths of this region were revealed here Monday to the Craven county commissioners, who agreed to provide a tract on Highway 17, south of New Bern, if this county is chosen for its location. The project has been endorsed by the county board of education.

Under the proposed plan, from 100 to 200 Negro youths would be given practical training in scientific farming at the $100,000 center. They would come from a number of different counties. City officials told NYA representatives that they thought ways and means could be worked out for providing free electric current for the proposed school.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Leon Wilson Named NYA State Adviser

JAN 24 1941

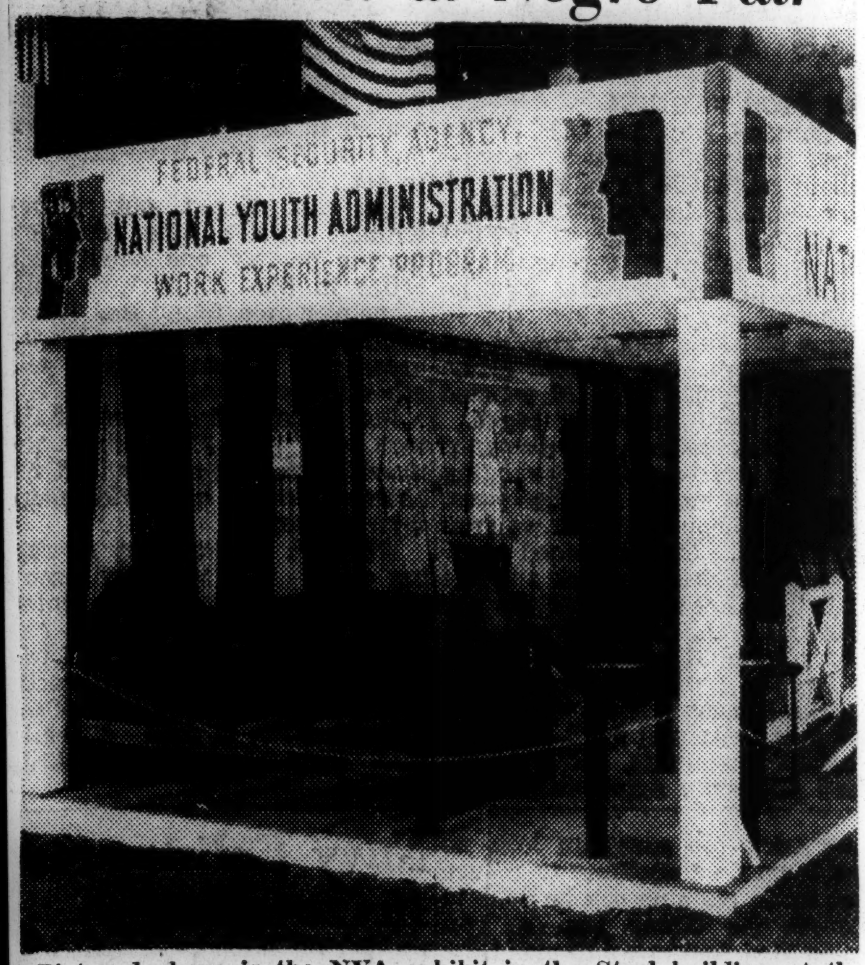
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.— (SNS) — Ligon Wilson, principal of Snow Hill Institute and a Field Representative for the National Youth Administration since October 1, 1940 JUL 14 1941 been [illegible] NYA State Adviser on Negro Affairs, it was appointed Saturday by Dr. John E. Bryan, NYA administrator.

Wilson, whose headquarters will be at Snow Hill, in Wilcox County, succeeds Venice T. Spraggs, who has been transferred to the National NYA Office in Washington, where she has been assigned to the Youth Personnel Division as Senior Youth Personnel Assistant.

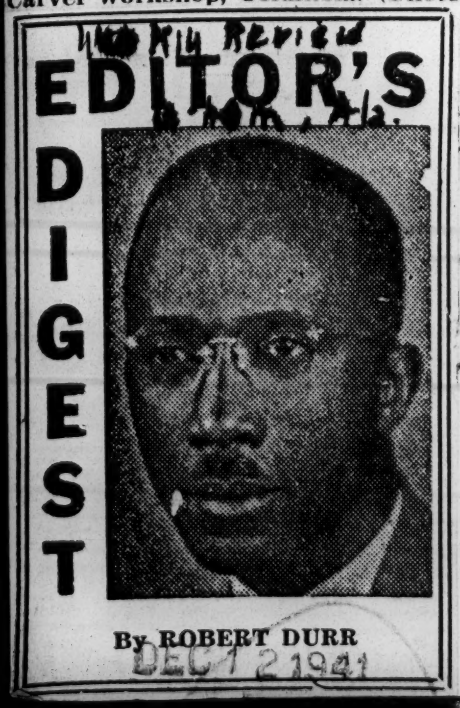
Since JUL 14 1941 served the National Youth Administration as Field Representative in Student Work. As State Adviser on Negro Affairs, he will coordinate all Negro NYA activities in Alabama.

18b-1941
Columbia, S. C. State
November 2, 1941

NYA Exhibit at Negro Fair



Pictured above is the NYA exhibit in the Steel building at the Negro State Fair. The bed with desk were made by boys of Barnabas Center, Jenkinsville. The clothing pictures, bath set, candle sticks electric lamp, two tables and desk markers were made by girls and boys of the Brainerd resident center of Chester. The tables, finished and unfinished, made for schools, the end table, book ends, hat rack unfinished filing cabinet and chairs were made by the boys of the Carver workshop, Columbia. (Photo by Sallows.)



By ROBERT DURR

DEC 1 2 1941

NYA and Negro Youth of Alabama

Recently thirty million dollars of NYA's funds were impounded to encourage economy. The funds of several other federal agencies were impounded. Impounding of NYA funds means youth, supervisory, and funds for other purposes will probably be reduced by from twenty-five to fifty per cent in Alabama. There are around 500 white NYA supervisors in Alabama. There are only about 45 Negro supervisors. The Negro youth quota is far below that setup in Washington. Further cuts or reductions of Negro supervisors and youth in NYA, would not be in the interest of National defense. Giving Negro boys the kind of training they need and the kind of training which will make them strong **enough** to serve in the postwar period, is not being given them by NYA. NYA could give that training. If NYA gave such training to both boys and girls, NYA would be the one agency that the government could not afford to cripple in the name of National Defense.

Negro boys and girls should be trained in trades, which will enable them to do the work the world needs done, and is and will be willing to pay for today and in that postwar period. Such training is just as important as the building of other forms of defense facilities, because we are going to need all the manpower we can muster up in the days ahead. I am a friend of NYA, but I do not think those charged with administrative leadership have been as forward looking as they should have been. I don't think Negro leadership in the NYA program, has had enough rope in directing and shaping an NYA program for Negroes. I don't think white leadership can possibly do **that unless is is guided by Negroes** who know Negro needs, because its racial identification, prejudices and lack of sufficient knowledge of the whole problem facing the Negro youth and the Negro race. To expect white leadership to deal with Negro youth on a factual, impartial and equitable basis is quite impossible. And this very thing, makes the loss to the whole of society a bold demonstration of un-Americanism such as cannot be excused on any ground no matter where found.

DEC 1 2 1941

Several hundred Negro boys and girls are getting school aid from NYA. If 25% or 50% of these youths are to be dropped, what is to become of them? How are they going to keep healthy? How are they going to prepare themselves to spend and be spent as American citizens? What NYA could do for youth on a bigger scale under more aggressive, courageus, fair-minded and square dealing leadership, on the basis of the golden rule, is just as important as training a soldier, sailor or aviator—yes, it's just about America's most important opportunity to insure the conservation and development of Alabama's greatest inadequately cared for resource—Negro youth.

DEC 1 2 1941

I want to see Alabama make the most of everything in Alabama. Generally speaking, I think Alabama—that is white Alabama, baring exceptional instances, is "missing the bus" in its **forgetfulness** of what it might do for itself, if Alabama approached the problem of making better citizens of its Negro people in a positive way. I think the absence of a Negro voice, in all that has to do with Negro welfare, means missing having **facts** which would enable Alabama to adopt a positive program for its Negro people, based upon a Holy ground that it could stand upon in the most prejudiced places, prejudice based upon misunderstanding, ignorance and the lack of knowing the truth and nothing but the truth —the truth which frees one from misunderstanding; prejudice and backwardness in dealing with great human and social problems.

Down in Montgomery, there should be what I might call a State Advisor on Negro Welfare. It would be the business of this individual to gather and make available facts on what might be done for and **with** the Negro in all walks of life, to the end that the Negro might become more and more of a contributor to all that would make for a bigger, richer and fuller life, for **all** the people of this state. You see in this day and age, the general practitioner method in dealing with anything is out of place, and yet that is the basis upon which the Negro is dealt with in this and many other Southern and Northern states. This means a lot of makeshift negative attitudes and programs or lack of construtive programs for Negroes.

I believe, a capable, adaptable, scientific, level-headed and unbiased Negro to serve the state in the capacity of State Advisor on Negro welfare, can be found in Alabama. One who would serve the state in developing its greatest undeveloped human resource—the Negro. I think further that going without such a Negro advisory setup is constructive criminality.

* * *

The world is on fire, as never before, if we are to survive, it will be because we **take** vigorous and courageous steps to effect free-will liberty based upon instituting adjustments, founded on the golden rule, without regard to traditions, inhibitions and dog-eat-dog attitudes between American groups, regardless of race, creed, or color. Without this we are doomed. With this, it would be a pleasure to die for such a way of life, but no one wants to die to preserve discrimination and some men up and other men down. We must remove everything that gives any justification for a dislike of our way of life by any of our native peoples.

No matter how much we may love our prejudices, hates, white men or black men, we must cut that out **now,** for that is a luxury we cannot afford as a nation any more. As painful as it may be to any of us, we **MUST** give that luxury up if we are to have unity—the **real** unity, we **must** have to **save ourselves** in this burning world.

And finally, if you are like Moses, standing before the burning bush—in your attitude you want **every** American to have security, liberty, justice and equal economic opportunity and an equitable share in what we as Americans have built up, **you stand upon holy ground,** and you have nothing to fear. God **is** as much in the present conflict as any of the beligerents. He will take care of His own, be they groups or individuals. We Americans are going to keep for ourselves, the security and opportunity to live and grow that we **give** to the **least** among us.

Birmingham Ala News
December 12, 1941

Position Of Negroes In New Setup For NYA Discussed At Parley

Leaders Of Race Meet At Montgomery College To Talk Of Future

Meeting to discuss the position of Negroes in the whole plan of reorganization of the National Youth Administration in Alabama, all members of the Division of Negro Affairs, NYA, gathered at the State Teachers College, Montgomery, recently.

"We realize that you have come at a time when the program of the National Youth Administration is uncertain," Dr. H. C. Trenholm, college president, said in his welcome address. "We appreciate the very important place in that program which each of you has had.

"We hope that the results of your conference will show that this program will continue in some form, to the end that we as Negroes may be able to make a contribution to all phases of this democracy and that you may have a better concept

of your work."

Stressing the necessity of a decrease in the program along lines of youth labor, supervision and material, and curtailment of construction activities, Assistant Administrator Louie L. Rhudy urged the Negro personnel toward greater emphasis on food preparation and conservation, and farm projects.

W. McKay Wright, administrative assistant, discussed need for making a more rapid readjustment both mentally and physically in order that youth may take its rightful place in the new social order. "If the earth stands still," he said, "we fall off, and if we stand still, we fall out."

Presided over by Ligon A. Wilson, state adviser of Negro affairs, with C. J. Parrish, of Slossfield Center as toastmaster, the program included talks by Judge J. M. Moore, Fayette; J. W. Letson, Jr., area director, NYA, Montgomery; Mrs. Augusta Sledge, director, division of youth personnel; B. L Balch, student work director; J W. Ford, coordinator of Negro work, extension service, Auburn; Alonzo Davis, Tuskegee Institute; E. G. McGehee, Jr., supervisor, Negro education, Montgomery; Dr. Walter L. Brown, medical consultant, NYA, and Alonzo D. Saunders, student work representative.

Opening music was given by the Mrs. A. M. Brown, social welfare worker of Jefferson County; Alonzo Saunders, student work representative of the NYA; Dr. Walter L. Brown, NYA medical officer; Mary Alice Ragland, supervisor of the laundry unit, Slossfield NYA Center, Birmingham; Edward L. Langster, supervisor of the Negro NYA recreation program in Mobile, and Helen Dixon, supervisor of the preschool unit at Slossfield.

A number of white state staff members of the National Youth Administration have been invited to participate. These include Louis L. Rhudy, assistant administrator; W. McK. Wright, administrative assistant; B. E. Dickinson, director of finance; Mrs. Augusta Sledge, director of the division of youth personnel; O. Clay Burgess, director of project planning, and B. L. Balch, director of the student work program.

Particular attention will be paid by the conference to methods of meeting the reduction in the NYA appropriation, it was said. Amounting to between 25 and 50 per cent, this cut will affect both youth and projects. Approximately 1,920 Negro youth are now employed on the NYA out-of-school program in Alabama, but this number will be materially reduced as a result of the reduction caused by a withdrawal of originally appropriated funds by the United States Budget Bureau, it was said.

Last year on the student work program, 5,736 Negro youth were given part-time jobs in schools and colleges which enabled them to continue their education. There will be a considerable reduction in the next six months in both the number of youth and the amount they will be paid each month as a consequence of the impounded funds, it is feared.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 3, 1941

Negro NYA Officials Will Meet In Capital In Annual Conference

Determination Of Status In View Of Withdrawal Of Funds To Be Sought

Negro supervisors in the National Youth Administration in Alabama will meet at State Teachers College in Montgomery Friday and Saturday, Dec. 5 and 6, for their annual conference.

A number of white NYA officials and educators will also participate in the program, it was announced by Ligon A. Wilson, head of Snow Hill Institute, and Alabama adviser on Negro affairs of the NYA.

Theme of the conference will be "Where Do We Stand?" and its objective will be an effort to determine how far the NYA program can advance in view of a withdrawal by the U. S. Bureau of Budget of between 25 and 50 per cent of the present year's appropriation.

Negro leaders of the state who have been invited to participate include Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery; Prof. Frederick Hall, head of the department of music at State Teachers College;

Kinston, N. C. Free Press
January 11, 1941

NYA Center Cause of Official Headache; a Longer Time Granted

Commissioners Run Into Obstacle — Legal Opinion Is Enabling Act Necessary—Other Communities Than Lenoir County 'Taking Bull by Horns'—Barfield Gets Extension

Will Kinston get the NYA colored agricultural center? is still a moot question. Unless County Attorney Tom White finds a way to overrule himself, it seems that the opportunity will be muffed.

After several days of "special sessioning" by the county commissioners and a virtual purchasing agreement for the Caswell Lodge property had been arrived at, it developed that the cleared land involved carried 10 acres of tobacco acreage and that the tenants, who had already made plans for 1941 crops could not be easily transferred. The site was accordingly abandoned.

The commissioners assembled again Friday afternoon to consider other proposals and sites which it is understood would be suitable to the government, along comes the legal adviser to the commissioners in a written opinion that the county governing group had no legal right to make any such purchase without a special enabling act of the Legislature.

There are several other places which have offered sites, it is stated on good authority, and as far as is locally known none of them had any special enabling acts. It seems to be another case where Kinston may lose a chance to get a government project which is worthwhile, established here because of too much legality and red tape, while some other place goes ahead and takes the bull by the horns.

Extension of Time

Secretary Frank Barfield, of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce, secured from the government representatives an extension of the deadline from Monday to Thursday next. In the meantime the commissioners will meet and endeavor to find a way out of the dilemma.

The project is to establish a training center for Negro farm youths from 18 to 25. Capacity will be 100 students and an initial investment on the part of the goverment will approximate $50,000, it was stated. The students will be paid $30 per month and the additional payroll for instructors, et al., will run to $500 additional, giving a total payroll of some $3,500.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
January 14, 1941

NYA Youths Hear Defense Talk By Negro County Youths

Some 40 out-of-school youths employed on the second shift of the newly NYA project got their first talk concerning the National Defense Program and how it relates to the out-of-school youth Friday afternoon. The talk was given by R. L. Hannon, negro county agent, assisted by A. N. McCoy, vocational agriculture teacher. The group was told that a total of $10,000,000,000 had been appropriated for industrial production by the government and this amount was divided as follows: Ships—$3,300,000,000; factory expenses and housing $1,500,000,000; airplanes and ports—$1,500,000,000 and trucks and tanks $400,000,000. According to Hannon's talk a great training program was in action for out-of-school youth with the mobilization of skill labor. This included 300,000 youths in CCC camps and 210,000 boys and girls getting training in 3,500 NYA shops and other youth projects. The youths were told that the must have strong bodies as their first goal in the National Defense Program and could only be obtained through healthy living and that wholesome recreation. They were encouraged to read more about current news, information concerning agriculture, housing, industrial material, price stabilization as it relates to National Defense. Information was given by A. N. McCoy concerning courses that are expected to be offered to local out-of-school youths that would give them some type of defense training.

The first shift of the NYA group was scheduled to get this information today at 12:30 p. m.

On Thursday night, County Agent Hannon will be guest speaker for the local Boy Scout troop of the Christian Discipline church. His talk will be concerned with National Defense and the Boy Scout organization.

Kinston N. C. Free Press
January 13, 1941

BOARD NO LONGER INTERESTED IN NYA'S PROPOSAL

Chairman Measley of Commissioners Says Board and Public Think Influence Be Demoralizing

Unless public sentiment for the proposed NYA colored agricultural center, is manifested, the county commissioners will give no further thought to the matter.

Chairman Willie Measley, of the board, told a representative of The Free Press Monday that sentiment both in and out of the board was opposed to the location here of such a work. The government, he said, would require the students at the center to work short hours and that the example, in the opinion of members of the board and farmers who had expressed themselves, would be demoralizing to other farm labor in the county. It will be difficult, he thought, to get regular farm labor to work full hours, as is customary and necessary, if the students are permitted to stop off at four o'clock and spend the rest of the day in recreation.

Representative F. E. Wallace, home for the week-end from the Legislature, told Secretary Frank Barfield of the Chamber of Commerce, that he thought it would be possible to get a special enabling act through by Thursday, which would make it all right for the commissioners to acquire the site and meet the conditions of the NYA administration for the location of the center. It appeared that the commissioners were not interested in pursuing the matter further when upon the advice of the county attorney they decided that they could not legally make the purchase of the site needed for the location of the center.

Chairman Measley also stated that the farm loan bank officials, who consulted with the board last week and at first made an offer to sell 144 acres of the Caswell Lodge farm, north or the railroad tracks, had later stated that it would be necessary for the county to acquire the entire farm. As a result the commissioners knew of no other sites available. Secretary Barfield intimated to The Free Press at the week-end that he had several other prospective sites for the commissioners' consideration.

Commissioner May Favors It

Commissioner Joe May, only Kinston resident on the county commissioners' board, stated to The Free Press Monday, that he favored the location of the project. He stated that he did not see that it would be any more demoralizing to local labor, if it was located here than if it was placed at New Bern, Rocky Mount or elsewhere in the area.

The pay-roll, Mr. May understood from the NYA representative, would run from $3,500 to $5,000 per month, and he like many others thought that a fifty-thousand dollar pay-roll shouldn't be sneezed at.

Kinston, N. C. Free Press
January 13, 1941

Did Race Prejudice Play Part?

It appeared from unofficial reports Monday morning that Kinston's chances to get the NYA colored agricultural center are slim. Reputedly the board of county commissioners are "no longer interested" in the matter.

The Free Press has been informed that some of the commissioners, at least, were not enthusiastic over the proposition because of the race element. The project was for Negro youths.

Just why any such prejudice should arise is not clear to us for if we understand the plan outlined for the project and its purpose, it was entirely a worthwhile one and as far as we can see there are no objectionable features. In short the government proposed to put an institution near Kinston which would have capacity for a hundred Negro boys from 18 to 25 years of age, who would be given instruction in better methods of farming. Unquestionably Lenoir County and this section could use a lot of better farmers. Hundreds of the tenant farmers are Negroes. What objection could there be to making better farmers out of them?

The Free Press hopes that this report is not well-founded, though it seems to be, and that at least a majority of the commissioners was not moved by any race prejudice in the premises.

There is yet time to secure this project and give to Kinston another pay-roll running almost a thousand dollars a week to say nothing of the benefits to be obtained from the training school and project.

Lenoir's representative in the Legislature, Mr. Fitzhugh Wallace, is quoted as saying that he could remedy the legal obstacle by getting an enabling act through the Legislature in time for the Lenoir county commissioners to accept the proposal of the NYA administration.

Why not do it?

Anderson, S. C., Mail
January 7, 1941

100 Youths Given Work Under New NYA Program

NYA Starts Erection Of Buildings In Towns In This Vicinity

Over 100 boys and girls were put to work through the NYA program last week, in Anderson, Abbeville and Oconee counties and equally as many are expected to be added to the program this week, Milton F. Nardin, area supervisor, said today.

The construction of buildings at the cost of approximately $900 each in materials has started in five places of the area. Vocational buildings are being erected at Fair Play, Westminster and Honea Path. A potato curing house is going up at Madison in Oconee County; and a Negro School is under construction at Cold Springs in Abbeville County.

These buildings are of standard design and will feature in the NYA national defense program.

Officials expect to have a total NYA employment of 700 in the area by the end of this month. This figure will include 60 per cent boys and 40 per cent girls. The minimum quota has been set at 636 for January. divided as follows: 150 at Abbeville, 300 at Anderson and 186 at Oconee.

Employment figures for the month ending December 23 totaled 405 as compared with the total of 388 employed in November. Last month Anderson County showed a total employment of 210 young people; Abbeville, seventy-seven; and Oconee, 128.

A good many applications are being received daily, but many more can be taken, Mr. Nardin said. All young men and women between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five who wish to enroll for training and work in NYA are requested to register at the local office in the City Hall.

Further expansion is contemplated in the present National Defense program. Various types of work are offered enrollees: shop work, construction work, canning, handling and preparation of foods, cooking, sewing and making of hospital supplies.

Training is offered in various trades and at the same time boys and girls receive remuneration.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SIX NEGROES EMPLOYED ON N.Y.A. STAFF

JAN 19 1941

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 16—A partially completed survey of Negro staff employees of the National Youth Administration for Ohio reveals that in the state office of Ohio NYA here, six Negro staff members are employed whose positions range from a mail clerk to a field representative responsible to the state NYA administrator.

All reside in Columbus. Their ages correspond to those of the other staff members of the federal youth programs—ranging from 21 years of age for the mail clerk to 32 years of age for the field representatives. Four are single, two are married.

Alexander D. Gaither is field representative under Leo B. Jacobs, newly appointed Ohio NYA administrator. Jacobs succeeded S. Burns Weston a few weeks ago, and was promoted from the post of deputy administrator. Administrator Jacobs and Representative Gaither have been associated together with youth work in NYA since June, 1939.

Gaither has been prominent in social and administrative activities among the various Negro communities of the state since his appointment with NYA, and has been responsible for bringing to Ohio communities for repeated visits, such outstanding leaders as Mary McLeod Bethune, T. Arnold Hill, Pauline Redmond, and others.

Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, Gaither attended Kentucky and Tennessee schools, Knoxville college—where he received his A. B. degree—and Ohio State university where he received his M. A. degree. Gaither was a football player, edited his college annual, and directed dramatics. He supervised NYA's well known resident center on the campus of Wilberforce university before his appointment as field representative. He is regarded as one of the most zealous and persevering workers for the improvement of the vocational opportunities of Negro youth. Gaither married Dorothy Helen Dogan, a graduate of Tennessee State college.

Dorothy Mann Williams, formerly a secretary with the Columbus Urban League, is accounts secretary in NYA's State Finance Division. Mrs. Williams is 25.

Mary Elizabeth Harris, born in Garnett, Kansas, is a clerk-stenographer in the state office secretrial pool.

Alice Elizabeth Covington, 21, is a junior mail file and records clerk in the same office. She had been employed with NYA's local area office as a typist, switchboard operator and mimeograph worker.

Mary Gould Stewart, 21, graduate in social administration at Ohio State university, holds a position similar to that of Miss Harris.

Vernon Henry Robinson, most recent Negro appointee to NYA's state office, is 20, is a Wilberforce graduate, born in Huntington, West Virginia, and is employed as an assistant in the state office mail room.

All NYA staff personnel are hired on the merit basis according to standard personnel practices similar to those prevailing in national industrial corporations, and the U. S. Civil Service.

NYA's state office is located on the third floor of the Hoster Building in downtown Columbus at One South Fourth street. The headquarters directs the activity of eight area offices through which about 12,000 out-of-school young men and women are obtaining part-time work experience now concentrated upon national defense industry. Also directed from the central office is the NYA Student Work Program for the state, which provides practical work for 76,000 high school students and 5,500 college students in Ohio. Most of NYA's current program is directed toward providing sound preparation for Ohio youth who may qualify for jobs in the rapidly expanding industries affected by national defense orders. Many Negro NYA youth are obtaining private employment by means of their experience with NYA in Ohio.

Kinston N. C., Free Press
February 1, 1941

LENOIR GETS NO NYA CENTER; IS DEAD ISSUE NOW

With Commissioners, at Least—They Appear to Be Determined to Forget About It—County Is Loser

Hugh Evans, head of the National Youth Administration in Eastern North Carolina, today said it appeared that the Lenoir County commissioners had abandoned the idea of providing a site for a training center for Negroes in the county. The NYA would have set up the center.

"Word that comes to me is that they have given up the idea of acting now, at least," he said.

Evans' office is in Kinston.

At the center about 100 Negro youths would have been taught practical agriculture. They would have been paid small wages.

Cost to the NYA, for buildings and equipment, would have been $50,000, it was estimated, to the county some such sum as $10,000—for the site. Pay of the students and their instructors would have approximated $50,000 a year.

The Kinston Chamber of Commerce and local business men urged the commissioners to provide the site. There was some opposition to the establishment in the country.

Objections

Rural dwellers said they would object to an all-Negro community in proximity to their homes. Advocates of the center said it might be possible to locate it where it would not be near planters' homes. At any rate, the students would be disciplined, they said. They would be kept busy most of the time.

There would be no more reason to expect trouble from them than from students at Negro colleges over the State, whose conduct in the main is exemplary.

In the face of the agitation for the center the commissioners did nothing. Four of the commissioners are rural dwellers.

A different attitude was taken at Rocky Mount when the NYA proposed setitng up a center of another sort, but a center for Negroes. It will be a larger establishment than the one proposed for Lenoir County. It will be close to a white community. It was welcomed.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 19, 1941

DECISION IS PUT OFF ON NEGRO NYA CENTER

Kinston, Jan. 18.—Lenoir County's commissioners, most of them farmers, today considered whether they should provide the National Youth Administration with a farm for a center for Negro youths.

On the farm the Federal agency would teach the youths practical agriculture. It would construct dormitories, a barn and other buildings. It has been estimated the farm would cost the county $10,000 or a little more or less. The students and their instructors would be paid about $50,000 a year.

Objections of some rural dwellers to the possible proximity of an all-Negro community to their homes were studied by the commissioners. Objections to the investment were ignored by some of them, at least. The investment would not cause an increase in the tax rate.

The government's investment would be $50,000. In case of abandonment of the center the buildings would remain on the farm, it was assumed. Youths would go to the center to remain 18 months. The colony would number about 100.

Reports said the commissioners were unlikely to make up their minds for a day or two. They had held one meeting with citizens and might hold another, it was said. Most of the citizens at the meeting were residents of Kinston favoring the project.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Number Has Doubled Since September

3,072 Race Youth Employed In Month of March

MAY 10 1941

RICHMOND—The number of of Negro youths employed on the National Youth Administration out-of-school youth program has more than doubled since September and the Negro percentage of the total employment figure has increased 4.4 per cent in that time, with the NYA's increase in employment to help fill the need for defense workers, according to Dr. Walter S. Newman, NYA Administrator for Virginia.

In the month of March, 3,072 Negro youths were employed on the program, representing 28.12 per cent of the 10,924 persons employed. In September there were 1,272 members of the race represented in a total employment of 5,363—a Negro percentage of 23.72. The Negro population percentage in Virginia is 27.47 per cent.

The allocation of $451,050 of additional funds to the NYA for Virginia, from the $21,955,000 total NYA appropriation contained in the first deficiency appropriation bill, signed by the President April 1, will assure the maintenance of the present employment level until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the administrator said.

ALLOTMENT MADE

MAY 10 1941

In order to help fill the need for workers in the defense program, an allotment of $32,500,000 to the NYA nationally was made in October from defense funds, on the recommendation of the President and defense officials, for the increased employment of young persons on mechanical and other projects having a direct relation to national defense.

An allocation of $627,730 of these funds to Virginia made possible a sharp increase in the employment of youths on such projects and the improvement of the opportunities offered, according to the NYA Administrator.

From these same funds, money was allocated to the Office of Education specifically for the training and instruction of NYA youth in subjects related to the work in which they were getting work experience through the NYA. Accordingly, such courses are being offered by the school system in Virginia.

GAIN EXPERIENCE AND DEVELOP SKILLS

Young people on the out-of-school program of the N. Y. A. are between 17 and 25 years of age and are employed 80 hours a month on local projects and 100 hours a month on resident projects, producing goods and services for public agencies. In doing this work the young people gain experience and develop skills that help prepare them for private employment.

MAY 10 1941

In February, when there were 2,811 Negro youths employed, employment as to type of work was as follows: roads, streets and bridges, 217; improvement of grounds around public buildings, 327; construction, repair and remodeling of buildings and facilities, 551; recreational facilities other than buildings, 11; water and sanitation, 58; workshop and other production, 252; resident projects (full-time), 268; resident projects (part-time), 33; clerical assistance, 195; public health and hospital assistance, 148; library service, two; recreational assistance, 42; nursery school assistance, 42; school lunch assistance, 393; and home service, 267.

Outstanding local projects manned by Negroes are distributed throughout the state, Dr. Newman said, and he cited a number of such projects. At the Culpeper Training School in Culpepper County 37 persons are employed grading and landscaping the grounds; a brick vocational agriculture farm shop is being built at Bowling Green by 22 boys; in Boydton 26 boys are remodeling and repairing a building to serve as headquarters for the Mecklenburg County Board of Health; and in Mathews, 15 boys are constructing a vocational agriculture shop, using materials salvaged from old school buildings.

MAY 10 1941

OTHER LOCAL PROJECTS

There is a woodworking shop at Ruthville in Charles City County in which 27 boys are employed, repairing and constructing school furniture, and a similar project at Dillwyn in Buckingham County, on which 31 boys are employed.

Sixteen boys and 26 girls are assigned to Richmond City hospitals to do routine non-technical tasks under close supervision of the hospital's regular technical staffs.

One of the outstanding home service projects in the State, employing Negro girls, is the Norfolk center where 28 youths are assigned. These girls are working on materials for service hospitals.

There are eight resident projects for Negroes in operation in Virginia, Dr. Newman said. The resident project at St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, is sponsored by the division of rehabilitation of the State Board of Education for physically handicapped youth. There are 31 boys on this project, which affords work experience in auto mechanics, barbering, tailoring, woodworking and painting.

DILLWYN RESIDENT CENTER

MAY 10 1941

At Dillwyn there is a resident center with 40 girls assigned, 20 of whom are on the project at a time. This project offers experience in homemaking, sewing, cooking, gardening and canning.

Ninety-six boys are enrolled on a resident project at Virginia State College for Negroes, where experience is offered in sheet metal work, auto mechanics, tailoring, dry cleaning, building trades, cabinet-making, electrical wiring and mechanical drawing.

At Aberdeen Gardens, near Newport News, there are 32 girls in a resident project offering work experience in homemaking, sewing, cooking, gardening, canning and laundering.

At Hampton Institute 40 boys are assigned to a resident project offering work experience in building construction, carpentry and electrical wiring.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

MAY 10 1941

A project offering experience in all phases of agriculture is located at Christianburg Industrial Institute; 16 boys are currently assigned to this project. Another such project, with the addition of building construction work, is at the Manasas Institute where 28 youths are assigned at this time.

A resident project in Norfolk has assigned 31 girls who are receiving work experience in homemaking and, at the Craney Island establishment of the Public Health Service, are receiving experience in laboratory technician and medical secretarial work.

Samson, Ala., Ledger
May 22, 1941

Putting *Young Folks* To Work

Continued expansion of Alabama's farm shop construction program for the benefit of young men and women of the State in rural communities was announced this week by the National Youth Administration.

Four new shops are to be built, bringing the total under construction to 15, according to Dr. John E. Bryan, administrator of the NYA in Alabama.

The four new projects will be at Weogufka in Coosa County, at Goodwater, Coosa County, at the Lowndes County Training School for Negroes at Hayneville and at Brundidge in Pike County.

The shops will combine modern agricultural training facilities for boys with home ecnomic department for girls. The shops are of a standard design approved by the Washington Office of NYA. The 11 others under construction are at Repton, Catoca, Daviston, Beloit, Roanoke, Gayles ville, Gees Bend, Skyline Farms, Hartselle, Lynn and Daphne.

Cost of these buildings ranges from $3,000 to $5,000 and NYA youth are employed in their construction. Boards of Education and County Boards of Revenue as co-sponsors contribute material. When completed, the shops will be operated by local school systems.

Dr. Bryan announced that 10,942 youth were employed on the NYA out-of-school program this week. Of these, 5,936 are young men and 5,006 are girls.

Butler, Ala., Advocate
May 22, 1941

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MRS. BETHUNE CALLS CONFAB OF NEGRO WOMEN IN JUNE

From her office in Washington, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; president of Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach, Fla., director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and leader in so many causes for the welfare of her race, has issued the following call to the National Council of Negro women and to the thinking Negro womanhood of America:

"A call to the National Council of Negro women and to the thinking Negro womanhood of America:

"The hour has come for thought and action on the part of the womanhood of our country to the end that the Negro may participate fully in all phases of the National Defense program.

"While democracy is attempting to prove itself here in America, we believe with Anson Phelps Stokes and others that the very test of Democracy is the participation of the Negro in the activities in which our government is engaged. Particularly is this true at this time when the defense of our nation requires every ounce of energy and loyalty from every man, woman and child.

"At the suggestion of the ever ready Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, which is a member of the National Council of Negro Women, a mobilization of women to study the defense program and urge the acceptance of Negroes in it, is called for June 28, 29 and 30. As president of the National Council of Negro Women, I am hereby requesting all members to participate in this conference—if not in Washington, by setting up smaller conferences during these three days in every section of our country, thereby pressing our claims as American citizens for just participation of the Negro group in every branch and unit of national defense.

"This is our hour to proclaim anew our allegiance to America and its democratic ideals by protesting the exclusion of any minority group from a national program in which all citizens should serve and serve alike. This is important today when we are mobilizing all our resources to defend our democratic heritage against subversive influences from other lands."

"MARY McLEOD BETHUNE."

Sylacauga, Ala., News
May 23, 1941

NYA TO ERECT FOUR NEW SHOPS

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Lancaster, S. C. News
July 1, 1941

Negro Boys Erected Fine Shop Building

Negro NYA boys of this county are to be congratulated for the fine job of constructing a manual arts shop at the Negro school near Heath Springs. The structure, to be used as a shop to teach manual arts to Negro boys, is a credit to any community and the building is so nicely built that one would think that mature and exeperienced carpenters were employd to construct it. The boys will be taught wood working, blacksmithing, machinery repairing and many other things that they have to do or should know how to do in everyday life.

18b-1941

NYA

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 2, 1941

NYA Supervisors Meet In City

Director Reports Work At County High Is One-Third Completed

National Youth Administration supervisors from 13 counties met here Saturday to review work on important projects now in progress in this city and throughout the county.

LeRoy Thomas, area supervisor, announced that a work shop for boys being built in Northport County High School is about one-third completed. Sixty youths are being employed on this construction work and when it is completed many others will be employed in the operation of heavy duty wood working machines to be operated there. The work shop will cost approximately $12,000. About $8,000 of this will be for machinery and equipment. The Tuscaloosa County Board of Education is contributing $2,500.00 as cosponsors. The job is of standard type, of concrete block construction, being built by the NYA throughout the country.

A total of 125 youths, including these 60, are now employed in NYA projects in the city and county, Mr. Thomas stated.

Another important project is the rehabilitation of the County Alms House on Hargrove Road for a NYA girls part time resident project. Eighty girls will be given work experience at the project. They will live at the project for 15 days a month in groups of 40. Much of the work will be in sewing on a large production basis for the Department of Public Welfare. They will also be given 15 hours of vocational training a week in classes set up by the State Department of Vocational Education in the preparation of food, clothing and home care of the sick. Applications for this project are being received in the NYA office in the basement of the County Courthouse. Girls who apply for the work must be 17 and net yet 25 years of age.

NYA employment is also being given high school graduates of from 16 to 24 years of age in various offices of the county. Sixty-five youths are now employed in the office of county agents; county doctors; the Federal Farm Security Administration; home demonstration agents; Departments of Public Welfare; probate judges, the Board of Revenue; the Federal Probation Offices of the federal and state governments at city hall, and at the army section of the airport.

A two class room addition to the Dry Creek negro school has just been completed by the NYA workers, Mr. Thomas reported.

Mrs. Ruth H. Allen, assistant area supervisor, announced that the doors are wide open for such work experience and that the youth who qualify will be promptly assigned. They will receive $14.04 a month and every effort will be made to get them regular employment at higher remuneration. Miss Eleanor Godfrey of Tuscaloosa has just been appointed as supervisor of clerical work it was announced.

Mr. W. N. Peacock, from the state administrative offices in Birmingham spoke to the supervisors on means of developing proper work habits in youth employed on the various projects. He stressed the importance of cleanliness, punctuality, alertness, willingness to take orders, readiness to see a job through and willingness to get along with others. Mr. Peacock is addressing supervisors throughout the state in a series of conferences on the subject of proper work habits.

Mr. Peacock was to escort Mr. Harold D. Smith, Washington, D. C., director of the United States budget, on a visit to NYA projects in Birmingham Saturday afternoon. Dr. John E. Bryan of Birmingham, state youth administrator of NYA was to meet the budget director there. Mr. Smith has been attending a conference on defense finance at the University of Alabama.

Counties represented at the meeting at the County Activities building were Tuscaloosa, Cullman, Lamar, Fayette, Marion, Greene, Bibb, Hale, Perry, Pickens, Walker, Winston and Sumter.

Sylacauga, Ala., Advance
January 30, 1941

Putting Young Folks To Work

As Uncle Sam moves on with his plan to put young folks to work throughout the United States, boys and girls in Alabama are busy doing the jobs they are most interested in, learning to do them well, and getting paid for their efforts.

More than 25,000 young people in Alabama are better off because of NYA—some are combining work and school and others are learning to do things that will get them jobs. One look at the state today gives an idea of the variety of these jobs.

In Mobile, NYA girls are at work on a cooperative plan through which they will sell the handicraft they make. Much of their handicraft is on exhibit in the basement of the YMCA in Mobile, and Mrs. E. R. Bowman, supervisor of Arts and Crafts in the Mobile area, is planning a tour of the projects to show the public how the various handicrafts are done.

NYA is completing a five-room addition to the Excel school in Monroe county to house a home economics department, a workshop and blacksmith shop. A cafeteria has already been built and is providing lunches for the children of the Excel school.

Two teacherage buildings are to be built there.

Thirty-two boys are at work there. The cafeteria, which was built out of $400 worth of old materials, serves lunchs to 110 children and 25 NYA girls every day and, is equipped for sewing and canning in the summer time.

NYA youths of Pine hill are laying the foundation of a gymnasium. Brick piers are already up, though this is the first brick work the boys have ever done. The Pine Hill NYA did a mast-ary job of the new flag pole they put up on funds donated by the senior class of 1941.

Using 80,000 bricks, the NYA of Mobile has completed a new boy's dentention home with all furniture made by NYA. Shaped like an H with two long wings, the home has an immaculate dining room and dormitory. The wings are 108 feet long, the center section is 65 feet in length, and the whole building took ten months to complete. The cost was $13,000 but the estimated value of the new building is $30,000.

Oddity of the home is a unique cut of tile in the bathroom that came originally from Italy. It was found in the attic of the old Van Antwerp building in Mobile and was bought for $25.

NYA in Mobile has a 36 piece negro band. None of the boys could play when the orchestra was started in August by Edward Lancaster, negro musician. But they used discarded instruments from the army and navy and on January 18, they were able to give a concert at the YMCA.

Negro girls sang spirituals to the accompaniment of some of the instruments and now E. B. Bowman, supervisor of the Mobile area, points to this orchestra as a wonderful illustration of what NYA can do for youth.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
January 28, 1941

3 COUNTIES IN AREA AFFECTED

Supervisor Says 675 Boys, Girls Receive Training

Workers on National Youth Administration projects in Anderson, Oconee and Abbeville counties have been doubled in the past 30 days, now numbering 675 boys and girls from 17 to 25 years of age, Area Supervisor Milton Nardin of Anderson disclosed yesterday.

The increase follows a call for more N. Y. A. employes in a cooperative move educational program for national defense.

In Anderson County the groups total slightly in excess of 300. They work eighty hours a month on projects which teach them work habits and give them actual experience to fit them for private employment.

No person can be employed on any N. Y. A. project longer than one year, Mr. Nardin said.

The supervisor also revealed that the girls' residence center on West Whitner Street has added ten more girls, making a total of 40, and that Mrs. George Reid, Jr., has been named as assistant there to Mrs. Madolyn Hays, supervisor.

Girls accepted for the residence center make their homes there, receiving a nominal pay and board. In turn they study domestic occupations, which include sewing. Hundreds of bandages and other hospital supplies have been made by them, along with other articles of real use.

White girl centers are also established at Abbeville and at Seneca.

It was also announced that a residence center for Negro girls would be opened about February 1 at a house on Jefferson Avenue, this project for 40 members to be supervised by Verna Boulware.

Projects in which young men are employed include manufacturing concrete pipes for the City of Anderson; helping at the State Highway Department Shop; work shops construction, serving in the preparation of school lunches and working in public offices.

Kinston N. C. Free Press
February 8, 1941

Lenoir Gets No NYA Center?

In Saturday's Free Press Mr. Hugh Evans, head of the National Youth Administration in Eastern North Carolina was quoted as saying that it appeared that the Lenoir County commissioners had abandoned the idea of providing a site for a training center for Negroes in the county. As far as the paper knows, the commissioners have not had any further meetings on the subject since the meeting in the court-house some night ago, which was fairly well attended and which on the direct question of Chairman Willie Measley of the Board of Commissioners, voted about four to one in favor of the establishment of the center.

All sorts of reports have been circulating. Apparently there are two chief reasons for opposition:

1. Race prejudice unquestionably has played a part.

2. Fear that the center will disrupt and demoralize farm labor.

The Free Press has no particular argument to submit at this time against the first objection. Unfortunately race prejudice is inherent in some and they have failed to appreciate the fact that the Negroes have been apt at taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them—in many cases rather meager—and they have invariably made better and more law-abiding citizens and consequently relieved to some extent the burden of the prison population. Negro youth are amenable to training and development, just as white youth are. Both show improvement, become better citizens and manifest an all-round better attitude to society. As far as we can see there is no race problem entering into the question whatsoever.

In the second place, the Negro youth who have an opportunity to study agricultural methods in the center, proposed to be established by the NYA, naturally will become better farmers. It is quite logical to suppose that if they hire out they will want a little more money and be entitled to a little more than the common, untutored laborer on the farm. The Free Press sees no possibility, however, of any demoralizing influence on farm labor because of the availability of more capable workers.

The NYA administrator for this district hasn't given up all hope of a revival of the question, if we understand him correctly. We hope the Chamber of Commerce, which has been sponsoring the plan, will not give up the ship yet. The best thought of Kinston and the count we believe, favor the plan, or will favc it, when they become thoroughly familia with it, know its purpose and possibilities

Greenville, S. C. News
February 9, 1941

3 CLASSES FOR NYA ENROLLEES ARE ORGANIZED

Courses Launched In Radio Code, Blueprint Reading, Carpentry

IN DEFENSE PROGRAM

Classes for NYA enrollees in radio code, blueprint reading and carpentry have been organized by the vocational department of Greenville city schools in the national defense education program, according to C. W. Coons, head of the vocational department and director of the national defense classes.

LEARN MORSE CODE

The radio code class has completed its first week under Instructor Charles Chapman and the other two classes will open tomorrow.

The students in the radio code class are mastering the letters of the Morse code and are doing simple laboratory work. Plans are maturing to put into practice the instruction offered.

There is still room for several more NYA students in this class and, if necessary, a second class will be formed, Mr. Coons said. Young men interested in the course were asked to apply to A. M. Moseley, reg NYA director, with offices on the third floor of City hall.

The classes in blueprint reading and carpentry will be given at the senior high school and at Sterling high school for white and negro students, respectively. The courses are planned for three hours a day, five days a week, and will be supplementary to the practical work being done by the youths at the local NYA work shop.

The classes at Greenville high school will be taught by Lindsey Boozer and Charles Helms, both of the vocational education faculty of the high school. The class at Sterling will be taught by W. R. Sewell of the Sterling vocational department.

Boys Learn Morse Code At School

These young men, students at Greenville high school, are learning the Morse system in the radio code class sponsored by the vocational education department of the high school. The class was organized about six weeks ago and is taught by Charles Chapman.—(Photo by Lindsey Boozer.)

Gadsden, Ala. Times
February 3, 1941

NYA PROJECTS SET

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 3.—(AP)—The Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes here will receive two new dormitories and a workship as NYA projects, State NYA Director John E. Bryan announced.

The projects will provide jobs for 125 negro boys from Montgomery and other nearby counties.

Florence, Ala., Herald
February 7, 1941

NYA in Mobile has a 36-piece Negro band. None of the boys could play when the orchestra was started in August by Edward Lancaster, Negro musician. But they used discarded instruments from the army and navy and on January 18, they were able to give a concert at the Y. M. C. A.

Negro girls sang spirituals to the accompaniment of some of the instruments and now E. B. Bowman, supervisor of the Mobile area, points to this orchestra as a wonderful illustration of what NYA can do for youth.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MAR 9 1941

NYA HAS DUAL GOALS—SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety and health on the industrial front are the dual primary goals of the National Youth Administration in 1941, according to a program announced this week by State NYA Administrator Mary Stuart Anderson.

With that agency's industrial front reaching great proportions in the operation of 58 work centers in all parts of Illinois where youth acquire basic vocational experience, protection against accidents and safeguarding the health of some 20,000 young men and girls loom importantly, the statement points out. Statistics show that accidents requiring loss of working hours have been held to one-tenth of one per cent during the past three months.

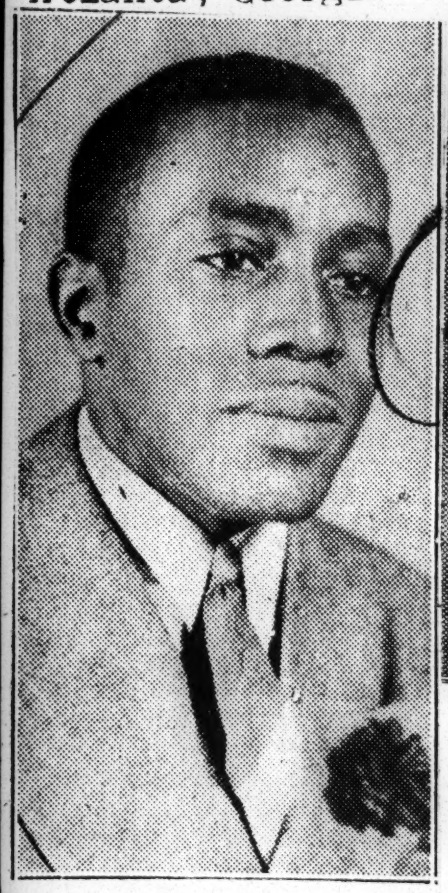
Safety measures already in practice include use of protective guards on all moving machine parts, proper equipment for workers such as leather gloves and goggles in departments where needed, instruction in safe methods of handling meal, materials and tools, in operating and cleaning machinery, use of fire extinguishers and disposal of waste materials, etc.

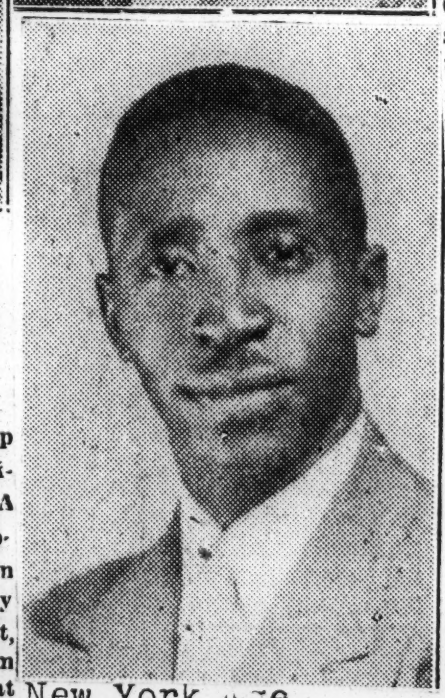
"The NYA's big problem today is in helping youth get jobs in industry," explained Administrator Anderson. "Giving youth work experience helps meet the problem young people confront before employment. Industry today wants competent workers who also are acquainted with and can observe rules of safety.

"The NYA is exacting close observance of safety regulations as a means of protecting youth against accidents and also conserve manpower for industry in the development of national defense. Health examinations are given periodically to all youth and where available remedial steps to correct defects and prevent disease are provided."

Motion pictures and slide films on safety practices and procedure are shown regularly at the work centers for the benefit of both supervisors and the youth workers, it was announced.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia





Appointments Are Announced

FEB 1 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Mrs. Vinice T. Sprayg, (top right) state supervisor of the division of Negro Affairs for the NYA in Alabama, Friday announced appointments of Marion E. Jackson (left) as full-time Community Center director at Smithfield Court, and of Curley Parrish (bottom right) as supervisor of NYA at Glossfield Center. Parrish will have [illegible] workers under his direction.

Asheville, N. C. Times
January 20, 1941

$152,000 NYA CENTER FOR NEGROES PLANNED

ROCKY MOUNT, Jan. 20.—(UP)—Construction of a $152,000 National Youth administration vocational training school for negroes here was one step nearer today after selection of a site suitable to local and federal officials, City Manager I. B. Aycock announced.

Aycock said if the project is promptly approved by NYA officials in Washington, construction will begin within 30 days.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NYA Negro Division In Georgia Undergoes Noteworthy Growth

FEB 1 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—The division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration for Georgia, has recently undergone noteworthy expansion in program, personnel and facilities. Since January 1, 1941, State Youth Administrator Boisfeuillet Jones has authorized the appointment of two persons to the staff of the division thereby increasing its personnel to seventeen, according to information originating in the offices of William H. Shell, Georgia NYA administrative assistant on Negro affairs.

The recent appointees were Emmett E. Spurlock and Lawrence C. Mann, both of Atlanta. Mr. Spurlock enters the youth personnel division of the Negro division and will supervise and promise a series of youth conferences to be sponsored by NYA throughout the state during the coming spring. Since graduating from Morris Brown College in 1934, he has had varied experience in educational work and business.

FEB 1 1941

The second appointee, Lawrence C. Mann, comes to NYA as music supervisor and will work through the work projects division in connection with choral and instrumental music on the Negro NYA projects of the state. Widely known in musical circles of Georgia, he is director of the "Chariot Wheels" choir which is heard weekly over an Atlanta radio station and has worked extensively in choral work among the Negro churches of Atlanta. A 1940 graduate of Morehouse College, he has received recognition as a thorough musician.

The Georgia NYA division of Negro affairs comprises three departments. These departments and their personnel are as follows: Administrative, William H. Shell, administrative assistant on Negro affairs, G. S. Alexander, office assistant, Miss Louise Davis, senior secretary, Miss Lucille Hall, junior secretary, Work Projects, Plemon L. Whatley, Jr. work planning supervisor, Mrs. Josephine Williams, girls' work Supervisor; Lawrence C. Mann, music supervisor; Youth Personnel, Moss Hyles Kendrix, youth activities supervisor, Frank A. Dodson, assistant youth activities supervisor William E. Inmon, youth personnel supervisor, Emmett E. Spurlock, assistant youth per-

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 26, 1941

Negro Band Here Given Training In NYA's Drive

Musicians who never played a note until last August and who are now ready for a concert is the record of Mobile's NYA negro band.

Four months ago the band was organized and the young negroes started practicing on instruments discarded by the army and navy in the Mobile air field. Edward Lancaster, negro musician, was leader and director of the group.

Last week, the 35 instrumentalists presented a concert at the Y. M. C. A. of Mobile—the first public appearance of the youths' orchestra. They played at the supervisor conference at which W. M. Peacock, administrative assistant, spoke on "Proper Work Habits For Youth."

Negro girls in the orchestra sang spirituals to the accompaniment of some of the instruments.

E. B. Bowman, supervisor of the Mobile area, points to the orchestra as a wonderful illustration of what NYA can do for youth, and announces that the four-month-old group will play in the Mobile Mardi Gras celebration in February.

[illegible] N. C. Free Press
January 20, 1941

ROCKY MOUNT TO HAVE NYA SCHOOL FOR NEGROES NOW

Lenoir County Commissioners Trying to Make Up Minds About Center in County—Would Be Sizeable Project

The United Press reported today that a site for a vocational training school for Negroes at Rocky Mount had been approved, tentatively at least, by National Youth Administration officials. The school will be a $152,000 project. There will be 14 buildings.

The Lenoir County commissioners have had under consideration for days a proposal that the county furnish the NYA a site for a center at which Negro youths would be taught practical farming. The board is expected to do something "one way or the other" within a few days.

A 100-acre farm would be the site, and the cost to the county, it is asserted by advocates of the project, would not exceed $10,000.

The center could be located so as not to be in proximity to a white community, the advocates point out.

The NYA would invest about $50,000 in buildings and equipment, it is said. The youths in training, say 100 in number, and their instructors would be paid about $50,000 a year.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 20, 1941

NEGRO NYA SITE GIVEN APPROVAL

Rocky Mount Ready to Proceed with Project; 200 Students to Be Trained

Rocky Mount, Jan. 19.—The selection of a site for the $152,000 Negro National Youth Administration vocational training school suitable to all parties concerned was announced here today by L. B. Aycock, city manager.

If present plans are completed successfully, the school will be located in a Negro section near the Negro high school. Previous locations suggested have aroused controversy because it was thought they were ill-placed and too near white residential sections. W. T. Davis, assistant State administrator for the NYA, told the city manager that if the project goes through the Washington agencies without delay, construction of the school should begin within 30 days. Private contractors will be hired for the work.

Approximately $80,000 will be expended for 14 buildings while the remainder will be used for equipment and engines and beautification of the grounds. Under the plan, 200 students from all over the State could be trained at one time in the trades. The school is expected to operate for a minimum of five years and could renew its option on the property for another five.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"PRACTICAL WORK" TO BE TAUGHT BY N Y A OF GEORGIA

Youths to Get Training That Will Fit Them for Defense Industries.

JAN 31 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—Expansion of the National Youth Administration resident project program in Georgia to offer more Negro young people practical work experience in fields which are expanding as a result of the national defense program has been announced by William H. Shell, Georgia NYA administrative assistant on Negro affairs.

Resident projects for Negro youth are located in Albany, Forsyth, Jesup and McIntosh. Youths are assigned to these projects for periods of from six months to a year, during which time they earn a livelihood plus $10.00 each month in cash by performing productive work which increases their chances of obtaining and holding private employment. On the projects, the youths are given an opportunity to try out several occupations to determine where their interest and aptitudes lie.

Work experience available to boys include welding, auto mechanics, metal and shop work, all phases of construction work, scientific agriculture, and other such fields. Girls may obtain experience in light shop work, craft work including weaving and basketry, and all phases of homemaking such as selection and construction of clothing, child care, cooking, marketing, budgeting, family relationships, and similar aspects of home life.

In addition to actual work experience, these resident centers also have well developed health, physical development, and recreation programs. Every effort is made to give the boys and girls a chance to develop in every way.

There also are located about state local projects where boys and girls may receive work experience similar to those offered on the resident projects and at the same time live at home. All of the projects are open to needy out-of-school youth. No specific educational qualifications are required. For further information youths are urged to visit their local NYA offices or contact Willaim E. Inmon, youth personnel supervisor for Negroes, 426 Herndon Building, 239 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ft. Payne, Ala., Journal
February 12, 1941

Putting Young Folks To Work

Gymnasiums for the general public, educational buildings for schools and colleges, book cases for libraries, linen for local hospitals—the type work being turned out by Alabama's young people under NYA auspices is widely varied.

Throughout Alabama, 25,000 young persons between 16 and 24 are busy producing things needed by the state, ranging from towels to school buildings. And at the same time, the youthful workers are receiving work experience that will carry them far on the success road.

* * * *

The citizens of West Montgomery will soon be able to use their community gymnasium which is being built by NYA boys under supervision of Harry W. Long. The NYA workers are making their own concrete blocks to be used in construction of the building, and when the gym is completed it will be an attractive addition to the West End park.

The first building undertaken by the NYA boys there was a stone office and dressing room for the park, and the playgrounds have been beautiful with shrubbery, concrete walks, a concrete wading pool and playground equipment.

* * * *

Brewton NYA workers are now making two double filling cabinets to be sent to the Negro CCC Camp at Brewton, and two large book cases have already been built for the North Brewton High School library.

The boys take the dimensions of the ordered article, cut and sand the material, joint the pieces together with glue and wire brads, fit in necessary drawers, sand and varnish to make the completed furniture.

* * * *

At Florence, the girls' NYA group is replenishing the local hospital's linen clousets in the past two weeks.

In Florence, many less fortunate children have been helped by new warm clothing made by the NYA girls, and the Florence Fire Department's quilt supply has been comfortably increased by the NYA girls.

* * * *

Students at the State A & M College at Normal, Alabama, North of Huntsville ,are watching with interest the building of two stone and concrete domitories by NYA's young men.

Sturdy foundations of stone, taken directly from the diggings, are being laid in the footings and held firmly by mortar.

Walls of the two domitories are of concrete blocks made on the campus of cement, sand and slag in a block machine operated by the NYA youth. In eight hours, with four boys at the machine, between 300 and 400 blocks are made. With dead-air centers, the blocks are of an extremely dry mixture and dry sufficiently to be removed in a little more than a day. They are then laid similarly to bricks.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 31, 1941

On School Building

Work Begins At Boonville

Yadkinville. — Work on the Boonville colored high school began yesterday, it was learned from Guy Angell, NYA supervisor.

The project is the second in the county to be built in co-operation with the national youth administration. An agriculture building at East Bend School was only recently completed. This building is the most completely equipped in the county school system, having a workshop, cabinets, and modern plumbing.

The old Hamptonville School building is being razed, and all good material will be used in construction of the four-room building at Boonville. New material necessary will be furnished by the county board of education, and all labor will be that of NYA boys, working under the direction of Miles A. Martin.

The colored high school, the first and only one in the county, is now in operation at Yadkinville A bus collects students at East Bend, Boonville, and Hamptonville, and Jonesville. All these students will be transferred when the Boonville building is completed.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NYA Head at Confab in Atlanta

MAR 8 1941

By MERCER COOK

The regional conference of NYA adminstrators of eleven States had just concluded its Saturday meeting at the Atlanta YMCA. Since Friday morning, Mrs. Bethune had worked almost incessantly, not only at the conference, over which she had presided and which she had addressed on Saturday, but also before the Morehouse College student body and other groups of young people.

In two hours' time she was to leave on a rush trip to Daytona Beach. Thus her hostess, Mrs. Benjamin Mays, had every reason to insist on her resting and to try to ward off the persistent would-be newspaper man who requested an interview. MAR 8 1941

Breaks Rest to Talk

Mrs. Bethune was reclining on a settee in the Mays' living room. but forgot that she was supposed to be resting as soon as she began to speak of the National Youth Administration. Using her eyes and hands, which are equally as eloquent as her voice, she more than justified the use of the adjective "glamorous," which Forrester Washington had applied to her at one of the meetings.

"Would you agree," I asked, "that the NYA is the major accomplishment of the New Deal?"

"Undoubtedly," she replied, "long after these new buildings (and she might have added battleships and airplanes) shall have crumbled to dust, the effect of the NYA on American youth will continue to be felt. Few people realize, moreover, the impetus the NYA is giving to interracial understanding."

As this was exactly the point I wanted her to develop, she continued:

"NYA has made it possible for local white administrators in the South to come in contact with competent young colored people whom they might otherwise never have met. In some NYA projects, white and colored youngsters are working side by side for the first time. At the outset, the whites were somewhat non plussed, but they soon became accustomed to it." MAR 8 1941

Cites Georgia Projects

Her interviewer remembered that there was one such project in the benighted State of Georgia, but before he could interrupt, Mrs. Bethune had proceeded, in her contagious enthusiasm, to pay tribute to the fine young colored people on the NYA staffs. Incidentally, there are seventeen colored persons in administrative posts in the Georgia set-up alone. Mrs. Bethune seemed to have been almost as inspired by them as they had been by her.

"How is the NYA affecting colored students in northern colleges?" I asked. "Are they getting a fair share of the available funds?" MAR 8 1941

"Not only are they sharing in those funds, but thanks to the extra $100,000 appropriated at my request, numerous young colored students have found it possible to pursue their work toward advanced degrees. Yes," she continued, "the NYA is an experiment in democracy, and our young people are fully deserving of the chance they are getting."

Youth's Apostle

As I left Mrs. Bethune, I realized two things. First, that there was at least one branch of national defense which was giving colored Americans an equal opportunity. And second, that for us, NYA does not mean National Youth Administration so much as it means Negro Youth's Apostle, Mary McLeod Bethune.

18b-1941

NEW YORK

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hazel Scott is NYU's "Queen of the Prom"

HAZEL SCOTT

NEW YORK—Hazel Scott, brilliant pianist-vocalist from Cafe Society uptown, was crowned "Queen of the Senior Prom" by the New York University School of Education, class of 1941, Saturday evening, at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Miss Scott will be presented by the newly-organized Harlem Cultural Society in the first of a series of programs, June 8, at 13 W. 126th Street. Born in Trinidad in 1920, she came to this country when she was four years old and, when only eight, went to Juilliard for an audition.

Given Free Lessons

Though she was too young for a scholarship, a professor was so impressed that he offered to give her free lessons, and continued to do so for eight years.

One of Hazel's first big breaks came with the show "Sing Out the News" on Broadway, in which she popularized "F. D. R. Jones." She is a language expert and sings in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Yiddish.

Swings the Classics

During the past eighteen months, she has divided her time, first in the downtown branch and then uptown at the Park Avenue spot. On April 23, she was featured at Carnegie Hall in Cafe Society's own concert.

Hazel's swing versions of the classics have become virtual classics themselves; she recorded a album of them and has played many of them on the air.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Newspictures

QUEEN OF THE SENIOR PROM

This is 20-year-old Hazel Scott, Negro singer and pianist, born in Trinidad, reared in Harlem since she was four. She studied piano under a teacher from Manhattan's famed Juilliard School, two years ago stopped a Broadway show, *Sing Out the News*, with her sultry rendition of *Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones*. Since then, in a Manhattan nightspot, Café Society, she has tickled boogie-woogie fans by playing Bach both straight and hot. Last week, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, students of New York University's School of Education gave pretty Hazel Scott a silver cup, crowned her Queen of their Senior Prom.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Yergan, Ousted From C.C.N.Y., Hits Board Bias

Charges Education Body Opposes Permanent Posts for Negroes

Dr. Max Yergan, in his first statement to the press on his dismissal from the College of the City of New York as lecturer in Negro History, charged yesterday that the question at issue is whether or not Negroes are to be "permanently appointed, with tenure, to teaching positions in the city-supported colleges of the City of New York."

Dr. Yergan was notified in a letter written March 31 by Dr. J. Salwyn Schapiro, Acting Chairman of the Department of History of CCNY that the Appointment Committee of the College had decided against renaming its only Negro lecturer. Reason for the decision, Dr. Schapiro said, was the History Department's policy to change the personnel of the lectureships from time to time.

"This decision draws public attention and opposition to the practice of the Board of Higher Education which has barred Negroes from regular teaching positions in the four city-supported colleges," Dr. Yergan said yesterday. "It exposes the nature and purpose of the attack now being made in New York on pubic education, and it reveals the irresponsible and misleading methods used by the educational authorities concerned in the present action."

"Why did the educational authorities desire" Dr. Yegan's statement concludes, "my removal from City College and why have they sought to discredit me? The answer is not far to seek. My position in the National Negro Congress, my criticism of the anti-Negro policy of the government in its 'defense program,' my opposition to discrimination and Jim Crowism against Negroes in the general job life of America as well as in our public social life — these form the real reason which explains the action of the College Administration is not reappointing me.

"Let the Board of Higher Education publicly declare a policy with regard to the permanent employment of Negro teachers in the four city colleges, and let it give evidence of its good faith by appointing qualified Negroes immediately. When the educational authorities and the Board disclear themselves of anti-Negro bias, then they will be in a position to ask the public to believe the flimsy and inconsistent reasons which they give for not reappointing me."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Reddick To Get Post Of Dr. Yergin

Fisk Alumnus Rated More Noted Scholar And Will Lecture On History At New York College

NEW YORK, May 14—(ANP)—Speculation continued rife as to the true reasons why the College of the City of New York has refused to reappoint Dr. Max Yergan, for four years lecturer in Negro history and culture and now president of the National Negro congress, for the term beginning in September.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the famous Schomburg collection of Negro arts and literature of the New York Public Library system who is spending this month in Haiti where he is seeking to foster the development of cultural relations with and among the the natives of Latin America, has been recommended for the lecture assignment and will in all probability be approved by the board of higher education.

In his statement announcing the determination of the administration, Dr. Harry Wright, acting president of the city institution, said:

"Some groups are apparently trying to create a furore about the disinclination of our history department to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for next year. The assignment is entirely unjustified for the department is considering standards of scholarship. Dr. Yergan has never been a full-time member of the department and has for the past four years been hired from term to term to teach one class a semester at an hourly rate.

"For sometime the department has been considering a replacement for Dr. Yergan. It feels that if a man is to give a course in history, he should be a historian. Dr. Yergan is not. He has published nothing on Negro history and has demonstrated no special scholarship in the field. The department therefore has decided through its democratically-elected appointment committee not to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for the full term."

The intention to continue the course was made clear in the statement of Dr. Wright which continued:

"The course in Negro history and culture will be given by a young scholar, also a Negro, who received his doctorate in history at the University of Chicago and who has been active in Negro scholarship and culture. His appointment has been under consideration for many months and he will be hired as special lecturer to teach the course in the school of education in the fall term and in the college of liberal arts and sciences in the spring semester."

At last year's annual convention of the National Negro congress in Washington, the question of Communist domination became so burning and insistent that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, refused to continue as president of the Congress. In all the controversy of that convention no clear-cut denial of Communist influence was ever made. It was under such potentially explosive circumstances that Dr. Yergan accepted the helm of that organization.

It is generally known too, that Dr. Yergan's name has been frequently mentioned before the Rapp-Coudert committee, established by the legislature in 1940 to investigate the educational system throughout the state. In New York City the activities of this committee have been directed at uncovering "subversive elements" in the institutions of higher learning run by the city, particularly Brooklyn and City colleges.

The opinion among many therefore has been that Dr. Yergan is now being penalized for "sticking his neck out too far" in pursuing his extra-curricula activities.

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Dr. Reddick received both his bachelor and master degree at Fisk University in Nashville and his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1939. He has enjoyed several fellowships. From 1933 to 1935 he was associate professor of history at Kentucky State college, and from 1935 to 1938 held a similar position at Dillard University, New Orleans. Dr. Reddick is an associate editor of the Journal of Negro History, and has membership in both the American historical association and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and Culture.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Keep Dr. Yergan, He Says

Dear Sir: Due to the fact that the American Government is leading the country straight towards war, it is necessary for the administration to place a check on all progressives or anyone wro denounces the American foreign policy. Committees were formed such as the Dies Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities; and the Rapp-Coudert Committee to Investigate Subversive Elements in the Public Schools.

However, the latter, in its investigation at City College failed to find Dr. Max Yergan engaged in Communistic activities. But, nevertheless, Dr. Yergan is a progressive man, being the president of the National Negro Congress and director of the Council on African Affairs. Progressive men, of course, are dangerous to the administration in that they are leaders who are always fighting for the rights of the individual citizen.

Dr. Harry N. Wright, acting president of the College said, that "Dr. Yergan was not dropped on account of Communistic activities, but his failure to demonstrate any special scholarship in his field." This is an excuse to discharge an American Negro leader. An excuse to rid City College of a man who is honorably worthy of his position; a man who is internationally famous as a Negro scholar and historian; and a man who is well liked by the students at City College.

The fact that the history Department states that they want the students to get the benefits of different personalities, shows a point of illogical reasoning. If a student has Dr. Yergan this Spring term, he will never have him again, since the Negro History Course is only for six months. When a new student desires the course, he shall not be able to take such a course until a year hence, as the latter is offered once a year. One can now see what an unusual excuse thus offered.

Although Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature at the 135th St. Public Library, is a qualified man to teach the course, I personally believe that he should not accept this appointment in view of the abrupt dismissal of Dr. Max Yergan.

Every Negro in New York City should write to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the Board of Higher Education, 695 Park Avenue; Dr. Harry N. Wright, acting president of City College; J. Salwyn Schapiro, acting chairman of the History Department; and to Dr. Knittle, director of the Evening Session, demanding the reinstatement of Dr. Max Yergan and the appointment of Dr. Lawrence Reddick.

ALPHONSO STANLEY
169 St. Nicholas Avenue

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

18-Year Old Youth CCNY Graduate

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Among the graduates of the College of the City of New York this June is 18-year old William Mundin Miles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Miles of this city.

Mr. Miles, who made an excellent record in the city school system, started kindergarten at the age of four and a half. He completed the general course at James Fenimore Cooper Junior High School and received his diploma cum laude in June 1934 at the age of eleven.

He attended DeWitt Clinton High School for three years and graduated in June 1937, receiving a diploma stating that he had completed the four-year academic course with high honors. He also received the University of the State of New York College Entrance (Regents) diploma with credit.

At City College, he was an active member of the Law and Government Society and served on its program committee. He received the degree of bachelor of arts and expects to study law at Columbia University.

His father, a native of Richmond, Va., is a supervisor in the New York City Post Office.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hazel Scott Is Honored at NYU Prom

NEW YORK — In a statement issued by Irving A. Lester it was learned this week that Miss Hazel Scott, Broadway pianist was to be honored. Mr. Lester said: As chairman of the Senior Social Committee of the New York University School of Education, it was my obligation to provide a candidate for the title of Queen of the Senior Prom for 194'.

Since it is the custom to feature stage and screen celebrities at School of Education functions, the committee decided to follow suit—but in its own way. We invaded the realm of swing for our candidate and selected Hazel Scott, singer and pianist. Miss Scott, whose audition at the Juilliard School of Music at the age of 8 so impressed a professor that he offered to give her free lessons, was a concert pianist in her own right during her teens. She has recently achieved fame through her swing versions of the classics.

The selection of Miss Scott as Queen of the Prom marked the first time that a Negro entertainer has thus been honored by a major American university. The class of '41 presented her with a cup especially designed and inscribed in her honor. The accompanying photo trophy to Stanley Spekker, a student.

The high point of the evening, of course, came when Hazel sat down at the piano to play "straight" and "swing" versions of compositions by de Falla, Liszt, Chopin and Bach.

Her listeners clamored for encores, and Hazel obliged generously. That was her spectacular way of saying "thank you" for the tribute paid her as artist and performer by the seniors of New York university.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Launch Fight for Appointment Of Negroes to N. Y, Colleges

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—A drive to secure jobs for capable professional Negroes on the regular teaching staffs of the four colleges operated by the city was inaugurated Wednesday when the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, progressive civic group, petitioned the board of higher education to "state its policy and practice in regards to" appointments.

While such thought had been previously given to this subject by the committee, it was said, the failure of City college to reappoint Dr. Max Yergan as special lecturer on Negro history and culture is said to have prompted this action.

The brief, entitled "An Inquiry in to the Appointment of Negroes to the Teaching Staffs of the Municipal Colleges of New York," questions "the factors which have so limited the appointment conditions and opportunities of qualified Negroes." Although Dr. Yergan has lectured at CCNY for four years, it was made clear that he has never been a member of the regular teaching staff "with the same tenure and rights as others."

Asks Several Questions

The petition asks several questions, namely:

1. Is the "young scholar, also a Negro," who will be appointed as "special lecturer" by the history department to give this course in Negro history and culture also to be relegated to the same "tenuous and insecure" position of Dr. Yergan? The quotations are from the announcement of Dr. Harry N. Wright, acting president of CCNY, explaining the institutions position regarding Dr. Yergan. The reference is to Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, who will succeed the encumbent.

2. Is it the policy of the board of higher education, the College of the City of New York, or the department of history of that college to employ a Negro only to teach a course in Negro history?

3. In the history of the municipal colleges, how many Negroes, if any, have held regular positions on their teaching staffs?

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist church and chairman of the coordinating committee, emphasized that his committee is not seeking to champion the cause of any one individual. It is, rather, seeking openings for all Negroes.

Contrast in Policy

The committee's brief points out that of the 1,462 regular teaching positions of a non-administrative nature covered by the current fiscal budget, not one is held by a Negro. It goes on to show the contrast in the policy and practice between the board of education, with jurisdiction over the primary and secondard schools of the city, and the board of higher education.

"We know that the 1941-42 fiscal budget contemplates appropriations for 1,481 regular teaching positions, an increase of 19 over the current fiscal year, the brief continues. "We know, also, that there are Negroes who are qualified and experienced to accept an appointment to many of these positions.

"We feel therefore, that continued absence of Negroes from teaching positions in the municipal calleges must be recognized as due to racial discrimination and a deliberate exclusion, which are undoubtedly incompatible with our democratic principles."

Makes Statement

In releasing this information to the press, the Rev. Mr. Powell made the following statement:

"New York is a metropolis in which all races and creeds work and reside in comparative harmony. In no small measure is our splendid educational system responsible for this state of things for tolerance has been shown inall public schools, from the primary grades through to the high schools, in the unbiased selection of the teaching personnel.

"It is regrettable, however, that this same expression of understanding of an appreciation for the instructional qualifications of Negroes has not yet been felt by those responsible for the selection of personnel for the city's colleges. Nevertheless, to the end that the board of higher education does realize this important fact and that it does take steps to rectify this inconsistency between these two city departments, the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment intends to exert every effort to see that Negroes are placed as regular instructors with tenure in City college, Hunter college, Brooklyn college and Queens college.

Meanwhile, a sub-committee headed by Mac C. Davies, appointed to arrange for the prosecution of the campaign, is making prearations for a mass meeting in Harlem on Sunday afternoon, May 18 at Abyssinia Baptist church. The annual meeting of the board of higher education is scheduled for May 19. At a meeting of the Pan-Hellenic conference, comprising the Negro Greek letter societies of New York city, complete support was pledged to the coordinating committee, according to Mr. Davies. A general meeting of other interested organizations will be held Saturday afternoon at Abyssinia church.

Members of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for employment are Mrs. Chester W. Chinn, Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Atty. Harrison S. Jackson, Donelan C. Phillips, Walter Roark, Albert Willis, Walter Hawkins, Joseph Ford, Miss Audley Moore, Mrs. Henrietta De Mendez, Miss Marion Forrester, Arnold P. Johnson, Mr. Davies and Rev. Powell.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Max Yergen Fired As New York City College Lecturer Because of Radical Contacts

Allege Noted Leader Is Not Historian and Should Be Replaced by Expert in This Field

Deposed Man 'Struck Neck Out Too Far'

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Speculation continued rife as to the true reasons why the College of the City of New York has refused to reappoint Dr. Max Yergan, for four years lecturer in Negro history and culture and now president of the National Negro Congress, for the term beginning in September.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the famous Shomburg collection of Negro art and literature of the New York Public Library system who is spending his month in Haiti where he is seeking to foster the development of cultural relations with and among the natives of latin America, has been recommended for the lecture assignment and will in all probability be approved by the board of higher education.

In his statement announcing the determination of the administration, Dr. Harry Wright, acting president of the city institution, said:

"Some groups are apparently trying to create a furore about the disinclination of our history department to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for next year. The assignment is entirely unjustified for the department is considering standards of scholarship. Dr. Yergan has never been a full-time member of the department and has for the past four years been hired from term to term to teach one class a semester at an hourly rate.

"For sometime the department has been considering a replacement for Dr. Yergan. It feels that if a man is to give a course in history, he should be a historian. Dr. Yergan is not. He has published nothing on Negro history and has demonstrated no special scholarship in the field. The department therefore has decided trough its democratically-elected appointment committee not to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for the full term."

The intention to continue the course was made clear in the statement of Dr. Wright which continued.

"The course in Negro History and culture will be given by a young scholar, also a Negro, who received his doctorate in history at the University of Chicago and who has been active in Negro scholarship and culture. His appointment has been under consideration for many months and he will be hired as special lecturer to teach the course in the school of education in the fall term and in the college of liberal arts and science in the spring semester."

At last year's annual convention of the National Negro congress in Washington, the question of Communist domination became so burning and insistent that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Portres, refused to continue as president of the Congress. In all controversy of that convention no clear-out denial of Communist influence was ever made. It was under such potentially explosive

circumstances that Dr. Yergan accepted the helm of that organization.

It is generally known too that Dr. Yergan's name has been frequently mentioned before the Rapp-Coudert committee, established by the legislature in 1940 to investigate the educational system throughout the state. In New York City the activities of this committee have been directed at uncovering "subversive elements" in the institutions of higher learning, run by the city, particularly Brooklyn and City colleges.

The opinion among many therefore has been that Dr. Yergan is now being penalized for "sticking his neck out too far" in pursuing his extra-curricula activities.

His appointment four years ago caused considerable stir in Harlem, it being the first time a Negro had ever attained such a position at the college. Prior to then he had been a mission secreeary for the "Y" in South Africa, but is said to have resigned his post over differences of opinion with association and because he "preferred not to compromise his beliefs". Dr. Yergan is now director of the Council on African Affairs, an organization he founded for the purpose of aiding and improving the condition of natives in South Africa.

Dr. Reddick received both his bachelor and master degree at Fisk university in Nashville, and his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1939. He has enjoyed several fellowships. From 1933 to 1935 he was associate professor of History at Kentucky State College, and from 1935 to 1938 held a similar position at Dillard university, New Orleans. Dr. Reddick is an associate editor of the Journal of Negro History, and has membership in both the American Historical association and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and Culture.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

IS APPOINTED AS A TEACHER OF PSYCHOLOGY

Assignment To Cover 8 Weeks Of Summer School Session

MAY 31 1941

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Dr. Kenneth M. Clark has been appointed instructor in psychology in the college of liberal arts and science, college of the city of New York, for the eight weeks of the summer session, according to an announcement Friday by college authorities.

The appointment, in a measure, is precedent setting in that no Negro has ever taught in the science at higher city institutions prior to this.

Dr. Clark received his bachelor of arts degree from Howard university in 1935, and the master of science degree from the same institution in 1936. Columbia university awarded him his doctorate in the field of psychology in 1940, a subject he had taught at Howard from 1936 to 1937.

He was research psychologist with the American Youth council from 1938 to 1939 and for the following year was associated with the Carnegie-Myrdal study. The new instructor's writings have appeared both in the Journal of Social Psychology and in the Journal of Experimental Education, both of which are professional publications. He is at present a research fellow of the Rosenwald fund and a member of Sigma Xi fraternity.

Oddly enough Mrs. Mamie K. Clark, wife of the young Dr. Clark, is also a psychology major. She is the recipient of a grant from the Rosenwald fund to pursue further studies in her field. Together they have collaborated successfully in conducting psychological tests and in their writings. "Segregation as a Factor in the Racial Identification of Negro Pre-School Children: A Preliminary Report" is a paper representative of their combined efforts. It was published in the Journal of Experimental Education.

While the appointment of Dr. Clark to the summer session of City college is being welcomed by Harlemites, the community cannot but feel that if he is qualified to teach temporarily certainly he should receive more permanent tenure.

Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of the New York Public library, will also take up a temporary appointment with the beginning of the fall semester. His subjects will be Negro History and Culture.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPOINT PSYCHOLOGY INSTRUCTOR AT CCNY

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Francis Ordered to West Point July 1

WASHINGTON

According to advices received here, Minton Francis, son of Dr. and Mrs. John R. Francis, has been ordered to report on July 1 for admission into the United States Military Academy at West Point.

He was appointed to the Academy by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois.

Francis is a graduate of the Dunbar High School and a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

On Columbia's Summer Staff

JUN 16 1941

Miss Regina Goff, instructor in education at Lincoln University of Missouri, is to assist in curriculum evaluation and reconstruction work at Columbia University this summer.

JUN 18 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hit Dismissal Of Yergan From N.Y.C.

MAY 12 1941

NEW YORK—Describing the projected dismissal of Dr. Max Yergan from his position as Negro history instructor at New York City College as a "blow to the aspirations of the Negro people," the Committee for the Defense of Public Education here, headed by Dr. Bella V. Dodd, launched a nation-wide protest campaign last week in an appeal sent out to educators and prominent persons throughout the country.

Dr. Yergan, director of the Council on African Affairs and president of the National Negro Congress, has conducted courses on Negro history and culture at the college since September, 1937.

Dr. Yergan, it was announced, received a communication from J. Salwyn Schapiro, acting chairman of the History Department at City College, stating that "in order that the students may get the benefit of different personalities...your appointment will therefore terminate with the end of this term."

Dr. Schapiro's search for "different personalities" was described by Dr. Yergan as "ridiculously absurd." Dr. Yergan said his contract is not being renewed because he had "been unwise enough" to interest himself in community affairs and because he had concerned himself with the conditions under which children are being educated. He called Dr. Schapiro's statement a "pretext."

MAY 12 1941

Dr. Yergan's course at City College was instituted as the result of an intensive campaign led by the Douglass Society at City College and the College Teachers Union Chapter there. Both organizations saw the need for presenting a true picture of the Negro people in the history and development of America. Appointment of Dr. Yergan marked a milestone in the advancement of Negro study since the course is still the only one of its kind in the four municipal colleges of the City of New York. In addition, Dr. Yergan is the only Negro member of the faculty of these institutions.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Reddick Choice Of Board

Ouster Results In Drive For More Appointments

MAY 10 1941

NEW YORK—The Board of Higher Education was petitioned last week " to state its policy and practice in regards to the appointment of qualified Negroes" to the teaching staffs of the four colleges operated by New York City, Hunter City, Brooklyn and Queens. The Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, petitioner in the action, is sponsor of this new drive to enlarge vocational opportunities for Negroes.

MAY 10 1941

While much thought had been previously given to this subject by the Committee, it was said the failure of City College to re-appoint Dr. Max Yergan as special lecturer on Negro History and Culture, prompted action.

FACTORS QUESTIONED

The brief, entitled "An Inquiry into the Appointment of Negroes to the Teaching Staffs of the Municipal Colleges of New York," questions "the factors which have so limited the appointment conditions and opportunities of qualified Negroes." Although Dr. Yergan has lectured at CCNY for four years, it was made clear that he has never been a member of the regular teaching staff "with the same tenure and rights as others."

Dr. Lawrence D. Redick, curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro art and literature of the New York Public Library system who is in Haiti seeking to foster the development of cultural relations with and among the natives of Latin America, has been recommended for the lecture assignment and will in all probability be approved by the board of higher education.

In his statement announcing the determination of the administration, Dr. Harry Wright, acting president of the city institution, said:

MAY 10 1941

"Some groups are apparently trying to create a furore about the disinclination of our history department to reappoint Dr. Yergan for next year. The assignment is entirely unjustified for the department is considering standards of scholarship. Dr. Yergan has never been a full-time member of the department and has for the past four years been hired from term to term to teach one class a semester at an hourly rate.

REPLACEMENT CONSIDERED

"For sometime the department has been considering a replacement for Dr. Yergan. It feels that if a man is to give a course in history, he should be a historian. Dr. Yergan is not. He has published nothing on Negro history, and has demonstrated no special scholarship in the field. The department therefore has decided, through its democratically-elected appointment committee, not to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for the full term."

MAY 10 1941

"The course in Negro history and culture will be given by a young scholar also a Negro, who received his doctorate in history at the University of Chicago and who has been active in Negro scholarship and culture.

Dr. Yergan's appointment four years ago marked the first time a Negro has ever attained such a position at the college. He had previously been a mission secretary for for the YMCA in South Africa. He is now director of the Council on African Affairs.

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CONTRAST SHOWN

The committee's brief points out that of the 1,462 regular teaching positions of a non-administrative nature covered by the current fiscal budget, not one is held by a Negro. It goes on to show the contrast in policy and practice between the Board of Education, with jurisdiction over the primary and secondary schools of the city, and the Board of Higher Education.

In releasing this information to the press, Rev. Powell made the following statement:

MAY 10 1941

"New York is a metropolis in which all races and creeds work and reside in comparative harmony. In no small measure is our splendid educational system responsible for this state of things, for tolerance has been shown in all public schools, from the primary grades through to the high schools, in the unbiased selection of the teaching personnel.

CALLED REGRETTABLE

"It is regrettable, however, that this same expression of understanding of, and appreciation for, the instructional qualifications of Negroes has not yet been felt by those responsible for the selection of personnel for the city's colleges. Nevertheless, to the end that the Board of Higher Education does realize this important fact and that it does take steps to rectify this inconsistency between these two city departments, the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment intends to exert every effort to see that Negroes are placed as regular instructors with tenure in City College, Hunter College, Brooklyn Colege and Queens Colege."

CALLED REACTIONARY

The release of Dr. Yergan from the instructional staff of the City College of New York, was branded this week an another reactionary drive "against democracy in education" by the committee for defense of public education, 114 East 16th Street. Dr. Yergan has conducted courses on Negro History and Culture at the College since September 1937 under special appointment. He was recently notified by J. Salwyn Schapiro, acting chairman of the history department, that "in order that the students may get the benefit of different personalities, your appointment will therefore terminate with the end of this term."

MAY 10 1941

Dr. Shapiro's search for "different personalities" was described by Dr. Yergan as "ridiculously absurd." He attributed his discharge to the fact that he had interested himself too well in community affairs and in the conditions under which children are being educated.

DENIES CONNECTION

The Board of Higher Education has been conducting a probe of Communist activities at the school but authorities denied that there was any tie-up between the red investigation and Dr. Yergan's release. Dr. Yergan was the second Negro to hold a professorship in a New York College. The late James Weldon Johnson preceded him as a professor of Negro culture at New York University.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Max Yergan Dismissed By City College

Cause Of Firing Connected With Radical Ideas

MAY 22 1941

NEW YORK, May (ANP)—Speculation continued rife as to the true reasons why the College of the City of New York has refused to reappoint Dr. Max Yergan, for four years lecturer in Negro history and culture and now president of the National Negro congress, for the term beginning in September.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the famous Schomburg collection of Negro art and literature of the New York Public Library system, has been recommended for the lecture assignment and will in all probability be approved by the board of higher education.

It is generally known too that Dr. Yergan's name has been frequently mentioned before the Rapp-Coudert committee, established by the legislature in 1940 to investigate the educational system throughout the state. In New York City the activities of this committee have been directed at uncovering "subversive elements" in the institutions of higher learning run by the city, particularly Brooklyn and City colleges.

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——A Colored Judge——

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

N.Y.U.'S QUEEN CHATS WITH TWO OF HER FANS

Last week Hazel Scott, pianist and vocalist of Cafe Society Uptown, was selected by New York university students as "Queen" of the annual senior prom. Besides being a high ranking student, Hazel is a headliner in the musical world. When school is out, she rushes to the famous Cafe Society where she is a featured vocalist and pianist. During spare time she records for Decca and composes for topnotch bands.

In the top photo, left to right: John Garfield, movie star, and Clifford Odets, famous playwright, chat with Hazel. They are two of her many fans.

Bottom photo shows Dr. E. G. Payne, Dean of NYU.'s School of Education, presenting charming Miss Scott a silver loving cup symbolizing her entrance into royalty. She was honored at the annual prom held in the famous Manhattan room of the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
June 7, 1941

340 Graduate Tonight From Booker T. Washington

The commencement exercises for Booker T. Washington High School (negro) tonight at 8 o'clock at Ellis Auditorium will conclude the closing evercises for Memphis Public Schools, both white and negro, and will graduate the largest class in the history of negro education locally.

Diplomas will be presented to 340 graduates by W. J. Prescott, president of the Board of Education. Supt. Ernest C. Ball will present the class with J. M. Smith, director of instruction for the Board of Education, delivering the address.

Patriotism will be the theme of the program arranged by the principal, Blair T. Hunt. Voices, echoes, spirits and shadows from 1776, 1812, 1861, 1898 and 1918 will be featured. Seats will be reserved for white friends of the school.

18b-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITOR

FEB 15 1941

Marx G. Bowens, a graduate of Amherst college, who was recently elected editor of the New York School of Social Work Publication, "Trend." The publication is the leading social work magazine in the country and is circulated through all the leading educational institution.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Student Named Editor of School of Social Work Journal

FEB 15 1941

NEW YORK CITY — The editorial board of "Trend," a quarterly magazine of the New York School of Social Work in New York City, elected for the first time in its history, a Negro as editor of its magazine. He is Marx G. Bowens.

Mr. Bowens is a graduate of Amherst College, and has done graduate work at Columbia in sociology and psychology. He was a former member of the staff of the Welfare Department of New York City. Mr. Bowens' wife is the former Reba McLain, New York University basketball star, and Delta Sigma Theta regional director. They have two children, Barbara, seven and one-half, and Marx Jr., age four years.

Mr. Bowens is at the present time a student at the New York School of Social Work, specializing in group work and phychiatric case work. He has been assigned as a field work student from the New York School of Social Work to the Claremont House, one of New York's outstanding group work agencies, which is under the direction of Gerald E. Allen. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He is now outlining a first novel of the Negro in his New York home.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Students Featured In City College Voting

MAR 22 1941

In the municipal colleges colored students feature among the officers of the various co-curricular organizations.

At the College of the City of New York, where the elections were held last week Neville Harper, who lives at 19 West 112th street was voted secretary of the Canterbury Club; John S. Cutler, 226 West 114th street, is president of the Frederick Douglass Society. Headley Schee, 302 West 112th street, vice-president and Rupert Green, 130 West 129th street, secretary. Thomas Johnson, 207 West 138th street, is secretary of Le Cercle Jusserand.

MAR 22 1941

Up for election at Hunter College Evening Session in the newly planned Student Council Misses Nearlene Burkley and Evelyn Chase are running for the position as Council Representatives.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SCHOOL HEAD SAYS TEACHER IS UNPREPARED

Better-Equipped Man To Replace Instructor In Negro History

MAY 10 1941

NEW YORK

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Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the famous Schomburg collection of Negro art and literature of the New York public library system, who is spending a month in Haiti where he is seeking to foster the development of cultural relations with and among the natives of latin America, has been recommended for the lecture assignment and will in all probability be approved by the board of higher education.

In his statement announcing the determination of the administration, Dr. Harry Wright, acting president of the city institution, said:

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"Some groups are apparently trying to create a furore about the disinclination of our history department to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for next year. The assignment is entirely unjustified for the department is considering standards of scholarship. Dr. Yergan has never been a full-time member of the department and has for the past four years been hired from term to term to teach one class a semester at an hourly rate.

"For sometime the department has been considering a replacement for Dr. Yergan. It feels that if a man is to give a course in history, he should be a historian. Dr. Yergan is not. He has published nothing on Negro history and has demonstrated no special scholarship in the field. The department therefore has decided through its democratically-elected appointment committee not to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for the fall term."

The intention to continue the course was made clear in the statement of Dr. Wright which continued:

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"The course in Negro history and culture will be given by a young scholar, also a Negro, who received his doctorate in history at the University of Chicago and who has been active in Negro scholarship and culture. His appointment has been under consideration for many months and he will be hired as special lecturer to teach the course in the school of education in the fall term and in the college of liberal arts and science in the spring semester."

At last year's annual convention of the National Negro congress in Washington, the question of Communist domination became so burning and insistent that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, refused to continue as president of the congress. In all the controversy of that convention no clear-cut denial of Communist influence was ever made. It was under such potentially explosive circumstances that Dr. Yergan accepted the helm of that organization.

It is generally known, too, that Dr. Yergan's name has been frequently mentioned before the Rapp-Coudert committee. established by the legislature in 1940 to investigate the educational system throughout the state. In New York City the activities of this committee have been directed at uncovering "subversive elements" in the institutions of higher learning run by the city, particularly Brooklyn and City college.

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The opinion among many therefore, has been that Dr. Yergan is now being penalized for "sticking his neck out too far" in pursuing his extra-curricula activities.

His appointment four years ago caused considerable stir in Harlem, it being the first time a Negro had ever attained such a position at the college. Prior to then he had been a missionary secretary for the Y.M.C.A. in South Africa but is said to have resigned his post over differences of opinion with the association and because he "preferred not to compromise his beliefs."

Dr. Yergan is now director of the Council on African Affairs, an organization he founded for the purpose of aiding and improving

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tion of natives in South

ddick received both his and master degree at Fisk y in Nashville and his doc- rom the University of Chi- 1939. He has enjoyed sev- ellowships.

m 1933 to 1935 he was associate professor of history at Kentucky State college, and from 1935 to 1939 held a similar position at Dillard university, New Orleans.

Dr. Reddick is an associate editor of the Journal of Negro History, and has membership in both the American Historical association and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and Culture.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Teaching Posts Sought in N.Y. City Colleges

MAY 10 1941

Backers of Bus Strike Seek New Job Victory

NEW YORK, (ANP).—A campaign to secure positions on the regular teaching staffs of the four colleges operated by the City of New York was inaugurated on Wednesday by the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment.

The group, which played a leading role in the recent strike which led to an agreement with two city bus lines for employment of colored drivers and mechanics, initiated its new drive with a petition asking the board of higher education to state its policy regarding mixed college faculties.

Dr. Yergan Dropped

While much thought had been previously given to this subject by the committee, it is said, the failure of City College to re-appoint Dr. Max Yergan as special lecturer on Negro history and culture is said to have prompted this action.

Although Dr. Yergan has lectured at CCNY for four years, it was made clear that he has never been a member of the regular teaching staff "with the same tenure and rights as others."

1,462 Positions Involved

The committee's brief points out that the 1,462 regular teaching positions at City, Hunter, Brooklyn and Queens Colleges are all held by whites, and contrasts this policy with that of the board of education, with jurisdiction over the primary and secondary schools.

A sub-committee headed by Mac C. Davies, appointed to arrange for the prosecution of the campaign, is making preparations for a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, May 18, at Abyssinian Baptist Church. The annual meeting of the board of higher education is scheduled for May 19.

Co-chairmen of the Co-ordinating Committee are the Revs. A. C. Powell, Jr., and William Lloyd Imes.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Let the '60' Themselves Hire Negroes --- Yergan

MAY 12 1941

By Eugene Gordon

The Negro people question the good faith of the 60 persons who recently signed a statement calling for the employment of Negroes where they have never been employed before, Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, declared yesterday. Evidence of the good faith of these men, many of whom are themselves employers, would take the form, Dr. Yergan said, "of immediate employment of Negroes in jobs—or in some of the jobs—these men control."

The statement to which Dr. Yergan referred, prominently displayed in the press last Wednesday and commented on editorially in a number of newspapers, was addressed specifically to employers of workers in so-called defense industries.

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The newspaper PM, which gave nine pages to the question and whose owner, Marshall Field, is owner also of the big Chicago department store bearing his name, reported as follows on a part of the statement signed by "60 prominent Americans"

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"No thinking person can fail to realize the loss to the cause of national defense through such conditions involving the Negro tenth of our population, and their harmful effect upon the character and attitudes of Negro Americans who are eager to give concrete expression to their patriotism. Frustration, destruction of morale, and opening of the doors for subversive agitators opposed to the American way of life, will be almost inevitable consequences."

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Marshall Field's name was among the 60 signers of the statement.

The Daily Worker immediately wired its Chicago correspondent for information on Marshall Field and Co.'s policy toward the hiring of Negroes. The reply was that Marshall Field, who so eloquently pleaded in PM for jobs for Negroes, neither hired them in his store nor permitted them to live in his apartment houses.

Dr. Yergan's complete statement follows:

"It is significant that the statement of those 60 prominent Americans place all emphasis on taking the Negro into the so-called defense industries. We do not say that it is an incorrect emphasis, because the Negro people have a right to participate in the full job-life of the country. However, I should like to point out that the pattern, the basis, for excluding Negroes from jobs was laid long before the present so-called crisis; consequently, emphasis should be on that form of economic security which comes from regular, normal participation in the job-life of the country.

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"We should like to have evidence of the good faith of these 60 persons in the form of immediate employment of Negroes in the jobs—or in some of the jobs—these men control.

"It would be a mistake, and it would do serious harm to the Negro people, if they demanded jobs in exchange for support of war-making plans and of war itself, since this war holds no good for the Negro but will usher in destruction of his democratic rights and further denial of the meager civil liberties he enjoys already.

"The Negro people must insist on jobs while at the same time opposing this imperialist war and our intervention in it. It is a war which cannot possibly serve to strengthen democracy or to liberate the people, for it is an instrument of oppression of the people the world over."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BELIEVED VICTIM OF RADICAL PURGE

MAY 10 1941

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

N. C. College Library Science Department Is Approved

JAN 18 1941

DURHAM, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges held recently in Memphis, Tenn., the department of library science of the North Carolina College for Negroes was approved, Dr. James E. Shepard, president, announced this week.

Plans are now being formulated to secure additional books and at least two more teachers and necessary equipment for this department, the administration disclosed.

Beginning in September the degree of bachelor of arts will be conferred at the completion of the required course.

The course in library science was instituted two years ago and at present students enrolled for the course have access to 23,500 volumes.

Hickory, N. C. Recor
January 25, 1941

LARGER FUND ASKED FOR NEGRO COLLEGE

RALEIGH, Jan. 25.—(AP)—Saying that "colleges are just as much weapons of defense as are armies," Dr. J. E. Shepard of the North Carolina College of Negroes asked the joint appropriations committee yesterday to increase the appropriation for the school.

He pleaded that negroes be given "a chance to prepare for the future in a world certain to change." The increase he asked for was $79,000 over the budget bureau recommendations for the biennium. The budget commission recommended $213,747.

Shepard also suggested a $10,000,000 permanent improvements program for the college. He and other state educational leaders said the program was due for expansion under the increasing requests from negro students for graduate and law school training.

Former Legislator Walter P. Murphy of Salisbury, author of the 1939 act of the general assembly authorizing establishment of a graduate school at N.C.C.N., spoke for the college's request.

He reminded the committee he had drawn the bill at the request of Governor Hoey after the U. S. Supreme court had ruled that state universities must accept negro students who apply for admission if courses which they seek were not available in state negro institutions.

The state has appropriated no funds for the operation of the graduate school in the last biennium.

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 25, 1941

HEAD OF SCHOOL HAS SUPPORT OF WHITES

Hearings For A. and T. and Other Negro Colleges Are Set For Monday.

RALEIGH, Jan. 24.—(AP)—Pleading that negroes be given "a chance to prepare for the future in a world order certain to change," Dr. J. E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, asked the joint appropriations committee today for an increase of $79,303 over budget bureau recommendations for the operation of the school during the next two years.

In requesting the increase—above recommendations for appropriation by the state of $213,747 for the biennium—the negro leader suggested a $10,000,000 permanent improvements program for the college which he and other state educational leaders declared is due for expansion under the increasing requests from negro students for graduate and law school training.

Speaking in support of the request for the school increase was former Legislator Walter P. (Pete) Murphy, of Salisbury, author of the 1939 act of the general assembly authorizing establishment of a graduate school at North Carolina College for Negroes.

Murphy reminded the committee he had drawn the bill to set up the graduate unit at the request of Governor Hoey in 1939 after the United States Supreme court had ruled in a suit filed by a Missouri negro student that state universities must accept negro students who apply for admission, if courses which they seek are not available in state negro institutions.

The state appropriated no funds for the operation of the graduate school in the last biennium.

Also appearing in support of Dr. Shepard's petition were Deans M. T. Van Hecke and W. W. Pierson, of the University of North Carolina; R. M. Gantt and Oscar G. Barker, of Durham, and C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, largest negro insurance concern in the world.

The college president, advising the committee that he was mindful "we are in the defense program," declared:

"Colleges are just as much weapons of defense as are armies."

Spaulding observed in this connection that of 295 persons executed in North Carolina in the last 20 years, 192 were negroes. "I am wondering why," Spaulding said, indicating that in improved education lies improvement in social life.

Dr. Shepard asked the committee to revert to the axiom and "invest in brains instead of in the soil" to gain highest dividends.

Alluding to the resolution of state authorities to reduce the differential between the pay of white and negro school teachers, the college head asked that an allocation of $250,000 be made for that purpose, to be "almost" accomplished in four years. "I know the heart throbs of these negro teachers and how hard they are working to preserve the harmony between the two races that has long characterized the state of North Carolina," he said.

Upon motion of Representative Bryant, of Durham, the committee voted to suspend its rule against subcommittees and appoint such a body of five members to inspect an 18-acre land site adjoining the campus of the college in Durham for possible purchase by the state. The additional land is "badly" needed, the committee advised.

Gantt told the committee the tract could be bought for "about $1,000 an acre". The college said it would buy the land from the increase in appropriations if its request was honored.

Incorporated in the negro educator's request was a $7,000 yearly increase (above budget estimates) in law school teachers' salaries. The college will conduct a two-year law school in 1942, a three-year school in 1943.

Dean Van Hecke of the university law school said that a check of work being done by the five law students at N. C. C. N. compared favorably with that of students in Chapel Hill.

Further committee hearings had been scheduled today for the Confederate Women's home, the State Industrial Farm Colony for Women and the Eastern Carolina Training school.

However, only Director Sam Leonard of the training school appeared before the committee, presenting to the group a letter from the school saying the recommendations of the budget bureau for its appropriation during the next biennium was "accepted". Leonard's letter said "we are one of the very few" state agencies or institutions that actually asked for less this next biennium than in the past.

The appropriations unit will meet again Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock with scheduled hearings for four state negro teachers colleges—A. and T. of Greensboro, Winston-Salem Teachers college, Elizabeth City State Teachers college and the Fayetteville State Teachers college.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 29, 1941

Negro College Appropriations

Appeals for increases in the appropriations for the state-supported Negro Colleges of North Carolina are based on a number of factors.

Not the least important of these factors are: (1) the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that the various states must provide facilities which will allow Negro college students equal opportunities with white students for post-graduate professional study, and (2) the necessity of eliminating as early as possible the differential now existing between the salaries of white and colored teachers.

Other reasons have to do with the steady growth of interest in education among Negro youth and the increasing pressure of applicants upon the existing facilities of Negro colleges. Although the Negroes have eagerly embraced the opportunities for education afforded them almost from the very beginning, for a long while the facilities available to them remained below standard. In recent years, especially in North Carolina, an earnest effort has been made by socially-minded political and educational leaders to remedy this condition.

The benefits to be derived from this policy do not lie entirely with the individual students affected or with the Negro race. As President J. W. Seabrook, of the Fayetteville State Teachers College, reminded the appropriations committee of the General Assembly Monday, it is preferable that the majority of the public elementary school children in this state should be taught by North Carolinians, educated in North Carolina institutions.

In the face of difficulty and handicap, Negro colleges in this state have done remarkably well. Especially is this true of Winston-Salem Teachers College, where standards of efficiency all out of proportion to the facilities of the institution have been consistently maintained through the years under the progressive and inspiring leadership of the late Dr. S. G. Atkins and his sons, President F. L. and Jack Atkins.

The support of the state has been somewhat more generous in recent years and the college is now undergoing a program of expansion which needs to be continued to meet the urgent necessity of standardizing the instructional staff.

Despite the necessity for the state to draw its appropriation lines fairly tight in order to maintain a balanced budget, we believe these requests of the Negro educational institutions should be given full consideration with the aim of extending to them as much aid and encouragement as possible. The hope of our society lies in the education, not of a few of our youth, or half of our youth, but in the training of *all* our youth to become enlightened and useful citizens.

Winston Salem N C. Journal
January 28, 1941

Negro Colleges Urge Increased Appropriations

Raleigh (AP).—Increases in funds for Negro colleges were linked yesterday as a corollary of the state's announced policy of reducing the pay differential between white and Negro teachers, when spokesmen for four of the institutions appeared before the appropriations committee of the General Assembly.

"With the reduction of the differential and the introduction of a retirement system," President J. W. Seabrook of the Fayetteville State Teachers College told the committee, "school boards will be besieged increasingly by applicants from out-of-state institutions, some of them being nationally known colleges of the north and middle west enjoying much greater financial support than North Carolina is able to give to its institutions.

"If the legislature can see its way clear to give just a modest boost to the appropriations recommended for the teacher-training institutions, they can meet the challenge," Seabrook said.

"We believe that North Carolinians prefer that the majority of the teachers of the public elementary school children should be North Carolinians, educated chiefly in North Carolina institutions under the supervision of North Carolina officials imbued with the viewpoints and ideals of North Carolina," declared the Negro college president.

Seabrook said that the Fayetteville college was operated on a lower per capita cost than any other single publicly supported institution in the United States. The committee had earlier heard F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. Negro College at Greensboro, describe North Carolina's appropriation for that institution as the lowest for any Negro land-grant college in the south.

The state's contribution to the Fayetteville college this year was listed as $44 a student, and for A. and T. College the per capita appropriation was $66 a student.

President Seabrook asked an increase of $37,510 in the biennial appropriation of $64,855 recommended by the budget commission. The additional funds, he said, would provide for additional teachers, salary increases, equipment, library addition, kitchen addition and purchase of six acres of land.

Others who spoke in behalf of the Fayetteville college were: Senator Stringfield and Representative Cooke of Cumberland, Emil Rosenthal of Goldsboro, and Maurice Fleishman of Fayetteville.

President Bluford told the committee that the Greensboro institution had a "waiting list" of students seeking admission and made a plea for a building program to erect a boy's dormitory for 304 students, a dairy building and a gymnasium. Total cost of the construction would be $428,000.

Increases were also requested for maintenance totaling $97,460. The additional fund would provide more instructors, salary increases, equipment and supplies. The budget commission recommended an appropriation of $132,792 for the Greensboro Negro college in 1941-43.

C. A. Hines, of Greensboro, a trustee of A. and T. College, said that economies at the institution had "gone too far," and Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, another trustee, added that it would be "good business" for the state to invest more money in training Negroes for agriculture and the trades.

F. L. Atkins, president of the Winston-Salem State Teachers College, asked an increase of $20,[illegible] institution over the $85,[illegible] ended for the biennium budget commission.

The Atkins[illegible] Salem institution, cessity [illegible] es the "urgent necessity dardizing our instructio[illegible] to meet the minimum r[illegible]ments of the state departm[illegible] public instruction."

Atkins [illegible]tioned but did not press a re[illegible]uest for a combination physical education building and gymnasium.

Gordon Gray, of Winston-Salem, speaking as a trustee of the college rather than as state senator, told the committee that the institution's plea is "not a frivolous request" and is "endorsed by the citizens of our community." He described the college as a "great force for good throughout the state."

Postmaster Harmon Linvell, of Kernersville, also spoke as a trustee in behalf of an increase in the college's appropriation.

H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, asked a biennial increase of $12,490 for salaries and equipment and a fund of $179,499 for the erection of a fine and industrial arts building and the renovation of a boy's dormitory.

Representative Halstead of Camden, Senator Fearing of Dare and G. R. Little of Elizabeth City, chairman of the board of trustees, spoke in behalf of a boost in the appropriation for the college. The budget commission recommended $54,187 for 1941-43.

Earlier the department of conservation and development presented its request for additional funds for forest fire prevention, state parks and general forestry.

C. G. Spencer of Carthage, president of the N. C. Forestry Association, asked an increase of $19,500 for forest fire prevention in order to extend protection to Avery, Stanly, Orange, Gates, Pamlico, Hyde, Tyrrell and Franklin counties. An appropriation for $117,500 for 1941-43 was recommended.

State Forester J. S. Holmes sought to boost a $20,000 in the $53,058 for general forestry during the next two years, and T. W. Morse of the conservation department appealed for an extra $25,730 to provide for the opening and maintenance of three new parks.

Morse said Fort Macon State Park in Carteret county would have a new beach development ready by June 1 and that Hanging Rock State Park in Stokes county would open its swimming, boating and fishing facilities to the public by summer. Pettigrew Park in Washington county may be formally dedicated before 1943, Morse added.

Scheduled to be heard by the committee this afternoon are all the branches of the department of public instruction, including the schoolteachers. The first night session of the committee will be held tomorrow. State College experiment station and extension service will present their requests at that time.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MAR 15 1941

COLLEGE GROUP ENDS WALKOUT

Students at St. Augustine College Back at Desks After Row Over Food

RALEIGH, N. C.—Four days of campus turmoil, created by a reported "food strike" by students of St. Augustine College, here last week ended Monday, according to Rev. Edgar H. Gould, president of the school, who announced that the strike had been settled through the student council.

The entire student body, with the exception of nine youths, and the student council are said to have been involved in the walkout which occurred last Thursday, was prompted by dissatisfaction with the school meals.

The situation, described by striking students as one of long standing, reached a climax Thursday evening, it is said, when students were served a mixture of corn, flour, potatoes and bacon "mixed together like hash," with bread and water.

A mass protest, reportedly termed by Rev. Gould as "an attack of Spring fever," resulted in the strike.

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School officials, allegedly blaming the strike on the influence of "northern" students at the institution, denied charges that the meals had consisently been bad, ridiculed one student's description of a meal of spaghetti, syrup and bread as "untrue," emphatically denied assertions that water was the only beverage served regularly.

The striking students are said to have returned to the dining hall Sunday evening on invitation of school officials but revolted again when they were served a meal of "leftovers," including bacon and apples.

Details of the reported Monday morning settlement were not revealed.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 13, 1941

Night Class to Be Held For Negroes

Dr. C. L. Cooper, head of the industrial education department of A. and T. college, will conduct a new night school course in blueprint reading and estimating for building trades which will get under way Monday night at 8 o'clock at A. and T. college, according to T. S. Jenrette, night school program supervisor of the Greensboro city schools vocational education department.

Registration for the course will be held Monday night in room 111, Graham hall, at the college. Classes will be held twice each week for 10 weeks and are sponsored by the negro night school division of the vocational education department No fee will be charged for the course. Jenrette said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 16, 1941

DR. BROWN TO ADDRESS NEGRO GIRL RESERVES

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial institute for Negroes in Sedalia, N. C., and one of the outstanding educators of her race, will be guest speaker here Sunday at Thompkins Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of Girl Reserves of the Negro Y. W. C. A.

The program has been arranged by Emarita Pitts, secretary, and a committee consisting of Zenobia Howase and Emma K. Jefferson, group chairmen, as a part of the national observance in which 200,000 Negro girls will participate.

The educator has been heard here on a former occasion at First Baptist church, East Eighth street, during the meeting of the Southern Negro Youth congress, which met here three years ago.

Dr. Brown's subject has been announced by the local committee as "The Price of the Best."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 20, 1941

DR. BROWN WILL SPEAK AT NEGRO CELEBRATION

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, N. C., and one of the leaders of the Negro race, will be the principal speaker at Thompkins Chapel A. M. E. Zion church tomorrow at 5 p.m., as a part of a nation-wide celebration of the founding of Girl Reserves of the Y. W. C. A.

DR. BROWN

Zenozia Howse and Emma Jefferson, co-chairmen of the local celebration, will foster a candle-light service, as a feature of the program, in which 300 girls will participate. According to Emarita Pitts, reserve secretary, there will be 200,000 colored girls throughout the nation holding a similar service at the same hour.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 4, 1941

GROUP OF BUILDINGS AT IMMAUNEL LUTHERAN AT WORK ON A. AND T. FARM

STUDENT—A. and T. college students, such as the one shown above on a tractor on the college farm, receive as much practical experience as possible.

Immanuel Lutheran Serves Students From Wide Area

Local Negro College Emphasizes the Need For Christian Training Through Religious Instruction and Consistent Application of Principles.

Located in Greensboro since 1905, Immanuel Lutheran college is one of the smaller institutions devoted to the education of the negro. In the past years more than half of its students have come from states outside of North Carolina—from Michigan and New York to Louisiana and Alabama.

Established by the Lutheran church as a preparatory school of a missionary character, the school has always emphasized the need of a thorough Christian training and of a high standard of moral discipline. This is accomplished not merely through daily devotional exercises and regular religious instruction based on the Bible, but also through the consistent application of these principles to everyday life, thought and work. The school believes in a high scolastic standard and insists on thorough study and application as a preparation for life's problems. Men and women are trained for definite missionary work in the Negro Lutheran church, or they can pursue a general course of study suited to their individual needs. Each person receives individual consideration and enjoys the benefits of those experiences which accrue from the Christian paternal relationship between faculty and students.

Maintained By Conference.

The school is controlled and maintained by the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. At present this church organization maintains about 50 elementary and secondary schools in various parts of the south. A local elementary school is located on East Washington street and Benbow road and has an enrollment of about 100 children. Liberal support given by the above church body has enabled Immanuel Lutheran college to provide a liberal educational opportunity to many negroes at a moderate cost. This has been a boon to not a few parents of small incomes, who otherwise could not have given their children adequate scholastic and cultural preparation.

Immanuel Lutheran college carries on its work in three departments—the high school, the junior college and the theological seminary. The high school is fully accredited by the state of North Carolina and also by the Southern association. It offers standard high school courses, including two years of home economics. Present plans call for an expansion of the curriculm. The junior college offers standard college and educational courses preparatory for senior college and also for special work of Lutheran elementary school teachers. Graduates of the junior college have been recognized as fully qualified by many of the leading senior colleges, and their credits have been evaluated on a par with other schools. Many graduates are now successful teachers, business men or in professional work.

The theological seminary offers a four-year course in theology for Lutheran pastors, one year of which is spent before graduation in actual service under the observation of an experienced pastor. Graduates of the theological department are working in the states of the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Louisiana, and are ministering to approximately 10,000 persons in this area.

Other Activities.

Among the extra-curricular activities of the school, the choral group of Dramatics club, under direction of Mrs. Nadine Lash Hightower, have achieved much favorable comment. The choral group has made frequent appearances in Greensboro and nearby cities. At frequent intervals, plays and productions are given in the college auditorium by the Dramatics club, which are educational and entertaining. The Debating club, Home Economics club, and other organizations offer the students opportunity for self-development.

Athletics occupy a very important place in the school. Last fall football was introduced for the first time. The Red Warriors finished the season with a 500 per cent average. Harry Koontz, the coach, has shown skill in developing excellent basketball teams. Arthur Headen has capably assisted in the athletic program. Tennis, baseball, track, volley ball and similar sports are included in a well-rounded athletic program, which is intended to develop a strong body, good health and clean sportsmanship.

The equipment of the school is modern. The buildings were only recently completely remodeled. The library is enlarged and offers excellent opportunity for concentrated study and research in pleasant and convenient surroundings. The laboratory is well equipped for the teaching of chemistry, biology, physics and other sciences. The members of the teaching staff are all well prepared for their work.

A student government and activity council, in conjunction with the faculty regulate the conduct and activities of students in the dormitories and on the campus. Immanuel Lutheran college is known for its excellent scholastic achievements, its high disciplinary and social ideals, its thoroughly Christian emphasis, and its reasonable cost.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Kittrell Holds Fifth Opening

OCT 11 1941

KITTRELL, N. C. — Kittrell College opened for its fifth school year since its re-opening in 1937. At impressive chapel services held in the college chapel, the Rt. Rev M. [illegible] Davis, conducted the formal opening services.

[illegible] actual opening of the [illegible] took place on September [illegible] the formal opening was [illegible] until the meeting of the Trustees.

MGM Newsreel, "News of the Day."

Miss Hawley stated she believed young Dempsey showed promise of becoming one of America's finest designers. While he devotes his chief interests to designing clothes, his mother and her staff engage in the [illegible]

NEW YORK—Julian Dempsey is only 23 years old but he has already made a name for himself by designing an evening gown for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Recently he appeared as a featured guest on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program, "The Woman's Page of the Air," edited by Adelaide Hawley who is also woman's page editor of the

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
June 2, 1941

Helping the Negroes

Agencies that have elected to concern themselves in behalf of the welfare and advancement of the Negro cannot henceforth point an accusing finger at North Carolina, in view of latest statistics on educational facilities afforded members of that race. According to evidence offered by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the State leads the country in enrollment and in graduations this spring in Negro colleges, and friends and well-wishers of the colored people will take a pride in that achievement.

Facts are not immediately at hand as to what is being done elsewhere, but we have a feeling that North Carolina has made and is making as much progress as any commonwealth, at least in the South, in trying as best it may to do greater justice to the Negroes in lifting standards of compensation for teachers in their schools. Within its limited capacity, moves that could have been made by the State toward more liberal compensation for white teachers have been to some extent held back temporarily in order to assist the colored instructors. This gesture of sympathetic helpfulness is appreciated, too, we are sure, by the Negroes.

Eleven Negro colleges in North Carolina are graduating 911 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work. A total of 676 are receiving bachelor of science degrees, 224 bachelor of arts, eight bachelors of divinity and three master of arts. During the year now ending these eleven colleges enrolled 2,035 men and 3,631 women, or a total of 5,666. This is more than one thousand in excess of enrollment in any other State, though North Carolina's Negro population is smaller than three other States. In fifteen years Negro college enrollment in North Carolina has risen from 1,351 in 1926, or a gain of about three hundred percent.

In 109 Negro colleges in the entire country, enrollment the past year was 45,876, of whom 5,064 are receiving degrees this commencement. Fifteen years ago there were 79 Negro colleges in the country as a whole, with an enrollment of 17,506.

It is doubtful if race relations are on a more cordial basis anywhere in the United States than in North Carolina. The white man and the colored man have lived on peaceful terms here for many years, and there is a growing understanding and an increasing tolerance between them and a more thoughtful appreciation on the part of each of the problems of the other. If data were available, it would probably reveal, too, that the economic status of the Negro is as high in this State as anywhere, possibly even higher.

Much remains to be attempted and to be accomplished even yet, but at least North Carolina has shown a desire and a willingness to face the problem and to do its best toward justice and square dealings for the Negro. In that respect, the State is pointing the way to other goals whose attainment should make for more happiness and better living for all of its people.

Roanoke, Va., Times
June 1, 1941

Negroes Plan Conference Of Girl Reserves

The Negro Girl Reserve conference for the region comprising the Virginias and the Carolinas will be held at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., June 15-22, Miss Laura Kellum, secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A. here and member of the planning committee on the conference, announced yesterday.

It is anticipated that several delegates from the Negro Girl Reserve clubs here, sponsored by the colored branch Y. W. C. A., will attend the conference.

"Girl Reserves and a Crisis" will be the conference theme, with such outstanding discussion leaders and speakers as Mrs. Margaruite Adams of Charlotte, N. C.; George L. Johnson of the Winston-Salem Teachers college; Dr. Ruth Collings of the Woman's college, Greensboro; Miss Vivian Bell, dean of women at A. & T. college, Greensboro; and Mrs. Josephine Kyles of Winston-Salem.

Recreation facilities, including the college's camp site, a swimming pool, and the campus tennis courts and gymnasium will be available to the delegates, [illegible] for his in[illegible]000 for [illegible]726 recomm[illegible]

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

JUN 12 1941

N. Carolina Leads Nation As 911 Negroes Receive Degrees From 11 Colleges

ATLANTA, (ANP)—North Carolina leads the nation in the granting of degrees to Negroes this year for four or more years of college work according to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The 11 colored colleges of that state will confer 911 degrees divided as bachelors of science, 676; bachelors of art, 224; bachelors of divinity, 8; and masters of art, 3.

Total enrollment for the year at these 11 colleges is 2,035 men and 3,631 women for a total of 5,666 which exceeds the enrollment of any other state by 1,000 although Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama each has a larger Negro population. In 1926, incidentally, a government survey showed only 1,351 Negroes enrolled in North Carolina which indicates a boost of 300 per cent in 15 years.

By colleges, the 1941 graduates are as follows:

Greensboro A. and T., 74; Bennett, Greensboro, 47; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, 137; Livingstone, Salisbury, 36; N. C. College for Negroes, Durham, 97; St. Augustine, Raleigh, 33; Shaw, Raleigh, 51; State Teachers, Elizabeth City, 106; State Teachers, Fayeteville, 178; State Teachers, Winston-Salem. 152.

In the 109 Negro colleges throughout the nation, the survey showed an enrollment of 45,87[illegible] of whom 5,064 are receiving degrees this commencement. In 1926, according to the government survey, there were only 79 Negro colleges with an enrollment of 17,506.

——A Colored Judge——

JUN 12 1941

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 23, 1941

3 Full-Time Negro Professors Added To N.C.C.N. Law School

Law Librarian Also Added To Staff Of Durham School For Coming Year

The Law School of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, with a full-time faculty of three Negro law professors and with a full-time Negro law librarian, will open for its second year on Sept. 18, it was announced yesterday by President James E. Shepard.

The resident law faculty will consist of James Y. Carter, of Winston-Salem; Charles W. Quick, Cleveland, Ohio, and of Albert L. Turner, Tuskegee, Ala. The law librarian will be Daniel E. Moore, of Charlotte.

Carter is a graduate of Yates College and of the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the North Carolina Bar last Summer and has been teaching history and commercial law at the college here for the past year.

Quick was born in Durham and is a graduate of Talladoga College and of Harvard Law School. He has practiced law in Cleveland since 1938.

Turner is a graduate of Adelbert College and of Western Reserve University Law School. He practiced law in Cleveland, had three years of graduate work in political science at the University of Michigan, and has long been a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute where he is now registrar.

Moore is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University and has had four years of library experience and three Summers of training in the Library School of Columbia University.

This full-time staff will be assisted by four visiting professors from the law school of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, including Henry P. Brandis Jr., John P. Dalzell, Fred B. McCall, and M. T. Van Hecke. Miss Lucile Elliott, law librarian at Chapel Hill, will act as consulting librarian, and M. T. Van Hecke will serve as dean.

During the year 1941-42 only a two-year course of study will be offered. A third year of work will be added in 1942-43 and the first degrees awarded in June 1943. The program has been approved by the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
January 29, 1941

Four Negro Colleges Seek Increased Appropriations

President Of Fayetteville State Teachers College Says Boosts Will Be Needed To Meet Competition From Teachers Trained Out Of State

Raleigh, Jan. 27.—(AP)—Increases in funds for Negro colleges were linked yesterday as a corollary of the State's announced policy of reducing the pay differential between white and Negro teachers, when spokesmen for four of the institutions appeared before the appropriations committee of the General Assembly.

"With the reduction of the differential and the introduction of a retirement system," President J. W. Seabrook of the Fayetteville State Teachers College told the committee, "school boards will be besieged increasingly by applicants from out-of-state institutions, some of them being nationally known colleges of the North and Middle West enjoying much greater financial support than North Carolina is able to give to its institutions.

"If the legislature can see its way clear to give just a modest boost to the appropriations recommended for the teacher-training institutions, they can meet the challenge," Seabrook said.

"We believe that North Carolinians prefer that the majority of the teachers of the public elementary school children should be North Carolinians, educated chiefly in North Carolina institutions under the supervision of North Carolina officials imbued with the viewpoints and ideals of North Carolina," declared the Negro college president.

Seabrook said that the Fayetteville college was operated on a lower per capita cost than any other single publicly supported institution in the United States. The committee had earlier heard F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. Negro College at Greensboro, describe North Carolinia's appropriation for that institution as the lowest for any Negro land-grant college in the South.

The State's contribution to the Fayetteville college this year was listed as $44 a student, and for A. and T. College the per capita appropriation was $66 a student.

President Seabrook asked an increase of $37,510 in the biennial appropriation of $64,855 recommended by the budget commission. The additional funds, he said, would provide for additional teachers, salary increases, equipment, library addition, kitchen addition and purchase of six acres of land.

Others who spoke in behalf of the Fayetteville college were Senator Stringfield and Representative Cooke of Cumberland, Emil Rosenthal of Goldsboro, and Maurice Fleishman of Fayetteville.

President Bluford told the committee that the Greensboro institution had a "waiting list" of students seeking admission and made a plea for building program to erect a boy's dormitory for 304 students, a dairy building and a gymnasium. Total cost of the construction would be $428,000.

Increases were also requested for maintenance totaling $97,460. The additional fund would provide more instructors, salary increases, equipment and supplies. The budget commission recommended an appropriation of $132,792 for the Greensboro Negro college in 1941-43.

C. A. Hines of Greensboro, a trustee of A. and T. College, said that economies at the institution had "gone too far," and Caesar Cone of Greensboro, another trustee, added that it would be "good business" for the State to invest more money in training Negroes for agriculture and the trades.

F. L. Atkins, president of the Winston-Salem State Teachers College, sought an increase of $20,000 for his institution over the $85,736 recommended for the biennium by the budget commission.

The Winston-Salem institution, Atkins said, faces the "urgent necessity of standardizing our instructional staff to meet the minimum requirements of the State Department of Public Instruction."

Atkins mentioned but did not press a request for a combination physical education building and gymnasium.

Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem, speaking as a trustee of the college rather than as State Senator, told the committee that the institution's plea is "not a frivolous request" and is "endorsed by the citizens of our community." He described the college as a "great force for good throughout the State."

Postmaster Harmon Lintell of Kernersville also spoke as a trustee in behalf of an increase in the college's appropriation.

H. L. Trigg, president of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College, asked a biennial increase of $12,490 for salaries and equipment and a fund of $179,499 for the erection of a fine and industrial arts building and the renovation of a boys' dormitory.

Representative Halstead of Camden, Senator Fearing of Dare and G. R. Little of Elizabeth City, chairman of the board of trustees, spoke in behalf of a boost in the appropriation for the college. The budget commission recommended $54,187 for 1941-43.

Earlier the Department of Conservation and Development presented its request for additional funds for forest fire prevention, State parks and general forestry.

C. G. Spencer of Carthage, president of the N. C. Forestry Association, asked an increase of $19,500 for forest fire prevention in order to extend protection to Avery, Stanly, Orange, Gates, Pamlico, Hyde, Tyrell and Franklin Counties. An appropriation for $117,500 for 1941-43 was recommended.

State Forester J. S. Holmes sought to boost a $20,000 in the $53,058 for general forestry during the next two years, and T. W. Morse of the conservation department appealed for an extra $25,730 to provide for the opening and maintenance of three new parks.

Morse said Fort Macon State Park in Carteret County would have a new beach development ready by June 1 and that Hanging Rock State Park in Stokes County would open its swimming, boating and fishing facilities to the public by Summer. Pettigrew Park in Washington County may be formally dedicated before 1943, Morse added.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

N. C. Schools Need Boost To Face Challenge

FEB 8 1941

Committee Hears Pleas of State College Presidents

RALEIGH, N. C. — The presidents of the five state-supported colleges of North Carolina made appeals before the joint appropriations committee, in session here last week, for increases in the amount of money to come from the public funds to operate their schools during the next two years.

The increases were linked up with the plan of the state to reduce the differential of salaries between colored and white teachers.

NEED MODEST BOOST

Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers College told the committee that, "With the reduction of the differential and the introduction of a retirement system, school boards will be besieged increasingly by applicants from out-of-state institutions some of them being nationally known colleges of the North and Middle West enjoying much greater financial support than North Carolina is able to give its institutions."

"A modest boost to the appropriations," Dr. Seabrook, suggested, "would enable the state institutions to meet the challenge."

ASK PAY INCREASE

Dr. J. E. Shepard's plea called upon the state to meet "its minimum obligation to the race." He told the committee that two of the most vital measures they would face, in the sphere of interracial relations and goodwill, were the differential in teachers salaries and the question of graduate training for the race. Here the outstanding educator asked that the legislature without question provide between $250,000 and $300,000 for the adjustment of teachers' salaries.

In the request for his school, Dr. Shepard asked $79,303 above the estimate receipts of the institution. He pointed to the need of $10,000,000 for permanent improvements but declared that he was seeking the minimum needs for a chance at graduate work for the race. His requests made provision for improvements in the library, boys' dormitory, the dining room, purchase of the president's home, and the purchase of 25 acres of land for future expansion of the school.

President Seabrook asked for an increase of $37,510 in the biennial appropriation of $64,855 recommended by the budget commission. These funds would provide for additional teachers, salary increases, equipment, library addition, kitchen addition, and purchase of six acres of land.

FEB 8 1941

A. & T. WANTS BUILDINGS

F. D. Bluford, president of A. & T. College asked an increase of $97,460 above the $132,792 recommended by the budget commission. The urgent need for a building program was stressed. The $428,000 asked would make possible a boys' dormitory, a dairy building and a gymnasium.

Presdient F. L. Atkins of Winston-Salem Teachers College asked an additional $20,000 for his institution over the $85,736 recommended by the budget commission He pointed to the necessity of standardizing the instruction of the school to meet the minimum requirements of the State Department of Public Instruction. He also included a request for a combination physical education building and gymnasium.

President H. L. Trigg of Elizabeth City Teachers College asked an increase of $12,490 for salaries and equipment and a fund of $179,499 for the erection of a fine arts and industrial building and the renovation of a boys' dormitory. This building would provide the offering of courses in industrial, agricultural, health, physical education and music.

Many prominent business men, members of the board of trustees of the various schools appeared before the board in behalf of the requests made by the institution of each one's affiliation.

Winston-Salem. N. C. Journal
January 25. 1941

Durham Negro College Asks Increase in Budget Request

By CHARLES W. DANIEL

Raleigh (AP).—Pleading that Negroes be given "a chance to prepare for the future in a world order certain to change," Dr. J. E. Shepherd of the North Carolina College of Negroes asked the joint appropriations committee Friday for an increase of $79,303 over budget bureau recommendations for the operation of the school during the next two years.

In requesting the increase — above recommendations for appropriation by the state of $213,747 for the biennium—the Negro leader suggested a $10,000,000 permanent improvements program for the college which he and other state educational leaders declared is due for expansion under the increasing requests from Negro students for graduate and law school training.

Speaking in support of the request for the school increase was former legislator Walter P. (Pete) Murphy of Salisbury, author of the 1939 act of the General Assembly authorizing establishment of a graduate school at N. C. C. N.

Murphy reminded the committee he had drawn the bill to set up the graduate unit at the request of Governor Hoey in 1939 after the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled in a suit filed by a Missouri Negro student that state universities must accept Negro students who apply for admission, if courses which they seek are not available in state Negro institutions.

The state appropriated no funds for the operation of the graduate school in the last biennium.

Also appearing in support of Dr. Shepherd's petition were deans M. T. Van Hecke and W. W. Pierson of the University of North Carolina, R. M. Gantt and Oscar G. Barker of Durham and C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, largest Negro insurance concern in the state.

The college president, advising the committee that he was mindful "we are in the defense program," declared:

"Colleges are just as much weapons of defense as are armies," Spaulding observed in this connection that of 296 persons executed in North Carolina in the last 20 years, 192 were Negroes. "I am wondering why," Spaulding said, indicating that in improved education lies improvement in social life.

Dr. Shepherd asked the committee to revert to the axiom and "invest in brains instead of in the soil" to gain highest dividends.

Alluding to the resolution of state authorities to reduce the differential between the pay of white and Negro school teachers, the college head asked that an allocation of $250,000 be made for that purpose, to be "almost" accomplished in four years. "I know the heart throbs of these Negro teachers and how hard they are working to preserve the harmony between the two races that has long characterized the state of North Carolina," he said.

Upon motion of Representative Bryant of Durham the committee voted to suspend its rule against subcommittees and appoint such a body of five members to inspect an 18-acre land site adjoining the campus of the college in Durham for possible purchase by the state. The additional land is "badly" needed, the committee advised.

Gantt told the committee the tract could be bought for "about $1,000 an acre." The college said it would buy the land from the increase in appropriations if its request was honored.

Incorporated in the Negro educator's request was a $7,000 yearly increase (above budget estimates) in law school teachers' salaries. The college will conduct a two-year law school in 1942, a three-year school in 1943.

Dean Van Hecke of the university law school said that a check of work being done by the five law students at N. C. C. N. compared favorably with that of students in Chapel Hill.

Further committee hearings had been scheduled today for the Confederate women's home, the state industrial farm colony for women, and the Eastern Carolina Training School.

However, only Director Sam Leonard of the training school appeared before the committee, presenting to the group a letter from the school saying the recommendations of the budget bureau for its appropriation during the next biennium was "accepted." Leonard's letter said "We are one of the very few" state agencies or institutions that actually asked for less this next biennium than in the past.

The appropriations unit will meet again Monday afternoon at three o'clock with scheduled hearings for four state Negro teachers colleges; A. and T. of Greensboro, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the Fayetteville State Teachers College.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPOINTS FIVE TO NYA POST

MAY 31 1941

RALEIGH, May 29— Five new workers were appointed to function as Area representatives of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration for North Carolina, according to a statement released by J. P. Bond, Administrative Assistant on Negro affairs. These appointments are to take effect by June 1.

The new appointees are as follows: Mrs. Lelia B. Yancy, a graduate of Barber-Scotia Junior College and Hampton Institute; Mrs. R. Edward Spurlock, a graduate of Howard University and the Bishop Tuttle School of Social Work in Raleigh; G. Cletus Birchette, a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, MA. degree Atlanta University; Miss Lydia M. Jetton, a graduate of Bennett College, M. S. degree from University of Wisconsin, now working on her Ph. D. degree at Columbia University; and Daniel A. Williams, a graduate of Shaw University.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

A Planned Program In Farm Shop Instruction

FEB 8 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C. — W. T. Johnson, farm shop teacher-trainer at A. and T. College here, is an ardent advocate of farm shop training in rural high schools for students who come from the farm. "Since the rural school serves primarily farm people, and we are living in a mechanized age, the school has a definite responsibility to guide them in meeting their daily farm problems," he says.

"Therefore, students should have an opportunity to receive training in repairing and construction, farm building, farm landscape, tool fitting and grinding, home conveniences and such jobs that will enable them to keep the farm equipment in repair, on an economical basis. The rural boys should have an opportunity to explore some of the different mechanical fields, so as to be able to cope with different changes."

A farm shop course is of particular value to the Negro farmer, Mr. Johnson believes, because "it is obvious the Negro needs to know how to select the best type of farm machinery and equipment, and needs to know how to keep it in repair; how to use electricity wisely and effectively, and how to keep his farm buildings in repair, as well as how to construct other necessary buildings.

"His home surroundings," Mr. Johnson feels," need improving for both hygienic and social reasons. With such training offered in our rural high schools, the youth would stop migration to the overcrowded cities, have a greater love for rural life, and keep up the heritage of our forefathers.

FEB 8 194

SELF-SATISFIED FEELING

"Students who have the opportunity to put into expression an idea thought through with the hands, will have a self-satisfied feeling of accomplishing something. Farm shop work is designed so as to give students with practical mechanical ability an opportunity to express their creative thinking in real projects or jobs."

Because most teachers have all-day, part-time, and evening school classes, the instruction varies with each group Mr. Johnson stated. In view of this he suggests that the farm shop program be flexible. "For instance," he says, "some jobs may be given during each year either because of their importance, or as a means of perfecting them.

"Further," he continued, "some jobs are too difficult for first-year students. In such a case, by all means, defer them until the boy has progressed enough to master them. Lack of ability is often found in the higher classes so that a variety of jobs must be oered in order to get satisfactory results from the average student. However, it is more important to master a few jobs than to do poorly a large number of jobs.

ADVANCED SKILLS

"The second, third and fourth years would be a continuation of the type of work started in the first year, only it should be advanced as the student develop skills."

"In conclusion, I would like to recommend that vocational agriculture, with a well-equipped farm shop be placed in every rural high school where the enrollment justifies, so that the rural youth will have the same opportunity as the urban youth to do the jobs that are profitable," Mr. Johnson says. "This may be done by a cooperative effort of all state and county educational leaders and the leading citizens of the respective communities.

"Again I would like to say that a well-organized vocational program in all rural high schools would enable the rural youth to compete with the urban youth, and improve the citizenship throughout the south."

18b-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Carolina College Leaders Would Protest Defense Discrimination

FEB 8 1941

RALEIGH, N. C. — Resolutions to support fully the program of the national defense but to protest vigorously in problems of discrimination marked the meeting of North Carolina Negro College Conference in its fifteenth annual session held Saturday, January 25, in the recently renovated Shaw University Library Building.

Discussing the improvement of the college program in terms of the needs of students the conference presented as speakers before forty representatives of the eleven member institutions S. Wycliffe Garlington, Livingstone College, Salisbury; A. C. Bowling, A. and T. College, Greensboro; Dr. Walter J. Hughes, State Board of Health, Raleigh; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, head of the department of education, University, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dean Alphonso Elder, North Carolina College, Durham.

FEB 8 1941

OFFICERS

New officers elected for the 1942 meeting to be held at the North Carolina College at Durham, were President F. L. Atkins, Winston-Salem, president; Dean E. B. McRae, Fayetteville Teachers College, Fayetteville; vice-president; Dean A. Elder, North Carolina College, Durham, secretary; Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw University, Raleigh, treasurer.

Colleges represented included A. and T. College, Greensboro; Bennett College, Greensboro; Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City; Livingstone College,

18b 1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NOTED WOMAN EDUCATOR SEEKING YOUNG PERSON AS HER SUCCESSOR

JAN 17 1941

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Wants Palmer Memorial Institute to Continue as "Charm School."

SEDALIA, N. C., Jan. 16 (By C. Hall for ANP)—One of the finest assets of Palmer Memorial institute is the well-prepared, cultured group of young people with whom Dr. Brown has surrounded herself in an attempt to carry out the program of a first-class finishing school, a fully accredited college preparatory institution, for our group. She has been singularly fortunate in having selected from outstanding colleged and outstanding families, persons who have caught a vision of what she hopes to accomplish in developing young people who will be scholarly efficient, culturally secure, and religiously sincere—the triangular goal of the school.

Parents need not be disturbed because of the periodical absences of Dr. Brown from the campus in her attempts to disseminate this culture more generally, because of the strong administrative committee who are in themselves representative of these ideals. A faculty which coincides and helps to carry out the program is represented in the following persons according to their terms of service to the institution: (1) Miss Norvelle H. Dismukes, A. B., Mus. B., Fisk University; head of department of music. (2) Mrs. Jeanette F. English, A. B., Livingstone college; librarian and director of Gregg cottage. (3) Mrs. Vesta Lawrence Jackson, B. S., Virginia State college; head of department of home economics. (4) Miss F. Elizabeth Burwell, B. S., Virginia State college; Head of the junior high department. (5) Mrs. Dorothy Riley, R. N., Hampton institute, Dixie hospital; nurse and director of Eliot hall. (6) Mrs. Althea Jones, graduate of school of social work; director of Stone hall. (7) Orrington C. Hall, Jr., B. S. Ed., Tuskegee institute, M. A. University of Minnesota; head of department of social science, director of publicity. (8) John F. Carter, B. S. Virginia State college; assistant in music department, instructor in junior high department. (9) Mrs. Ollie M. Burnside, graduate of Ashville High school; institute dietitian. (10) Miss Charlotte E. Hawkins, niece and protege of Dr. Brown, graduate of Palmer, attended Boston university and Talladega college; director of the charm school office from which cultural publications etc., are issued. (11) Miss Barbara Drummond, graduate of Boston clerical school, secretary to the president.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 29, 1941

Highsmith Subs For Smith Speaker

Due to the sudden illness of P. B. Young, noted Negro editor and publisher, Johnson C. Smith University officials today announced changes in their plans for the 74th Founders' Day celebration which will be held in the Jane M. Smith Memorial Church Monday, April 7.

Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh, director of the Division of Instructional Service of the State Board of Education, will replace Mr. Young as the principal speaker. Dr. Highsmith is listed in "Who's Who in America" as one of the nation's leading educators.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 7, 1941

Integration of Negro Considered At College

That the negro is becoming more completely integrated in the various divisions of agriculture and industry and that his further integration depends upon the efficiency of his training in spite of racial or economic barriers, was the consensus of opinion reached by approximately 500 participants in the separate agricultural and technical sciences conferences held at A. and T. college this morning. The conferences were a part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the local college.

J. C. McLaughlin, director of the division of agriculture, presided at the agricultural conferences and J. M. Marteena, director of the division of mechanic arts, presided at the technical sciences conference.

With the conference theme established at the "Negro Land Grant College in a Changing Social Order", the discussion tended to center around the educational needs for fuller participation of the negro in the various industrial and agricultural endeavors.

Trends Are Noted.

Discussion at the technical sciences conference centered more specifically around the trends of technical education and opportunities afforded in such fields as commercial art, building trades, and aviation.

In the absence of Dr. J. M. Hunter, director of graduate study at Virginia State college, his paper on "Trends in Technical Education" was read by Douglas Turner, fellow faculty member.

After considerable discussion, present trends in technical education with respect to negro schools were listed as being: (1) Decrease in the number of students taking technical courses; (2) greater emphasis on research; (3) new curricula offered in engineering and vocational courses; (4) greater emphasis being placed on graduate study; (5) four year technical courses are being reduced to three to aid more effectively in the national defense program; (6) more vocational high schools are being established; and (7) trade unions are exerting more influence on course offerings in trade schools, and in many cases control the enrolment in certain vocations.

Considerable opportunities for the well-trained exist in commercial art, the building trades and aviation, said Preston Haygood, Daniel Andrews, and Lloyd Burnside, respectively.

What is being done by governmental and private enterprise to better integrate the negro farmer in the American economy, was the principal theme of discussion at the agricultural conference. The accomplishments of the farm security administration, the United States office of agricultural education; the landscape gardening program of the Southern railway; and the extension service in that direction were praised by their respective representatives.

The principal address was given by W. C. Davenport, farm tenant specialist with the farm security administration, Raleigh. Davenport said the farm security administration offers the negro farmer an excellent opportunity for land ownership, operating capital and the maintenance of self-respect in times of agricultural crisis.

Other participants were R. K. Wright, vocational agricultural teacher, Catawba; J. W. Warren, of Greensboro, national president of New Farmers of America; William Cooper and James Eason, representatives of the Roanoke Farms, Tillery; Dewey Williamson and Bush Buffaloe, county and FSA agricultural officials of Caswell county, respectively; E. D. Harris and G. Black, Southern railway landscape gardeners; Agnes Coggins and Annie Bullock, home demonstration agents of Bertie and Wake counties, respectively; and C. G. Goodman, Gates county farmer.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Heninberg Keeps His Post at North Carolina College

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP)— Dr. Alphonso Heninberg, named to the presidency of Delaware State College by a board of trustees whose action was later recinded by a new board, will retain his position at North Carolina State college as assistant to the president.

Dr. Richard S. Grossley was ousted by the Delaware board after 18 years as head of the state college, but he was reinstated by a newly selected board of trusetees, and Heninberg would have been out of a position had he not asked for a leave of absence instead of retiring from the Durham college.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AIMS TO TEACH WOMEN ART OF RAISING FAMILY

MAY 10 1941

Its Theory Is That Most Benefit Comes From Educating 'Mothers'

MAY 10 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"When you educate a man you educate an individual, but when you educate a woman you educate a family."

This adage well expresses the aim and spirit of Bennett college here in Greensboro. Operated for the past 15 years exclusively for women, its entire curriculum is geared to provide its students the type of education that will make them intelligent, alert, and progressive—training that will go a long way toward helping them to establish worthwhile homes and happy family and community life.

In its 15 years of existence as a womans college, under the leadership of President David D. Jones, Bennett has made unusual progress. Its work has attracted nation-wide attention. Although its major support comes from the Methodist church, Bennett has received large gifts for permanent improvement and maintenance from both northern and southern philanthropists, as well as from the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Julius Rosenwald fund. Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City has contributed $1,300,000.

Beginning with ten students and a few inadequate buildings, Bennett has grown until today its student body numbers 360, drawn from 27 states and the District of Columbia.

It has acquired an endowment of nearly half a million dollars, and during the past few years it has spent an equal sum on its building program.

Its recently constructed Carrie Barge Residence hall was the nineteenth modernly built and equipped structure on the Bennett College campus. Another building, a new chapel, is nearing completion.

But more significant than its physical growth, has been the steady, consistent strides that have been made by Bennett in its forward-looking educational program. At Bennett, individualized education is stressed.

The attainments, capacities, and ambitions of each prespective student are studied before she is admitted to the college. A definite program and course of study are mapped out for the individual student when she matriculates.

Faculty advisors observe and take a personal interest in her development throughout the four-year-period of study and keep a record for her future guidance.

MAY 10 1941

The curriculum and guidance program are so organized as to surround each student with wholesome and inspiring influences. Formally the curriculum includes four major divisions, biological physical sciences, social sciences, home economics, and the numanities.

Students may train for teaching careers in either of these divisions of study, or for teaching in primary and grammar grade work. Courses in secretarial science train students for business careers, and in the division of home economics students are equipped for many interesting careers in home making and related fields.

Major emphasis is placed on home economics, the curriculum of the division being planned to meet the needs of women in modern society. The philosophy that underlies all of the work is based on a broad concept of home and family life.

It reaches out to touch the many problems relating to mental and physical health, which include an understanding of, and appreciation for, the arts and sciences that furnish a cultural background for homemaking. This is done through a carefully planned home economics curriculum, and the following media:

MAY 10 1941

A course, "The Art of Living," required of all students, which attempts to develop students with integrated personalities, capable of meeting and solving in an adequate way various complex problems of student as an individual, as a member of a family group, and as a member of society.

The Home-Making institute, held annually for the past fourteen years brings before the students and the community various pertinent phases of home life.

The Nursery school, established in 1938 by means of a grant from the General Education Board of New York City, serves as an observation laboratory for parents, while students get scientific and practical training in the care of the preschool child.

MAY 10 1941

The Summer Institute of Parent Education and Child Development, which this year will be held from June 9-27, serves a real need in the community. The parents, teachers, and other workers with young and adolescent children will use the Nursery school as a laboratory.

The Greensboro Parents' Council, begun last year under the guidance of Dr. Alberta B. Turner, professor of psychology, has created greater interest in the community in the problems of children and parents.

Bennett has "A" rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and from the State Department of Public instruction, Raleigh. It holds membership in the Association of American Colleges and the American Council on Education, both of national scope, with headquarters in New York City. Bennett's graduates are accepted by the leading graduate schools in the country, and those who prepare to teach receive "A" certificates.

Informally, Bennett offers a free and happy student life. There are the usual religious, social, and study clubs, but there are also a number of groups devoted to community, recreational and civic work.

The latitude of the college extra-curricula program enables every student to find some one thing that she can do well and enjoy. Students interested in social welfare recently made a study of Negro life in Greensboro and turned over a summary of their findings to the social service agencies of the city. The Little Theatre Guild has won special recognition at the annual Dramatic Festival of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The college choir, directed by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, renowned composer and conductor, makes frequent appearances in churches of all creeds and denominations and has successfully toured the eastern and midwestern sections of the country, singing at many of the leading colleges and universities.

Bennett has won for itself a definite and important place in the field of Negro education. Its graduates are successful home-makers, teachers, social workers, librarians, and business and professioanl women. Staffed by a faculty carefully selected and thoroughly devoted to the educational development of young people, it is generally acknowledged to be a living, growing and a thoroughly progressive institution.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 4, 1941

Johnson C. Smith University Continues Forward Movement

School For Negroes Expanding Facilities to Take Care of Increasing Enrollment of Women Students.

Johnson C. Smith university, now in its 74th year, is one of the oldest educational institutions in the south for negroes. It was founded as a Presbyterian institution in 1867.

At times the progress was slow, but for more than a quarter of a century, under the leadership of Dr. Henry Lawrence McCrorey, Sr., a man of sublime faith and prophetic vision, the institution has moved forward with vigorous strides. The university has been practically rebuilt and has taken its place among the leading institutions for the racial group in the country.

It has class A rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is a member of the Association of American Colleges and the American Council on Education. Its president is past president of the Presbyterian College union, an organization composed of 53 Presbyterian colleges. The theological seminary is fully standardized and is a member of the American Association of Theological Schools.

John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida and ex-commissioner of the United States Bureau of Education, made the following statement: "Several years ago I had the opportunity of making the commencement address at Johnson C. Smith university. At that time I looked over the plant and gained a rather definite insight into the program of the work that is being carried on. I was really amazed to discover the great progress which has been made at the institution, materially and educationally, under the leadership of President McCrorey."

During the 74 years of its existence, the graduates of Johnson C. Smith university have served the church and state in practically every area of life opened to the racial group. Each year the institution touches more than 700 students coming from an average of 20 states and several foreign countries.

During the first 64 years of its life, Johnson C. Smith university was open to males only. Since 1932, however, it has been co-educational. In order to accommodate the increasing enrollment of women students, the institution has recently erected a dormitory for women. This building—the James B. Duke Memorial hall—was dedicated on Founders' day, 1940.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 7, 1941

COMPLIANCE—While the 1939 North Carolina General Assembly was in session, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the famous "Missouri case" decision in which it held that any State university must admit Negroes to its law school or other graduate departments unless equal advantages are offered to Negroes in separate institutions.

The decision was regarded as one which would be most expensive to North Carolina and other Southern states. But, the 1939 General Assembly proceeded to act, after a plan satisfactory to leaders of the Negro race had been worked out. For the first two years, the law school at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham was manned by professors from the University of North Carolina and Duke University doing extra work. When the school opens in September, however, it will be manned by three Negro professors, plus a Negro librarian. The cost to the State is calculated by the Budget Bureau as $16,700 a year.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

NORTH CAROLINA

MAR 15 1941

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Greensboro, N. C., News
May 4, 1941

N. C. College For Negroes Well Located For Study

Emphasis of Institution On Development of Rugged Character Parallels Insistence Upon Scholarly Attainment. Faculty Well Trained.

Nearly every county in North Carolina contributes students to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, which from its first year established a reputation for serious concentrated study. Emphasis on the development of rugged character has always paralleled the insistence upon scholarly attainment.

The very location of this institution is an inspiration to those who look to it for leadership. In the vicinity of Durham are the two great centers of learning, the University of North Carolina and Duke university. Their presence has brought a spirit of tolerance and appreciation. The libraries of both of these institutions are open to the serious negro student and their combined collection of items relating to the negro is easily the best in the south.

The faculty of the North Carolina College for Negroes is selected on the basis of training and for general acquaintance with educational problems of the day. Nine members of the undergraduate faculty hold Ph.D. degrees.

This college offers to the student the convenience of modern fireproof buildings with dormitories for both men and women tastefully furnished and conveniently located. A new library, center of training for state teacher-librarian service, makes available books and periodicals in a wide variety and provides a pleasant place for study. The B. N. Duke auditorium pronounced nearly perfect in acoustics furnishes a beautiful setting for assemblies and lyceum activities. A new science building houses laboratories and classrooms for work in biology, physics, chemistry and home economics.

A spacious gymnasium equipped with a 70-foot indoor swimming pool serves as a center for work in physical education and health.

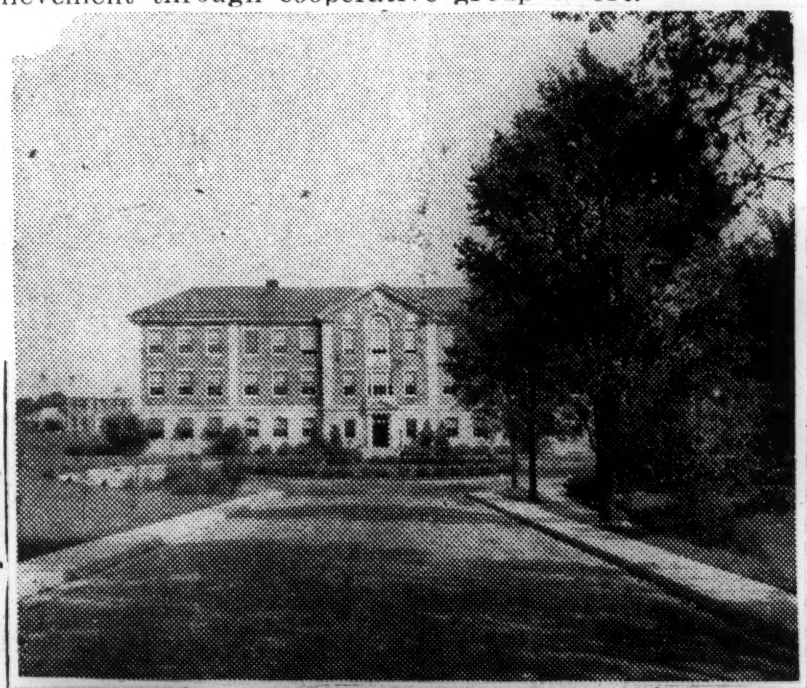
The college, although non-sectarian, emphasizes religion as fulfilling a mission to humanity. It endeavors to provide a wholesome religious atmosphere for its students free from all sectarian bias. At various times throughout the year, ministers of national reputation are invited to deliver inspirational messages to student body, faculty and general public.

MAR 15 1941

INSTITUTE TO GLORIFY FAMILY LIFE—The 15th annual Home-Making Institute at Bennett College, scheduled to be held at the Greensboro school, March 17 to 23, will place special emphasis on family life.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, left inset, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, will open the Institute on Monday night, March 17, with an address on "Religion in Family Life Today." Center, the Clyde Harris family, of Greensboro, at the evening story hour. It is the sanctity of such family groups that Bennett seeks to preserve and develop. At the piano is Mae Norris, 11; standing, Joyce, 3; on the floor are John Clifton, 7, and the twins, Dorothy and Gwendolyn, 5, attendants at the Bennett College Nursery School, and in Mrs. Harris' arms is the baby, Elizabeth. Dr. Paul Popenoe, right inset, director, American Institute of Family Relations, Los Angeles, California, who will speak at the Principal's Conference on Saturday and close the Institute on Sunday, March 23, with an address on "Democracy in the Family."

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, bottom photo, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., will make the presentation plaque to the Honor Family on Friday night, March 21, climaxing the week's activities in the study of family relationships. The family to receive the award is to be selected by impartial judges on the basis of achievement through cooperative group effort.



Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Full-Time Law Classes At N. C. State

JUL 5 1941

DURHAM, N. C., (ANP)—Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina college for Negroes, announced Thursday that the law school will open for its second year on September 18 with a full-time faculty of three law professors and a full-time law librarian.

The resident faculty will constitute James Y. Carter, Winston-Salem; Charles W. Quick, Cleveland and Albert L. Turner of Tuskegee. Daniel E. Moore of Charlotte will serve as law librarian.

Four visiting professors of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will assist the full-time faculty. They are Henry P. Brandis, Jr., John J. Dalzell, Fred B. McCall and M. T. Van Hecke. Miss Lucille Elliot, law librarian at Chapel Hill, will act as consulting librarian, and M. T. Van Hecke will serve as dean.

JUL 5 1941

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
January 25, 1941

Speaks Out In Behalf Of Negro Law School

Raleigh, Jan. 25.—Appearing before the joint appropriations committee in support of a plea for more liberal allotment to the North Carolina College for Negroes, particularly in the graduate school, Dean VanHeck of the University law school, said that he did not believe the legislature or the state intended that school to be just a gesture and a buffer to keep Negroes out of Chapel Hill, but that it would be a fraud on the Negro race to provide for them a school which was not recognized by the bar examining board.

Dean Van Heck and other speakers called attention to the Supreme court decisions requiring comparable facilities for the colored students, o rlese admission into the regular university.

Washington, N. C., Progress
January 30, 1941

Negro Law School Brought Up Again

Raleigh, Jan. 30. — Appearing before the joint appropriations committee in support of a plea for more liberal allotment to the North Carolina College for Negroes, particularly in the graduate school, Dean Van Hecke of the University Law School, said that he did not believe the legislature or the state intended that school to be just a gesture and a buffer to keep Negroes out of Chapel Hill, but that it would be a fraud on the Negro race to provide for them a school which was not recognized by the bar examing board. Dean Van Hecke and other speakers called attention to the supreme court decisions requiring comparable facilities for the colored students, or else admission into the regular university.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 16, 1941

LAND IS PURCHASED BY NEGRO COLLEGE

Deed For Approximately Three Acres, Bought For $4,500, Is Recorded

The purchase of three tracts on Alston Avenue sought by the North Carolina College for Negroes for the expansion of its campus was disclosed yesterday with the filing in the office of Register of Deeds W. B. Markham of a deed by which Vannie Cash transferred approximately three acres to the State of North Carolina for $4,500.

Also recorded yesterday was an option giving the State the privilege of buying a tract owned by C. T. Holland for $6,725, valid for 10 days from Feb. 24. A previous option on the same property set a price of $6,950, it was reported.

The third piece of property wanted by the college is owned by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. All three tracts total about 11 acres.

Dr. J. E. Shepard, president of the college, has stated that the total of the amounts first asked by the owners for the three sites came to about $16,500, and that he considered this too high.

In asking the General Assembly recently for authorization to buy this property, Dr. Shepard asserted that normal expansion of the college would be blocked forever if the land could not be secured soon. Many prominent Durham citizens of both races backed his appeal, and shortly after the Council of State gave permission for the school to go ahead with the purchase.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
February 8, 1941

SCHOOL MAY SEEK PRICE ADJUSTMENT ON PART OF LAND

President J. E. Shepard Says Property May Be Used For New Buildings

The enlargement of the campus of the North Carolina College for Negroes through the purchase of 11 acres of land adjoining the property was authorized yesterday by the Council of State in Raleigh, Dr. J. E. Shepard, president, announced last night.

Dr. Shepard said options on the 11 acres call for payments totaling $16,500 but N. C. C. N. officials consider some of the prices asked "a bit too steep" and will seek adjustments before definitely deciding to purchase the land.

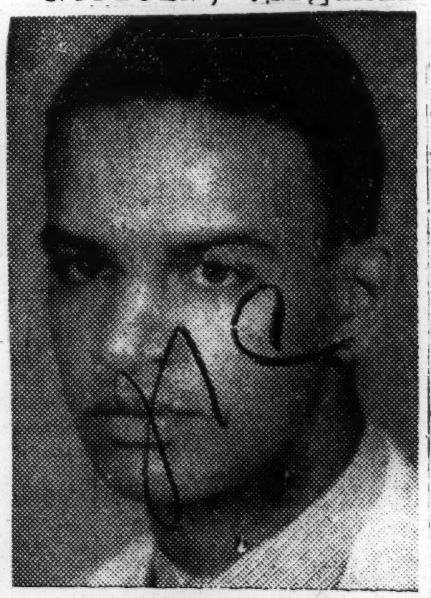
The 11 acres which the college plans to buy consists of three tracts. One is owned by C. T. Holland, a second by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and the third by Vinie Cash of Rougemont.

An option on the Holland property was recorded yesterday in the office of the register of deeds. Holland agreed to sell the property for $6,950 if the option is exercised within 60 days. The Cash option sets a price of $4,500 on that part of the property. All three tracts are located on the Alston Avenue Road.

Action of the Council of State in approving the purchase of the land followed adoption Thursday by the joint finance committee of the Legislature of a subcommittee's report favoring enlargement of the local campus.

Dr. Shepard said the additional land is desired for "general expansion" and may be used for new buildings and for other purposes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia



Charles G. Green
Writes pageant

Pageant To Show History Of College

MAR 1 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Significant events in the 50 year history of A. and T. College will be dramatized in a pageant to be held in the Richard B. Harrison Auditorium on the campus here Thursday night, March 6, as one of the outstanding features of the college's 50th anniversay celebration which is called the Semi-Centenial Observance.

Director and writer of the continuity is Charles G. Green, director of dramatic arts at the college. Appropriate music will be rendered by the acapella choir and the band under the direction of Warner Lawson and Bernard Lee Mason, respectively.

A review of the year by year progress of the institution will be included in the pageant. The opening scene will deal with the laying of the cornerstone of the first building on the campus. On this occasion, J. O. Crosby, first president of the college is the principal speaker.

Other events, to be depicted in the pageant, brings the history of the school right down to the present time.

The college officials recently announced a series of interesting programs scheduled to follow the semi- centennial celebration at the college.

MAR 1 1941

The announcement covered programs in the lyceum series for the remainder of the school year, conventions and conferences to be held here, the 43rd annual commencement, and the 44th annual session of the summer school. All the events are scheduled for Richard B. Harrison auditorium.

Five excellently balanced programs are included in the lyceum series. College choirs will be represented by the famed Howard University Glee Club and the Virginia Union university choir. Professional choral groups to appear include the Deep River Boys, noted radio and concert stage quartet, and the Wings Over Jordan choir, nationally known interpreters of spirituals. More modern music will be represented by Jimmie Lunceford and his orchestra, which is scheduled for a special concert.

The Deep River Boys' concert is scheduled for March 10, one night after concluding exercises in the Semi-Centennial celebration. The "Wings Over Jordan" choir appears March 20 and the Harvard University glee club, April 2. Only one other concert is being given by the Harvard group in this section and that is at Duke university.

MAR 1 1941

The concert by Jimmie Lunceford and his band is set for April 16 and the Va. Union a capella choir concert is May 1.

Roanoke, Va., World News
May 11, 1941

COLORED BAND PLAYS ON MAY 22

A And T Collegians Will Appear At Auditorium

The A. and T. college band of Greensboro, N. C., one of the largest and finest such organizations representing any Negro college in the nation, will present a concert at the Roanoke auditorium Thursday evening, May 22, at 8:15 p. m. under the auspices of the Sigma Tau chapter, Phalanx fraternity, of the William A. Hunton branch Y. M. C. A.

The band concert will be followed immediately by a dance, beginning at 10 o'clock, with music furnished by the affiliated group, the A. and T. Collegians, dance orchestra.

Junior Band Maintained

Both organizations are composed of well-trained and experienced musicians, whose high school instrumental training is supplemented with instruction in the college music department. The 60-piece band has given concerts in a number of North Carolina and Virginia cities during the past seven years. A junior band is maintained at A. and T. to supply new members replacing those who graduate from the band.

The orchestra is said to be one of most popular Negro dance bands in North Carolina, and fills many dance engagements. It has appeared this year at a number of club and fraternity dances, and played for the first Soldiers' Ball and College Jamboree at Fayetteville March 8. It includes three trumpets, five saxophones, two trombones, a guitar, a bass, a piano, a drum, and a vocalist.

A section of the auditorium will be reserved for white patrons.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Five Carolina Colleges Get Increased Appropriations

MAR 15 1941

Staff Correspondence

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N. C. College received an increase of $30,000 for graduate instruction. The full appropriation committee had denied the school an increase but a subcommittee recommended the above sum. President J. E. Shepard had asked an increase of $56,500 per year.

A. and T. College received an increase of $22,810 for the two years. President F. D Bluford has asked an increase of $97,460 for the biennium and the full committee had recommended $47,010.

MAR 15 1941

Winston-Salem Teachers College received a boost of $10,000 for the two years, exactly half the sum asked by President F. L. Atkins.

$1,500 was the increase allotted to the Elizabeth City Teachers College.

Fayetteville Teachers College received $5,525 dollars over the amount received the past two years. $37,510 had been sought by President J. W. Seabrook.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Graduate Work In Religion Now At Shaw

MAR 15 1941

Dr. R. H. Bowling To Conduct Annual Institute

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—Extending the scope of its extension service Shaw University, began last week the first in a series of courses in religion, offered to ministers, and other students of religious education.

The course, according to Dean John L. Tilley of the school of religion and acting dean of the college, will be on the graduate level and will give college credit.

The course is made possible by the joint sponsorship of Shaw University, the Duke University School of Religion, and the N. C. Division of Negro Education, headed by Dr. N. C. Newbold.

Dr. Kenneth Clark, Duke University School of Religion, is conducting the course which meets each Tuesday afternoon on the Shaw campus.

During the first semester another extension class in religion was conducted on the campus and attended by both students and ministers.

MAR 15 1941

These new courses enlarge the field of service in religion already covered by the university. There is the School of Religion for persons seeking the B.D. degree and courses which make possible a regular college course with a major in religion.

District ministers institutes are held throughout the state each year and last for three weeks with credit going toward a certificate. An institute for ministers and women workers is held on the campus each June.

Already plans are being completed for the institute this year, to be held the third week in June. Dr. C. H. Hubert, former acting president of Morehouse College, and Dr. R. H. Bowling, pastor, First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., are scheduled to conduct courses during the week.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE A. AND T. COLLEGE OF GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAR 15 1941

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Agricultural and Technical college of Greensboro, N. C., the Chicago Defender wishes to congratulate President F. D. Bluford for the remarkable progress made by the institution during his administration.

Despite pressure from many influential quarters, Dr. Bluford has insisted on preserving the original plan of the college as was laid out by its first president, Dr. Dudley. In this he has shown unusual foresight. Today with the advent of a national defense program, the need is for skilled, technical men who can be inducted without too long an apprenticeship in the industrial plants which are filling government contracts.

MAR 15 1941

If Negro applicants for jobs in the various industries were trained and experienced men, the obstacle of discrimination would not be so difficult to overcome. When owners of those plants can conveniently hide their prejudice behind the fact that most Negro applicants lack technical skill and training, the task of combating discriminatory policy becomes indeed a difficult one.

It took a national emergency to make us realize that we have been articulating academic training too much, and placing too little emphasis on mechanical and technical education. We have too few technically trained men, and too few schools and colleges where the masses might acquire the training and experience necessary to meet the demands of a national crisis.

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MAR 15 1941

This is a splendid record for an institution founded only 50 years ago, and with meager resources to carry out its program. Dr. Bluford, somehow, has been able to strengthen the curriculum of his college, and has brought to its staff competent scholars. It must be gratifying to him to know that he has not labored in vain.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

A Lawyer Speaks for Farmers

A West Virginia lawyer by the name of Miller was chosen to represent the alumni of the A. and T. College (Agricultural and Technical) of Greensboro, N.C., in its fiftieth anniversary program over the "Wings Over Jordan" coast-to-coast broadcast Sunday.

Imagine that! A professional man—a lawyer—speaking for a school that purports to turn out farmers and technicians.

MAR 15 1941

Next thing you know law schools will send out bricklayers and carpenters to represent them as anniversary speakers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Raise Pay Of Faculty At A. and T.

MAY 31 1941

Trustees Adopt New Wage Scale For Teachers

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A new salary scale for the teaching staff of A. and T. college, providing for an increase in some classifications, together with requirements for the several classifications, was adopted last week by the trustees in regular quarterly session following recommendations made in President F. D. Bluford's annual report.

The professor, who must have a Ph. D. or ed. D. degree or equivalent and not less than 10 years of successful teaching experience, will receive under the revised schedule $3,000 or up per year, which represents an increase of about $500 a year.

The associate professor who must have the same degree as the professor and at least seven years teaching experience, will be paid from $2,100 to $3,000 per year, also representing an increase of around $500 a year.

The assistant professor, who must have a master's degree and not less than three years of teaching experience will receive from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, representing an increase of about $300 a year. No substantial changes were recommended in the allowances for instructors and assistant instructors to be paid not in excess of $1,500 and $1,200 a year respectively.

In line with this schedule the trustees authorized the personnel committee to make such adjustments in the pay of all workers in line with funds available.

EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN

Dr. Bluford announced the donation of eight $100 scholarships for freshmen by Sears, Roebuck and Company which will be available next year.

Attention was called to the success of the aviation school from which 10 aviators will finish their primary work at this session making a total of about 50 students who have completed the course.

DR. CHAPMAN RESIGNS

Announcement was made of the resignation of Dr. O. J. Chapman, head of the department of education, to accept another position. He will be replaced by H. Hankins of Lexington; Emmett Bellamy of Wilmington; S. Collier of Winston-Salem; J. Coward of Ayden; and Dr. W. McAnally of High Point.

R. Arnette, a member of the A. and T. faculty.

Charles A. Hines, Julian Price, F. and Ceasar Cone, all of Greensboro; M. C. S. Noble, chairman of the trustees board, presided. L. S. Others in attendance were O. F. Crowson of Burlington; G. J.

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Baltimore, Maryland

A Lawyer Speaks for Farmers

A West Virginia lawyer by the name of Miller was chosen to represent the alumni of the A. and T. College (Agricultural and Technical) of Greensboro, N.C., in its fiftieth anniversary program over the "Wings Over Jordan" coast-to-coast broadcast Sunday.

Imagine that! A professional man—a lawyer—speaking for a school that purports to turn out farmers and technicians.

MAR 15 1941

Next thing you know law schools will send out bricklayers and carpenters to represent them as anniversary speakers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Raise Pay Of Faculty At A. and T.

MAY 31 1941

Trustees Adopt New Wage Scale For Teachers

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A new salary scale for the teaching staff of A. and T. college, providing for an increase in some classifications, together with requirements for the several classifications, was adopted last week by the trustees in regular quarterly session following recommendations made in President F. D. Bluford's annual report.

The professor, who must have a Ph. D. or ed. D. degree or equivalent and not less than 10 years of successful teaching experience, will receive under the revised schedule $3,000 or up per year, which represents an increase of about $500 a year.

The associate professor who must have the same degree as the professor and at least seven years teaching experience, will be paid from $2,100 to $3,000 per year, also representing an increase of around $500 a year.

The assistant professor, who must have a master's degree and not less than three years of teaching experience will receive from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, representing an increase of about $300 a year. No substantial changes were recommended in the allowances for instructors and assistant instructors to be paid not in excess of $1,500 and $1,200 a year respectively.

In line with this schedule the trustees authorized the personnel committee to make such adjustments in the pay of all workers in line with funds available.

EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS GIVEN

Dr. Bluford announced the donation of eight $100 scholarships for freshmen by Sears, Roebuck and Company which will be available next year.

Attention was called to the success of the aviation school from which 10 aviators will finish their primary work at this session making a total of about 50 students who have completed the course.

DR. CHAPMAN RESIGNS

Announcement was made of the resignation of Dr. O. J. Chapman, head of the department of education, to accept another position. He will be replaced by H. R. Arnette, a member of the A. and T. faculty.

Dr. M. C. S. Noble, chairman of the trustees board, presided. Others in attendance were O. F. Crowson of Burlington; G. J. McAnally of High Point; L. S. Covington, of Rockingham; H. Coward of Ayden; and Dr. W. Charles A. Hines, Julian Price, F. Hankins of Lexington; Emand Ceasar Cone, all of Greensboro; Clyde A. Erwin of Raleigh; P. Collier of Winston-Salem; J. mett Bellamy of Wilmington; S.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

N. C. STATE COLLEGE PLANS LAW STAFF

DURHAM, NN C., July 10—(ANP)—Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, announced last Thursday that the law school will open for its [illegible] year on Sept. 1[illegible] with a full-time faculty of three law professors and a full-time law librarian.

The resident faculty will constitute James Y. Carter, Winston-Salem; Charles W Quick, Cleveland, and Albert L. Turner of Tuskegee. Daniel E. Moore of Charlotte will serve as law librarian.

Carter is a graduate of Bates college and of the Boston university law school. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar last summer and has been teaching history and commercial law in Durham during the past year.

Atty. Quick is a Talladega graduate and a product of Harvard law school. He has practiced law in Cleveland since 1938 and has been very active in the NAACP crusade of that city.

Turner, a graduate of Adelbert college and Western Reserve university law school, has practiced law in Cleveland, had three years of graduate work in political science at the University of Michigan, and has long been a member of the Tuskegee faculty where he is now registrar.

Moore is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith university, and has had four years of library experience and three summers of training in the library school of Columbia university.

Four assisting professors of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will assist the full-time faculty. They are Henry P. Brandis, Jr., John P. Dalzell, Fred B. McCall, and M. T. Van Hecke. Miss Lucille Elliot, law librarian at Chapel Hill, will act as consulting librarian, and Mr. M. T. Van Hecke will serve as dean.

The school's program approved the N. C. Board of Law Examiners, provides for a two-year course of studying during the year 1941-42. The third year work will be added in 1942-43, and the first degrees will be awarded in June of that year.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 31, 1941

Four Loan Men Are Named Directors Of Negro College Here

Appointments Made By Broughton For State Institutions

Directors appointed yesterday by Governor J. M. Broughton for the North Carolina College for Negroes included four Durham men. They are: Dr. R. L. Flowers, R. M. Gantt, C. C. Spaulding and Oscar Barker. Other members of the board include the following: W. Frank Taylor, Goldsboro; Roy Rowe, Burgaw; J. D. Pritchett, Lenoir, Dr. Edgar W. Knight of Chapel Hill, J. W. Noell of Roxboro, Ralph W. Gardner of Shelby, F. E. Wallace of Kinston, Capus Waynick of High Point.

The Governor also announced the appointment of board of directors for two other State institutions. Dr. W. R. Stanford of Durham was named on the board of the State Hospital for the Insane.

The appointments follow: Caswell Training School at Kinston—Leonard Oettinger of Kinston, the Rev. E. David Dodd of Norlina, S. H. Hicks of Snow Hill, Dr. W. C. Sutton of Richlands, Hugh G. Horton of Williamston, Dr. David J. Rose of Goldsboro, Sam Clark of Tarbor, Ben F. Pollock of Trenton and Mrs. R. L. McMillan of Raleigh.

State Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh—W. G. Clark of Tarboro, Mrs. Rivers D. Johnson of Warsaw, Dr. W. R. Stanford of Durham, J. Dwight Barbour of Clayton, V. M. Dorsett of Siler City, N. Edward Medgerton of Raleigh, Dr. J. B. Cranmer of Wilmington, Dr. John J. Bender of Red Springs, and C. Wayland Spruill of Windsor.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
August 8, 1941

Local Negro College Planning For Biggest Term In History

School Of Public Health Established By N. C. C. N.—Other Expansions Are Revealed

North Carolina College for Negroes faces the most expansive program this year in its history, according to Dr. James E. Shepard yesterday.

Following the most successful Summer School in the history of the college which included the School of Public Health, will be the establishment of a School of Public Health in the local institution.

The School of Public Health conducted here this Summe was sponsored by the State Department of Health and the General Education Board. Forty students from 20 counties came for instruction in public health work and the practical application of the teachings of this department.

The General Education Board of New York manifested such an interest in the experiment at the local college that it granted 15 scholarships to health workers in other Southern States who were sent here to observe the practical operations of the school. These scholarships were granted at a cost of $200 each.

Another feature of expansion to be inaugurated at the North Carolina College for Negroes at the opening session next month will be the School of Library Science. Students will be trained for librarians in colleges and high schools in this newly formed department.

President Shepard yesterday announced that the faculty of the School of Law has been increased by the addition of three well-known Negro lawyers, who will assume their duties at the opening session this Fall.

For the first time the college will have a resident physician for young women. Also, Dr. Carl Hill, who recently received his Ph. D. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania, has been added as assistant professor of chemistry at the local college.

Dr. Forest O. Wiggins, formerly associate professor of French at Howard University, has been made professor of French here.

Professor C. L. Holmes of the Department of French has been made head of the Department of Spanish and associate professor of French.

Professor Samuel Hill, head of the Department of Music at Alabama State Agriculture College, has been elected to direct the college chorus for the coming year.

Through the gifts of the General Education Board and private donations the Department of Home Economics and Science has received $3,300 far various equipment to be used this year.

Shepard stated that there is a real need for equipment in the School of Library Science. Local friends of the institution are expected to come to the rescue of this emergency, he said.

Another much needed instrument for the institution is that of a program clock. Owing to the great distances between the various dormitories and college buildings the clock is a necessity for keeping the students informed as to the schedules, President Shepard stated.

Included in the requisitions for the 1941-42 session of the school are tennis courts and a pipe organ for the college chapel. Dr. Shepard is of the opinion that these needs are essential for the forward uplift of those attending the college. His faith in his friends leads him to believe that these necessities will be supplied by those who know and appreciate the work being done for young ambitious Negroes in the local institution.

Approximately $40,000 is being spent in the construction of additional dining room space and painting various buildings on the campus this Summer. Formerly the students had to eat in three shifts because of the lack of room in the original dining hall.

Another need announced for the college by Shepard is a supply of standard books for the present college library. Many North Carolina lawyers have contributed standard law books for the law library. H. G. Connor of Wilson gave much of the library of his father, the late Judge Henry Connor of the Federal Court, to the college. Dr. Shepard stated that approximately $40,000 worth of law books have been contributed to the department. A. L. Brooks, prominent attorney of Greensboro recently donated a number of volumnes to the law library, Dr. Shepard stated.

Outstanding features of entertainment have been provided for the college year. Among the outstanding personalities to appear this year will be Paul Robeson of New York. He is said to be the outstanding Negro baritone in America. His appearance at the college Oct. 6 will be the first time he has filled an engagement in the South. Robeson is also an actor of note. He appeared on Broadway in "Emperor Jones" with success recently. At the opening of a new park in Newark recently Robeson sang to an audience of 25,000 people, Dr. Shepard stated. Tickets are already being sold for his appearance here in October.

Other features of entertainment include the Guardsman Male Quartet, General Platoff Don Cossack Chorus, Continental Ensemble and Dorothy Maynor.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. SHEPARD EXPECTS ADDED ENROLLMENT; INCREASES FACULTY

By ERIC HERCULES

DURHAM, N. C., July 31—Although in its incipiency, the School of Law of the North Carolina College for Negroes has made such significant progress, that today, officials of the institution are looking forward to the indicated increase in the enrollment for the coming term.

When President Shepard of State conceived the idea of a law school for members of the race in North Carolina he especially bore in mind the fact that there are numerous ambitious youths interested in the acquisition of legal training, but in many instances, without funds to leave home in order to receive the necessary training. A firm believer in the high ideals of young people who are educationally promising, this veteran educator who literally came up "the hard way" organized the school of law with the co-operation of persons in all walks of life.

With a faculty whose membership consisted of active professors from Duke university and the University of North Carolina, Dr. Shepard, from the beginning of this new department at once placed at the disposal of the law student, most outstanding instructors in the legal field.

For second year course the aggressive President Shepard has added to the law faculty, two outstanding race lawyers, Albert L. Turner and Charles W. Quick, fully approved by the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners, the law school has an excellent library with countless volumes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

J. C. Smith Admitting Freshman Girls, 1941

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—For the first time, freshman girls were admitted to Johnson C. Smith University when the 74th scholastic year of the institution began here Monday. Smith now has a full co-educational program. Women students were admitted to the senior college division in 1932.

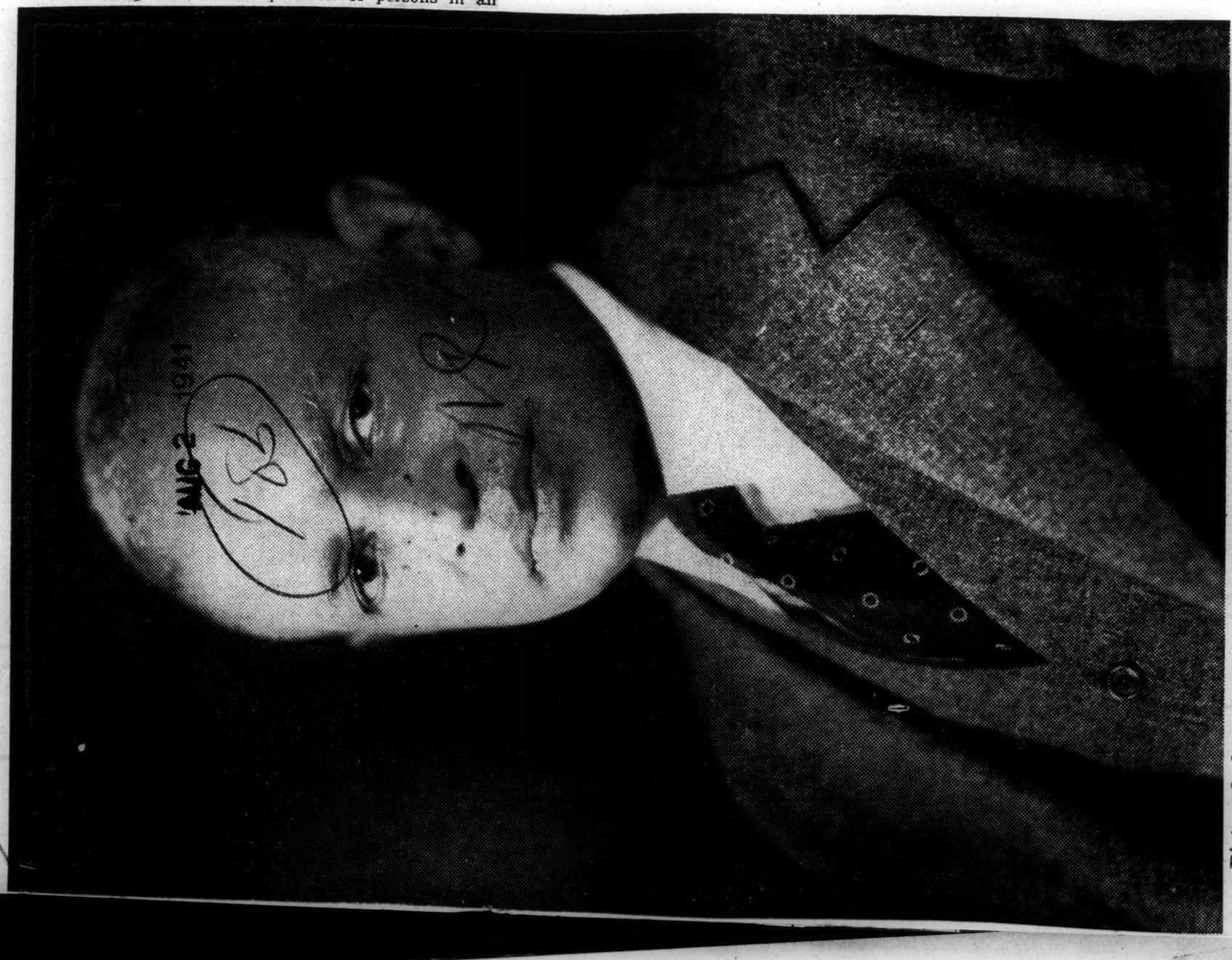
The formal opening of the university will get underway September 25 with exercises in the Jane M. Smith Memorial Church at 10 o'clock.

President Henry L. McCrorey, entering his 34th year as head of the Smith administrative body, will deliver the main address. The pastor of the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, will represent the alumni.

With the 75th Founder's Day to be observed April 7, 1942, the university will celebrate the current school year as Diamond Jubilee Year and all energies will be bent toward the completion, by April 7, of the $250,000 Diamond Jubilee Campaign which was introduced last Founder's Day by Dr. John M. Gaston of Pittsburgh, Pa., general secretary-treasurer of Johnson C. Smith University, Inc. The purpose of the campaign is to increase the university's endowment.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONCE A FOUNDER — NOW A PRESIDENT



Pictured above is the widely-known Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham. From an humble beginning, this distinguished educator who, in 1910, founded the National Religious Training School and Chatauqua, has seen his dream come true as evidenced by the remarkable growth of a training school which later became a State institution, and is today, the mecca for the training of young men and women in both fields of endeavor as Business Administration, Liberal Arts and Science, Music, Library Science, Law and Teacher-Training. Dr. Shepard's humanitarian efforts have made it possible for many ambitious and worthy young people to study in an environment that is highly cultural. With an immense campus housing many new and all modernly-equipped buildings, a student of the North Carolina College for Negroes surrounds himself in an atmosphere that is unsurpassed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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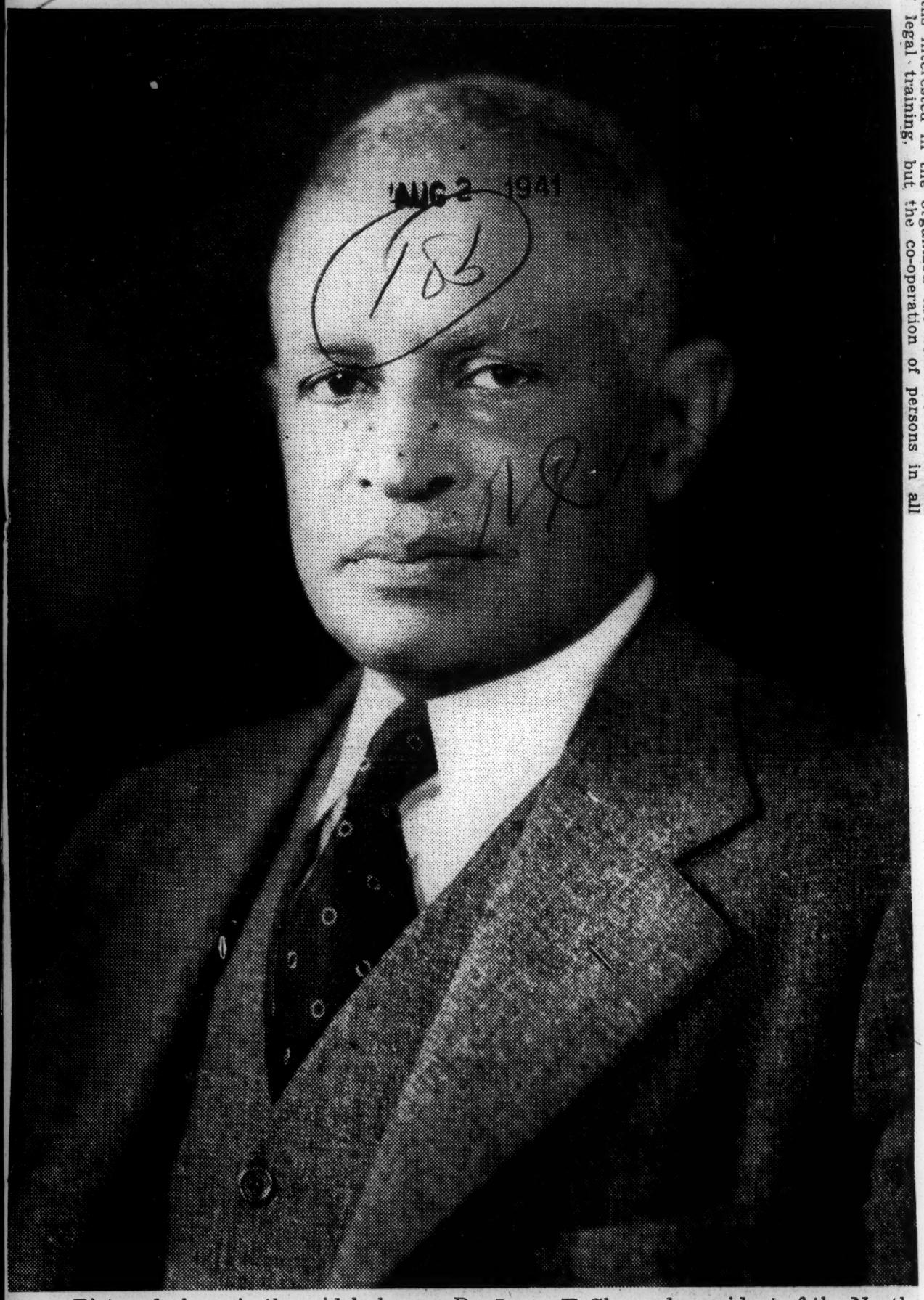

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Pittsburgh Courier
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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

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Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
September 19, 1941

Negro College Having To Turn Away Freshmen, Shepard Says

Lack Of Accommodations Held Responsible; About 800 Expected In First-Year Class

North Carolina College for Negroes yesterday was turning away able and promising students seeking a chance for the lack of accommodations, according to Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the institution.

With approximately 300 freshmen already registered and the prospect of more than 800 in the entire student body for 1941-42 the college will have its largest enrollment in its 31 years of history, it was officially stated.

The formal opening is scheduled for Monday morning at 11 o'clock when Dr. Edgar Knight of the University of North Carolina will make the principal address. Others to address the opening will include Dr. R. L. Flowers, president of Duke University and for many years chairman of the board of trustees of the Negro College; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and member of the board of trustees and President Shepard.

Dr. Shepard announced yesterday that the college is recpient of the cooperative efforts of the University of North Carolina and Duke University through Dr. N. C. Newbold in furnishing books and literature along the lines of race relations and conferences. The two universities are cooperating with the State Department of Education. The purpose of this effort is to create better race relations through the local college and to give substantial support to this type of work in that field.

The law department of the college will open today with additional students and members of the law faculty. Dr. Maurice T. Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina is dean of the school. He will be assisted by the following members of the faculty: James Young Carter, John Percy Dalzell, Frederick Bays McCall, Charles W. Quick and Albert L. Turner. All of these men hold ranking academic degrees from outstanding institutions of learning. Two librarians will have charge of the law library, Daniel E. Moore and Lucile Marshall Elliott, both of whom are trained in library science.

Dean W. W. Pierson of the University of North Carolina and Dean Calvin B. Hoover of Duke University will direct the Graduate School at the local college which opens Monday. In this school Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina will direct the department of sociology. Other professors will be Dr. Don C. Allen of Duke University in the department of English, Dr. Floyd Edmyster of the University of North Carolina will direct the department of chemistry, Dr. Hugh T. Lefler of the University of North Carolina will direct the department of history, Dr. W. J. McKee of the University of North Carolina will direct the department of elementary education, Dr. N. Carson Ryan of the University of North Carolina will teach in the department of education, Dr. J. M. Thompson of Duke University will teach in the department of mathematics, Dr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Education will direct a course in race relations during the year.

Other members of the North Carolina College for Negroes' faculty teaching in the graduate school include Dr. A. Henningburg in the department of education, Dr. L. H. Knox in chemistry, Dr. W. E. Farrison, English, and Dr. Joseph H. Taylor, history.

The first Fall vesper service will be conducted Sunday afternoon in the B. N. Duke Auditorium at 3 o'clock by the Rev. J. Neal Hughley, who will be director of religious education and teacher in the social science department.

Professor Hughley resigned the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church of Coffeyville, Kan., to assume his duties in the local college.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Youths Trained By Duke Psychiatrist

SEP 20 1941

By LEM GRAVES, JR.

DURHAM, N. C. — The first phase of a unique experiment in the training of Negro youths for work in the field of neuro-psychiatry came to an end at Duke University here in mid-September and although definite conclusions have not been reached regarding the success of this first phase, the results obtained were described as "splendid" by Dr. Richard S. Lyman, director of the department of psychiatry at the Duke University Medical School, who sponsored and directed the project.

In an effort to determine the value of using colored personnel as attendants in a neuro-psychiatric ward admitting only white patients, Dr. Lyman gathered about him 15 Negro youths with college and professional education and used them exclusively for a three month trial period as attendants in the psychiatric ward of the Duke University Hospital. Their work was coordinated with lectures and classroom study in the field of neuro-psychiatry, conducted by Dr. Lyman. These lectures were held in the administration building of North Carolina College for Negroes, which cooperated with Duke in this venture.

At the conclusion of this thre month trial period, Dr. Lyman began a similar experiment to test the value of using white personnel, similarly qualified, under working and training conditions as identical as possible with those under which the colored youths worked.

SEP 20 1941

STUDIED CASES

The colored student assistants worked regular shifts on the psychiatric ward of the hospital, making careful studies of the various cases, and reporting regularly on case histories.

Dr. Lyman, in explaining his reasons for conducting the experiment, expressed the conviction that these students would be successful in relaxing patients and by so doing would be able to get from them information concerning their background which would be valuable in prescribing treatment. He pointed out that results in this first three month period were highly satisfactory. However, he added, they could not be properly evaluated until other groups had been used under similar conditions and their results used as a basis for comparisons.

Because of the location of Duke University in the heart of the South, this unique attempt at exposing Negroes to highly technical education, not available in most colored schools, is being closely watched. Dr. Layman expressed the hope that next summer, colored personnel could be used again at Duke University.

STUDENTS CONGRATULATED

At the conclusion of the trial period, Dr. Lyman congratulated the 16 colored students on their work and urged them to continue in the direction in which they seemed to be going. He told the Journal and Guide that he thought the work valuable to the student assistants as well as to the University because they would certainly have occasion to make use of the knowledge they had gained in their life work.

The majority of the students are studying toward degrees in the field of social service. A few are studying medicine. Those taking the master's degree in social service or sociology are to be given credit toward their degrees for the summer's work. Those studying medicine will have splendid background information in the diseases of the mind.

NAMES OF YOUTHS

The student assistants were: Miss Roberta A. Caywood, Frankfort, Ky., Atlanta Schol of Social Work; Miss Anna M. Patillo, Tarboro, N. C., Atlanta School of Social Work; Frank C. Creft, Monroe, N. C., graduate of North Carolina College who will study medicine; Miss Ollie Mae Butler, Statesboro, Ga., Fisk University; Miss Pearl L. Walker, Jackson, Mich., Fisk; Hubert L. Fitts, Little, N. C., North Carolina College; Hugh O. Hill, Athens, Ga., Atlanta School of Social Work; Frank M. Scott, Lynchburg, Va., Morehouse College;

Grant W. G. Bates, Knoxville, Tenn., Meharry Medical College; Miss Edith Amey Parham, Durham, N. C., North Carolina College; Miss Amey Vermelle Mills, Durham, North Carolina College; Hubert William Langston, Atlanta School of Social Work; Miss Dorothy Washington, Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta School of Social Work; Vincent Cordice, Durham, New York University Medical School; and Crawford Burns, Staunton, Va., Atlanta School of Social Work.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Business Training at N. C. College Finest

DURHAM, N. C.—With the addition of highly trained teachers to the commercial department of North Carolina College, the state of North Carolina now has one of the finest centers for the training of young people in the field of business administration.

Through the vision of its President, James E. Shepard, this well recognized department has become the mecca for the preparation of business-minded students from everywhere. Of added value to the student registered in this field is the unusual opportunity afforded for practical experience in an environment abundant with colored businesses.

One of the largest insurance companies owned and operated exclusively by the race is located in Durham. In addition, the numerous departments of the rapidly growing college has made possible the opening of various set-ups necessitating the use of a well trained personnel.

According to a survey just made ninety-eight percent of the graduates of the commercial department of the college are gainfully employed throughout North Carolina and other states.

From all indications there is a great demand for highly qualified graduates of an institution with a well prepared faculty in its business department.

For the student with limited time and means, a two-year course is offered leading to the secretarial diploma. In the undergraduate department of commerce, students pursue courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

$10,000 Cash Promised To Wilberforce U.

JAN 16 1941

(By Eastern News Service)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The pastors and presiding elders of the A. M. E Church of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware met on Tuesday at Mt Pisgah A. M. E. Church, of which the Rev. E. K. Nichols is pastor.

The conference was called to make arrangement for the coming sessions of the Annual Conferences.

The pastors of the district also pledged $10,000 to Wilberforce University to be raised at the coming annual conferences.

Plans Increased Pensions

A plan is being worked out to increase the funds for pensioners of the church. A way must be found to make adequate provisions for old and superannuated ministers, Bishop Sims said.

Bishop Sims announced the following conferences to begin as follows: Delaware Conference, May 1st; New Jersey Conference, May 7; Philadelphia Conference, May 14; New York Conference, May 21; New England Conference, May 29.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAN 18 1941

WILBERFORCE BUDGET TOTALS $692,000

APR 26 1941

WILBERFORCE, O., April 24.—(ANP)—The state of Ohio, through its assembly, has approved a biennial appropriation for Wilberforce university (state department) of $692,000. The budget, recommended by Gov. John W. Bricker, represents an increase of more than $200,000 over the budget approved by the Davey administration.

APR 26 1941

Increases in the new appropriation provide for an increase of $36,000 in personal service and maintenance items and $105,000 in additions and betterments over the last budget. This is the largest budget approved for Wilberforce since 1929.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Change At Wilberforce Necessary, Writer Finds

APR 26 1941

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

XENIA, Ohio.—Wilberforce university, situated some six miles from this peaceful city, is the cause of much concern to those who wish to see the school continues as a place of education, but at the same time, want conditions, which have not been improved recently, corrected.

Wilberforce, although known as an African Methodist Episcopal church supported school, is in reality a dual institution. The church has supported one side of the education institution, while the state of Ohio has supported the combined normal and industrial department.

Looking over the newest of the buildings which grace the beautiful campus, one learns that all of these state buildings with the exception of one, are on state property. A lone state building rests on church property.

APR 26 1941

Facts Damaging

Delving into the situation uncovers a mass of damaging facts—damaging to the church side. The facts are there, nevertheless.

A bill is now before the senate of the state legislature in Columbus which proposes to change the name of the state supported part of Wilberforce university from the "combined normal and industrial department" to the "college of education and industrial arts" and make it what the latter name implies.

According to Ray E. Hughes, chairman of the board of trustees of the combined normal and industrial department and a practicing attorney, the new bill is an attempt to effectuate a recommendation made by a special committee of the North Central association to the Board of Review of the association on February 14 of this year.

The special committee in its report, dated March 24, 1940, said, in part, "Your committee does not at the present time have the solution, but it would recommend that the North Central association emphasize to the president and the boards of trustees the vital importance of re-organizing on a more satisfactory basis, which would insure unity and at the same time protect the integrity of several divisions of the institution. This, in the opinion of the committee, is the most important problem now facing the u[illegible]

APR 26 1941

Condition Worse

The committee did not stop there. In the same report this committee stated that since the first inspection made on November 26 and 27, 1939, instead of this condition improving, it had grown "progressively worse."

The committee then suggested as a solution of the problem "the development of a mutually satisfactory plan of cooperation, unity and shared responsibility in the control and management of the university, in the selection of the chief executive and the establishment of general institutional policies."

The committee recommended "that the interested parties be notified at once that such a plan must be developed and submitted to the board of review of the North Central association not later than November 1, 1941. The three year probationary period expires in March, 1942, and it is essential that this development be solved before that date if the institution (meaning Wilberforce university) desires further recognition."

Attorney Hughes declares that the pending bill does not change the relationship between the two departments of the university and that it has none of the fears that have caused many to make spurious statements and cause unfounded rumors.

APR 26 1941

All persons who have been quoted as being against the bill, so far, have shown by their utterances that they know nothing of the contents of the bill.

In order to get any Federal Defense Funds for the state suported inside of Wilberforce, the combined normal and industrial department must be raised from an out-moded normal department to a standard college—and the pending bill provides for such a move.

A committee of three members of the combined normal and industrial department and three members of the Wilberforce university trustee board (church side) held a meeting in Washington, D.C., on April 16 for the purpose of attempting to solve the problem and to take up the items as recommended by the special committee of the North Central association.

No Ground For Fear

Leaving Xenia and taking a trip to Cleveland this reporter learned that many of Wilberforce's so-called friends were putting out the rumor which instilled fear that the school might become a segregated college or institution of learning.

Wilberforce, at present and for years, has been a Negro operated school in the state of Ohio principally for Negro students of the state of Ohio and has among its student body representative youngsters from as far away as Dallas, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif., and Springfield, Mass. There hasn't been any law or fixed policy of the institution, which would bar a student of any other racial group because of his or her race.

Wilberforce has more students at the present time than there is space in the dormitories to take care of them and as a result there is much doubling up.

APR 26 1941

Wilberforce, on the other hand, could not accommodate all of the Negro students in the state of Ohio, if it wanted to because it does not offer certain courses which some of these students want to take.

Still another problem faces the school. Students who would go there, refuse to go because of the fear the institution might lose its North Central association rating.

The fact that no white students are enrolled can be blamed most likely on the present situation. Unlike the south which says "state college for Negroes," Wilberforce, in the bill pending, is as free as it is at present.

There are no sinister charges or moves in the present bill now before the state senate. It is either that Wilberforce must be brought up to a standard or lose its rating and financial help from the state. At present it is a university in name only. It does not have medical, professional or graduate school other than the theological seminary.

Not in recent years have any of the teachers done any research work or contributed a paper on research said one learned gentleman this week. If they have, the public is unaware of it. Many of the teachers to be assured of regular full-time pay, teach on the state side.

APR 26 1941

Dr. Ormonde D. Walker, president of the school, has drawn censure from astute friends of the university. He stumped the state for Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election last fall and against the advice of many of his friends, went out for a Democrat for governor. A Republican went into office. This added oil on the smoldering blaze.

The consensus is that Walker must go if Wilberforce is to continue and if the two sets of trustees, six in number, who met in Washington cannot come to any solution of the existing problem, then a move is likely to be made by the state which will mean all support of the church side will be withdrawn and another institution, as planned by the bill, set up at Wilberforce—one which will meet the requirements of the bill and the North Central association.

Wilberforce, at the present time, faces the crossroads.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"WILBERFORCE"!

EDITORIAL Cleveland GAZETTE

APR 24 1941

What we have been predicting for several years is now out in the open. Ohio State and Wilberforce University officials have finally come out in the open in their effort to make a "jim-crow" school of the State department at Wilberforce to include Wilberforce University. They have secured State Senator Theodore M. Gray, a Republican member from Miami County, to introduce a bill in the Ohio Legislature "to abolish the Combined Normal and Industrial (State) Department at Wilberforce and establish a separate ('jim-crow') collegs of education." Senator Gray has appaarently been misled. The great mass of our people in this state do not want anything of the kind and should so impress him and the other members of the legislature, just as soon as possible.

APR 24 1941

Another thing it might be well to call Senator Gray's attention to the fact that UNDER THE LAWS OF OHIO "JIM-CROW" SCHOOLS ARE PROHIBITED EVEN IF THERE ARE SOME OF THEM PERMITTED TO EXIST IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN OHIO IN ORDER TO PLEASE 'JIM-CROW NEGROES' AND THEIR PREJUDICED 'WHITE' ALLIES. THEY ARE SHORT-SIGHTED PERSONS, PRINCIPALLY "NEGRO" TEACHERS, WHO WOULD WELCOME "JIM-CROW" SCHOOLS IN OHIO IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF COLORED TEACHERS THEY HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO THIS END.

APR 24 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

To Settle Differences By July 15

State Trustees May Operate a Separate School

By E. W. MAY

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—Setting July 15 as the deadline for putting into actual operation a separate state controlled college, the trustees of the State Department meeting here this week virtually ordered the trustees of Wilberforce university to accede to their demands for the ousting of President D. Ormonde Walker.

JUL 4 1941

Delayed action was taken as a move still to force the dimissal of Dr. Walker as president despite the fact that in June, 1940, the university trustees reelected him for a four-year term. State trustees are said to have been persuaded that Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman of the university board of trustees will call another meeting of the board prior to July 15 and urge acquisence to their program.

If the university trustees obey these orders, many believe such will mark the end of the influence of the A. M. E. church in the affairs of Wilberforce university, long regarded as its most outstanding contribution to the progress of the race. It is not generally believed that leadership of the A. M. E. church will suffer its prestige to be so affronted and belittled.

JUL 4 1941

Ever since the establishment at Wilberforce university of the Industrial Department by the state of Ohio, whereby certain funds and services are made available to the university through the use of its teaching faculty, there has been a tendency towards a lessening of financial support of the school by the church and a leaning more and more on financial aid from the state. The situation now prevails that the state provides such a large part of the funds for the teaching faculty that the immediate withdrawal of such funds would seriously cripple the work being developed during the past few years and cause the school to lose its accreditation as a Class A college by the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities.

It is generally conceded that Wilberforce university has enjoyed an era of splendid progress under the administration of President D. Ormonde Walker. That he has made some mistakes is not refuted. Friends of both sides are urging that a way be found to save the situation and permit the school to continue to progress.

Unless differences between the state and University trustees at Wilberforce can be composed, with both sides adopting a spirit of give and take, fear is currently expressed that this, the oldest college in America, manned and conducted by colored people, will be a thing of the past.

JUL 4 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Antioch Students 97 Percent In Favor Of Sharing Rooms With Race Students

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(ANP)—Continuing his successful spring lecture and forum tour, and after speaking at the convocation in Washington and Jefferson college in western Pennsylvania, William Pickens, widely known author and lecturer and director of branches for the N.A.A.C.P., last week went on to Antioch college in Ohio—the school once headed by Morgan, of TVA fame.

MAY 10 1941

He found that there was a colored student at Washington and Jefferson, but at Antioch there is no Negro student, although the charter or the founding instrument calls for no discrimination on account of race, etc. And yet in other respects, Antioch is one of the most liberal in ideas and one of the most unique of all institutions of higher learning.

The students at Antioch voted 88 per cent for Negro fellow-students, andn 97 per cent of the students answered "Yes" to the question asking whether they would be willing to room with colored students.

"The students in almost all of our insitutions," said Pickens, in the presence of members of the Antioch faculty, "are far more civilized—on this subject—than are the faculties."

MAY 10 1941

At a faculty dinner the frankest and most intimate matters of race relations were gone into, the faculty members asking the questions, Pickens supplying the answers. There were two days of seminars, different student groups and teachers groups, taking turns; there were four forums, and a convocation address in the assembly hall.

AT CRISIS—D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University faces a crisis as differences increase between the state trustees and the church trustees of the institution. A recent A. M. E. board meeting failed of voting Dr. Walker out by one vote.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Wilberforce Kicks Politics Out; Begins Progress Program

WILBERFORCE.—Five hundred persons gathered here recently at a barbecue which marked the public divorcing of Wilberforce university from politics.

People of all human interest rallied in shouts and cheers of approval to the pledge of unification of the church and state in one single unit and program. "To Build, Promote, and make Wilberforce the Greatest Negro Institution in North America."

The reverberation of this same theme which was carried in the strongest language ever before a gathering of folk from the farm, business world, church, home, professional men, soldier and laborer that, "Wilberforce is out of POLITICS and will stay out of POLITICS."

SEP 10 1941

It was announced it will matter from this point, any single institution of its kind black or white, its education in Ohio, as chairman of the trustee board, Attorney Ray Hughes loudly reiterated in his opening address.

From the farm on the hill in the setting sun Acting President Bishop Wright in choice words followed the chairman in this spectacular and touching theme. "I am here to see Wilberforce grow, and with the strength that God gives these same green fields it shall grow."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WILBERFORCE UNIV. STRIFE NOW IN SERIOUS STAGE

XENIO, O.—Efforts to compose the differences between the state trustees and the church trustees of Wilberforce university appeared to be at a temporary stalemate last week when the college normal and industrial board met and decided to set up its own educational program.

The CNI board which is appointed by the state to administer the state supported side of the institution, set up a committee to formulate a complete and full educational and administrative program for its own work. The committee is composed of Wilbur A. Page, Margaret Barens, Charles Isom, Robert Shauter and Augustus G. Parker.

The committee is to develop its plans and notify the AME board of trustees of its action. The committee has also been ordered to notify the AME group that plans must be made for the immediate shouldering of the financial responsibility for their share of various services which the institution has received in the past principally through state funds.

July 15 is the deadline which has been set for a replay by the state trustees.

Wilberforce has been operated under an agreement whereby the church controlled the college work at the institution and the state handled the vocational end. The state provided the principal funds under which the college functioned. Political differences developed when President D. O. Walker was named to head the school during a democratic administration. Dr. Walker, an ardent speaker, campaigned openly for the democratic ticket which lost. The state group has demanded his dismissal.

A recent AME board meeting on June 10 failed of voting Dr. Walker out by one vote. President Walker has given the school a vigorous administration and is popular with the students. The North Central association, an accrediting body, has given the school until November 1 to compose its difference or lose its status as an "A" accredited institution.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

SAVE WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Wilberforce University in Ohio is rated as the first and leading school of the A. M. E. connection in the United States. The school is supported in part by the A. M. E. church and in part by the state of Ohio and is now an "A" class college. It operates jointly by two sets of trustees.

In the June meeting the president was reelected by one vote majority. The retention of concurs the retention of Dr. D. Ormande Walker.

According to newspaper dispatches another meeting of the trustees will be called by Bishop R. C. Ransom. The news article:

"Zenia, Ohio—Setting July 15 as the deadline for putting into actual operating a separate college, the trustees of the State department, meeting there this week, virtually ordered the trustees of Wilberforce to accede to their demand for the ousting of President D. Ormonde Walker.

"Delayed action was taken as a move to force dismissal of Dr. Walker as president, despite the fact that in June, 1940, the university trustees had re-elected him for a four-year term, and had refused to support forces seeking his removal at a recent meeting of the trustees.

Reversal Predicted

"State trustees are said to have been persuaded that Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman of the university board, will call another meeting prior to July 15, and urge acquiescence to their program.

"Many believe this would mark the end of the influence of the AME Church in Wilberforce affairs.

"Because of increasing dependence on State funds, it is generally conceded that their sudden withdrawal — considered likely in the event of a firm church stand — would seriously cripple the school's program, probably resulting in loss of its standing as a Class A College.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilberforce May Lose As 'A' College Unless Trustees Can Agree

XENIA, O., (ANP)—Efforts to compose the differences between the state trustees and the church trustees of Wilberforce university appeared to be at a temporary stalemate last week when the college normal and industrial board met and decided to set up its own educational program.

The CNI board which is appointed by the state to administer the state-supported side of the institution, set up a committee to formulate a complete and full educational and administrative program for its own work. The committee is composed of Wilber A. Page, Margaret Barnes, Chas. Isom, Robert Shauter and Augustus G. Parker.

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DEADLINE JULY 15

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilberforce Professor Releases Book On History Of The University

CONFLICT BETWEEN CHURCH, STATE TOLD

Extensive Study By Dr. F. A. McGinnis Traces Evolution Of Wilberforce From Pre-Civil War Days To The Present.

By GEORGE W. HARVEY
Religious Editor

One of the year's significant books on racial life in the field of education and practical religion has recently been released by the Brown Publishing Co., of Blanchester, Ohio, written by Dr. Frederick A. McGinnis, Ed. D., Professor of Education at Wilberforce University.

The book consists of more than 300 pages is the result of observation, research and the practical experience of the writer over a number of years, is called "A History and an Interpretation of Wilberforce University." The history will be a valuable contribution to educational literature as it relates to the higher education of the Negro from the period of thee Civil War until the present.

ORIGIN OF SCHOOL

Wilberforce was established in 1854 by the Mehtodist Episcopal church to educate the children of southern planters whose offspring were barred from southern schools; how it thus succeeded an abortive attempt of the African ME church to establish a school known as Union Seminary near Columbus; how the AME church took over Wilberforce by purchase following its decline and suspension during the Civil War and how it resolved into its several entities in the educational evolution that followed; seminary, college of liberal arts and the state-supported Combined Normal and Industrial Department.

HISTORY IS TRACED

Dr. McGinnis traces this history interestingly and effectively, relating it chronologically to the internal development of the institution and revealing the influences of the personalities and capabilities of the men and women who have had most to do with its development.

To students of Negro racial and educational history his analysis of the factors that alternately pushed Wilberforce, forward and held it back and his analytical appraisal of the various personalities connected with its development and their effect upon the university, will prove of tremendous value.

Written as his dissertation for the degree of doctor in education conferred by the University of Cincinnati, his "A History of Welberforce University" is probably the first comprehensive volume covering the evolution of the school from a tiny pre-war institution of scarcely more than elementary standards to the present.

The present controversy now in full progress between the state and church interests can be fully understood and appreciated after reading the genesis of the conflict originating in the year of 1887.

Divergence of control, financial inadequacy, weakness in selection of the presidents and sectarian over-emphasis of the African Methodist church—these are obstacles to the greatness of Wilberforce University as appraised by Dr. McGinnis.

The author also drew upon his own knowledge of Wilberforce in recent years, based upon a career of 31 years with the institution, part of this time as dean of the college of education. After graduating from a two-year normal course at Wilberforce he obtained his bachelor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago and his master of arts from Ohio State University. In the meantime he joined the faculty of Wilberforce as instructor of printing in the vocational course and later transferred to the liberal arts college as professor of education in which he has just taken his doctorate at University of Cincinnati.

The volume is printed, clothbound, by the Brown Publishing Co. of Blanchester and the dedication is to the author's wife, Charlie Aretta McGinnis.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

WILBERFORCE PRESIDENCY VACANT

For several months there has been strife and very acute unrest at Wilberforce University, the pride of African Methodism. The ever recurrent tension between the church and state boards was heightened because to the state and many church trustees the onetime President Walker had become persona non grata. Exception was taken to his activity in politics, which was his right as an American citizen. Many thot the exercise of his prerogative was inexpedient.

An impasse was arrived at when the church board sustained him recently by one vote, and the state board retaliated by curtailing financial support. Over fifty thousand dollars was involved. The fate and future of the institution was at stake. The one question fronted was whether the board would support a man to the detriment of the institution, or leave the man and stand by the school.. A few days ago the Executive Board met and declared the office of president vacant. The move was epochal, and of far-reaching significance. The affairs of the University are now in the hands of a board of regents, composed of Bishops R. R. Wright, Jr., John A. Gregg, and D. H. Sims. These are all former college presidents, the first two being one-time presidents of Wilberforce. Information comes that just as soon as the state board learned of the move, everything taken away was restored and there was great rejoicing on both sides.

And out goes Dr. D. Ormonde Walker. His career as president was stormy, but he unquestionably did a fine piece of work at Wilberforce. Under his administration the school was accredited by the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges. History will record his name as one of the greatest presidents of Wilberforce. He might not have been tactful but no one can question his ability, courage, honesty, and integrity. For him there are words of cheer,—fellow-alumnus and friend. The church which gave him an opportunity will not desert him. Such a man will make his way.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Wilberforce Head Sought

Final Selection Won't Be Announced Until August

Although a president of Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, will not be elected before the middle of August, The Amsterdam Star-News this week learned that several prominent educators are being mentioned for the important post in the middle-western institution of learning.

According to a well-informed source, the names of the following persons have been entered either by themselves or their friends: Dr. Howard Gregg, president of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla., who received his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, and served as dean of education, at Wilberforce; Dr. John H. Lewis, educator of Little Rock, Ark., a graduate of the University of Chicago and Yale University; Dr. Harry B. Richardson, chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., graduate of Yale University, who is director of the Commission on Rural Church Life of the A. M. E Church; and Dr. Charles Spivey, dean of the Divinity School of Wilberforce, also a graduate of Yale University.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., a former president of Wilberforce, has been named to act as president until a successor to Dr. D. Ormond Walker, who was ousted by the board of trustees about three weeks ago, has been appointed. The affairs of the university are being handled by a committee composed of Bishops David H. Sims, J. A. Gregg and R. R. Wright, Jr.

While conditions at Wilberforce University have been in an unsettled state for some time, Bishop Sims, in a special interview with The Amsterdam Star-News Tuesday said that the future of the institution is very bright and that whoever is selected to head the university will have the full support of the A. M. E. Church.

"In the first time in the history of the institution," Bishop Sims said, "it has been agreed by the State of Ohio that whoever is elected to the presidency will administer and have charge and direct all academic matters in all the departments of the university. This refers to state-aided departments as well as others."

Under the above arrangement, the office of dean of education, which was the link between the university and the State of Ohio, will be abolished. The president will be responsible and report to the board of trustees.

The new president is to be elected by the trustees. Nominations will be made by the committee of regents, consisting of Bishops Sims, Gregg and Wright, representing the university, and Attorney Ray E. Hughes, and Drs. C. T. Isom and W. A. Page, acting for the State of Ohio. Wilberforce has a budget for this year of nearly a million dollars.

18b-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Politics Blamed By Doctor Walker

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. D. Ormande Walker, the former president of Wilberforce university, stopping at International house of the University of Chicago this week, looked back on the turbulent recent history of the school, deplored the dissensions which rend it every now and then, hoped it would be able to keep the academic accreditation which he had won for it and expressed his life long interest in the institution.

Dr. Walker declared he had been the victim of two kinds of politics the politics of the state as well as that of the church. Caught between the two he had been sacrificed, one gathered that he felt, and that the real reasons behind his dismissal had never been disclosed.

Just why were you dismissed? Were any formal charges made against you? the virile, pugnacious minister was asked.

"No charges were made', Dr. Walker replied. "I insisted that they make some. The only reason they have given is that they could not get along with me.

Of course Gov. Bricker, the Republican chief executive of the state, has been violently opposed to me ever since I campaigned against him in 1936. He sought to make certain charges then which would enable him to grasp greater control of the institution but discovered under the laws governing the institution, he had no power over the president of Wilberforce university.

Ransom, spurred on, it is said, by threats made by state forces against his parole board record, controlled the majority of the 21 trustee votes on the church side and Walker's doom was sealed. Under a rule hastily passed Bishop Ranson now signs all checks of the school together with the president, a reversal of a policy which Walker had fought and defeated. Dr. Walker was asked whether if he divorced himself entirely from politics after he went to Wilberforce trouble might have been avoided?

"I don't think so," he said. "It has always been there."

There must be some cause for the conflict, it was pointed out.

OHIO

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WALKER, OUSTED 'FORCE PREXY HITS STATE, CHURCH POLITICS

Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, the former president of Wilberforce university, stopping at International house of the University of Chicago this week, looked back on the turbulent recent history of the school, deplored the dissensions which rend it every now and then, hoped it would be able to keep the academic accreditation which he had won for it and expressed his life long interest in the institution.

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Governor Opposes Him

"Of course Gov. Bricker, the Republican chief executive of the state, has been violently opposed to me ever since I campaigned against him in 1936. He sought to make certain changes then which would enable him to grasp greater control of the institution but discovered that under the laws governing the institution, he had no power over the president of Wilberforce university.

"The governor had passed a 'ripper' bill which stripped Bishop Ransom, under whose leadership I went into politics, of his place on the state parole board. He shuffled in a new set of trustees for the state side, one which would do his bididng, had this new board to hold up appropriations vital to the life of the school and this forced the state side of the institution to vote me out of office."

Dr. Walker discussed the puzzling dual support which the school received. He said the state provided between $250,000 and $260,000 annually to conduct the affairs of Wilberforce. He said it was the democrats under the urging of Bishop Ransom and himself who first made sizeable appropriations to the school and the current administration had to follow. The above appropriation by the state left $228,000 to be raised by the church from tuitions, church contributions, etc. The church also receives from the state side of the school, pay for certain instruction given state students on the university side. This year that payment amounted to $50,000, a sum vital to the finances of the church side. When the recognized board refused to vote the money to the church they brought about an impasse therefore forcing their will though pleasure. The church trustees who previously had refused to vote Walker out met again, reconsidered, and declared his office vacant.

Where church politics came to the fore and how they worked at cross purposes with their secular counterpart was pointed out by Dr. Walker. Did [illegible] and maintain its own teachers' college?

"That can't be done. It is against the state constitution in Ohio to maintain a separate school for Negroes."

What will happen to the school from the standpoint of accreditation?

"The state group seems uninterested in this. It seems certain that unless these warring groups can get together and present a united front, the school will lose its accreditation. The state side has already employed many teachers whom the North Central Association distinctly discredited."

What do you think should be done in the matter of electing a new president?

"The matter should be held in status quo so as to give ample time for selecting the best man in America."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHURCH AND STATE SHAKE HANDS

"To Build, Promote and Make Wilberforce the Greatest Negro Institution in North America," was the theme of the unification ceremonies at Wilberforce last Tuesday, when Church and State officials met, outlined a new program and munched barbecue. Here are pictured Atty. Ray Hughes, of the trustees, and President Bishop R. R. Wright shaking hands...declaring peace for progress.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Federal Bureau Of Education Surveys Langston Univ.

LANGSTON. — Dr. Lloyd E. Block, white, and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Negro, both senior specialists in the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., spent three days last week on the campus of Langston university making observations and interviewing administrative officers, teachers, and students.

JAN 18 1941

Langston university is one of twenty-five Negro institutions of higher education selected by the federal agency for study. According to the visitors, this national survey of higher education for Negroes has a two-fold purpose: (1) It will attempt to ascertain what kind of higher education facilities are available for Negroes; (2) it will attempt to indicate needed developments and suggest directions that this development should take.

The published report of this study will be available to educators and other interested persons in 1942. It was explained by the surveyors that this project did not originate in the federal office but was requested by the Association of Negro Colleges. The information gained will not be used by the federal office for any purpose whatsoever, but will be entirely for the benefit of Negro educators and those charged with the responsibility of promoting Negro education.

This survey, along with three others concerned with Negro institutions of higher learning, is being financed by a special congressional appropriation.

To Speak
DEC 7 1940

DR. M. F. SPAULDING, outstanding agriculturist and director of the division of agriculture at Langston University, Oklahoma, who has been invited to speak at the annual meeting of the Soil Science Society of America meeting this week in Chicago, Ill.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Dr. Harrison Has Interview With First Lady

Pledges Aid To A Greater University

MAR 2 2 1941

LANGSTON, Okla. — Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, on his recent trip to Washington, D. C., spent twenty minutes in conversation with Mrs. Roosevelt in which she queried him regarding the status of Langston university.

Mrs. Roosevelt particularly wanted to ascertain whether or not Langston was receiving its total share of Federal aid. When told of the recent improvements made at the institution, Mrs. Roosevelt listened intently and assured Dr. Harrison that he could count on her support to aid in any way possible of making Langston a greater institution. She promised a visit to Oklahoma's only Negro college on her next visit to the South.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Dunjee, Thompson, Halperin Barred From 'Y' Conference Held at Langston University

FEB 15 1941

Bellegard Holds That Tuesday Investigation Makes Trio Undesirable

Dispatch Editor Wants To Talk

FEB 15 1941

The "Oklahoma Dies Committee" successfully wrecked a civil rights panel at Langston University Saturday, when fear of legislative reprisals caused Langston University officials to bar three scheduled speakers from a one-day "Y" Fellowship Conference.

The speakers barred were Prof Maurice Halperin, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City and Rev. John B. Thompson, Chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Norman.

Word of the disruption of the "Y" program reached Okklahoma City, Friday when Bob Stone, chairman of the State Council of Student Christian Associations, phoned Editor Dunjee from Norman, that Dr. A. D. Bellegrade, professor of Languages, Langston University, had called Stone to state that the three speakers named had been barred because they were under investigation by

"I have some very fortunate information I wish to disclose" said Stone in his talk with Dunjee. "But Dr. Bellegrade was very positive and leaves me no alternative" Stone continued.

When seen in Oklahoma City, where he was in attendance at the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of the University said, "Of course the "Y" Conference is not under the supervision and direction of the University, and I can say only this that I know nothing about the ruling regarding these speakers, and this is the first time it has been called to my attention.

FEB 15 1941

"I have some very unfortunate with a subpoena for the -'Red" hearing'" said Editor Dunjee when questioned regarding the matter "I really don't believe the Oklahoma Dies Committee want to question me because I am really the only member of the executive committee the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights who can talk for a whole day regarding the denial of civil rights in Oklahoma".

"I'm not worried about my patriotism" the Editor continued "but I would like to have an opportunity, if they don't squalch me, to give them concrete evidence of tyranny right here in our so-called democracy".

"I don't think it would hurt the committee to know that I have just spent a whole week down in Choctaw County trying to salvage the civil rights of a Negro, W. D. Lyons whose civil rights were clubbed and beaten out of him by one of Governor Phillips' high-priced investigators, and I would like to tell that committee that I was denied my civil rights attempting to get to Hugo on a bus." The Editor continued.

"I'm afraid" said Dunjee" that I'm the member of the committee they don't call me the folk who tainly be a terrible denial of civil rights if they don't call me since with their noisy newspaper publicity I have been barred from Langston University. You see if theyd on't call me the folk who barred me Saturday because of what they read in the papers, will of course continue the ban indefinitely".

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Future of Langston University

MAR 22 1941

Governor Phillips' three constitutional amendments have received official okay from citizenship of the state. All three of last Tuesday's proposals are now the law of the land. Whether the new enactments are a forward or a backward step in social organization remains to be seen.

Someone has said that no law is better than the men who administer it. A great deal is going to depend upon the manner by which Governor Phillips organizes his new setup, for the reason that two of the amendments passed last Tuesday, give certain powers to Oklahoma's chief executive trending towards dictatorship.

While the budget-balancing amendment and the coordinating amendments do not say in so many words, both of these amendments provide the means by which an individual inclined to perpetuate himself in office and concentrate power within his own hands, may do so. The coming months will prove or disprove our fears.

All of the Negroes of this state know that the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges is so constituted as to place control of Langston university in the hands of a certain state senator. Whether this was wittingly or unwittingly done is not the question. Regardless to the intenion of Governor Phillips, a close relative of a state senator, who has for many years sought to control patronage at Langston university, landed the position as chairman of the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges. It is, to say the least, an unusual coincidence.

MAR 22 1941

We shall wait with much interest to observe the calibre of the men appointed to the coordinating board of regents, provided under the new law. We will be vitally interested to know if a member of that board is to be selected from Logan County. When we wrote an editorial a few days ago opposing this amendment, persons supposed to be informed, freely mingled among Negroes, saying, "Dunjee has lost the ball. This amendment will free—not shackle—Langston university."

It will be recalled that it is expressly written into the board of regents law, provided for the University of Oklahoma, that no regent shall be named to this board residing in the county where the school is located. People who live in counties where colleges are located accumulate too much of a proprietary interest in state schools. This has been Langston's difficulty across the years. We suggest now that Negroes write letters to Governor Phillips requesting that no members of the coordinating board be named from Logan county. It will certainly be o pleasure to the Black Dispatch if Governor Phillips, in naming this board, refuses to name any of the personnel from Logan or adjacent counties.

We have yet to see the good purpose in having two boards of regents, and we predict that before the next legislature convenes there will be violent conflict between the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges and the Coordinating Board of Regents. Where does the authority of one board end, and where does the other commence? We predict now that strife regarding jurisdictional powers will paralyze higher education in Oklahoma.

Already there juts out into the picture a changing technique which must develop with the Langston Alumni Association. Teachers over Oklahoma have for the past decade been securing appropriations for Langston university through direct attack on candidates for the legislature in the counties where they reside. Legislative appropriations have been increasing for the past few years because Negros in each county cast their votes for legislative solons based upon promises made to support adequate funds for the school.

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The amendment passed Tuesday throws all of this program into the garbage can of disuse. Suppose, for instance, a Negro hereafter approaches a candidate for the legislature, seeking to pledge such individual to support Langston university. Immediately the candidate will advise:

> "I have absolutely nothing to do with such matters. Under the recent amendment passed by the people, the legislature appropriates a lump sum of money for higher education. It is not ear-marked for any institution. You will have to carry your troubles to the coordinating board."

That legislator will not be dodging you. He will be telling you the actual truth. If Langston university secures adequate funds in the years to come, interested Negro citizens must on their knees plead their case before a coordinating board of regents who have a lump sum of money handed them by the legislature for higher education in Oklahoma.

MAR 22 1941

The legislators were responsive to the will of Negroes voting in their political unit, but will a board, under no obligation to Negroes, act similarly? In the South, where education is in a large manner dictated for Negroes, we are certainly of the opinion that direct, rather than indirect influence would serve best the needs of Negro education.

It is entirely possible for Governor Phillips to select a group of liberal, sympathetic citizens who will see to it that Langston university is lifted to a plane of accreditation, but whatever happens, it will not result from the effective democratic process provided by the use of the ballot. A staggered board whose tenure runs from one to ten years will be named by Governor Phillips.

We return to our first premise, "No law is better than the men who administer it." Here's hoping that Governor Phillips, in the selection of the new coordinating board of regents, will be guided by the highest standards of integrity and honor, and that all of the fears of the Black Dispatch are unfounded and chemerical.

13b-1941

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But Dr. Harrison has had no such freedom. His hands have been completely tied by the "Special Adjuster", who today has almost entire charge of the institution.

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OKLAHOMA

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JAN 18 1941

top on the Langston campus, but we shall wait in expectancy for the action of the board. We want to see whether they are going to mob a man with his hands tied

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Thanks, Mr. President

Last August during the Presidential campaign the AFRO exposed for the first time the situation in 148 colored CCC camps where all the civilian and military posts were held by white persons.

With millions appropriated for a defense program, CCC camps are not as desirable now as they used to be.

JAN 18 1941

Last week President Roosevelt by executive order directed that these 148 camps are to have colored military assistants and colored reserve officers may qualify as commanders.

This leaves only the civilian personnel of one camp superintendent and six foremen who are white.

We are glad the President has taken our suggestions to put colored commanders in colored camps, and we hope that at the earliest date commensurate with good administration he will also replace the white civilian officials with colored persons.

It means for the first time that CCC boys who qualify can get promotions and better paying posts that have been closed to them for several years.

Strangely enough, the man who first brought discrimination in CCC camps to our notice and provided the information that made a crusade possible, hasn't a CCC job or any kind of a job. All he has today is the satisfaction that some 296 new positions have been provided for others.

DEMOCRACY AT LINCOLN U. AIM OF STUDENT COUNCIL

Lincoln University, Pa.- In order to promote democracy on the Lincoln University campus and to remove certain undesirable features from the community life here, the Student Council and a representative student group drafted a questionnaire, Tuesday, as a means of creating a mandate by which necessary reforms may be introduced.

Among the questions which were asked by the students were:

"To what group or groups do you attribute the most responsibility for the unwholesome state of democracy at Lincoln? Should the faculty take an active part in the election of student officers? In your opinion, has the religious program of Lincoln University really met your needs?"

SOURCE: Afro-American
Baltimore,
Maryland.
3/22/41

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Negro's Course in the Crisis

By WALTER LIVINGSTON WRIGHT
President, Lincoln University

(From baccalaureate address, June 1, at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., founded in 1854, the oldest institution in the United States for the higher education of Negro young men.)

THE world is one. We shall best attain our desire at home in a world that moves toward the same ideals. In a world that denies righteous purposes of life and exalts their opposites, we cannot advance even if we survive. We shall do little to save democracy abroad if we neglect it at home. If we disclaim our interest in its survival elsewhere, we run the risk that in the face of organized might we lose the liberty we have so hardly won.

We, in America, are no longer a new nation as in former years. We inherit traditions and problems that have come down to us through three hundred years. Antagonisms have developed similar to those across the seas. Racially we live in two worlds in America. We breathe the same air and eat the same food, yet the two races are far apart. What shall be done to bridge the gap? There is advice on every hand. Whom shall we follow?

On the white side of the line few give thought to the racial situation. In general they assume the continuance of things as they are. We separate at every possible point and little attention is paid to the life the Negro faces. To us it is a thing apart, while to the Negro it affects his whole existence. He lives largely in a world circumscribed for him by the other race. Inevitably he wants change. How should it be brought about, and how shall its beneficence be assured? Can he assume that the change necessarily means improvement? Things are not satisfactory. The temptation is to assume that any change will be for the better.

From time to time new situations necessitate action. A crusade sweeps over the earth. The sword is red with human blood. The wealth of the world is poured out for implements of war. Men battle on land, sea, and air. We in America sit on the sidelines. We are told on the one part that it is the siren's call luring us to the destruction of the life and ideals that we have built up if we turn aside from our own life busy with the problems that press for solution within our own borders. The nation as a whole, however, moves hesitatingly with slow measured steps into the belief that if we sit by and allow the new way of life to prevail in the rest of the world we shall not be bothered with our vexed problems, that there will be new controls partly from without and perhaps more from within if the Nazi way becomes the dominating, the successful way in the world.

The Negro has his own viewpoints as he tries to see his way through the dimly lighted future. His leaders advocate vitally different policies from which he must choose. Some advocate a general movement with prevailing American sentiment, insisting that the Negro is first of all American, and that the most vital thing for him is that America should retain her freedom of action; that in the emergency the Negro should appeal first as a loyal American, with insistence on fair and equal treatment, but with no threat of disloyalty if these pleas are disregarded.

A second leadership would reverse this order, insisting that justice to the Negro should precede his support of the defense of America, and the nations's danger is his opportunity—that his loyalty should be only to a democracy that gives him his full rights.

A third starts with the premise that, with the possible exception of America and Russia, all governments alike are bad so far as the Negro is concerned, and therefore the present world struggle has little interest for him. Fascism and Nazism are bad, but so is British rule. All badnesses are alike. Imperialisms, British, German or American, differ little. One or the other does not matter so far as the Negro's future is concerned.

On the one side there is the statement from one leader in the public press that this was the opportune time because the government was most vulnerable and needed the Negro and all other citizens; that Negroes in order to secure their rights should embarrass the government in the same manner that the government has embarrassed them; that Negroes should use the same tactics against the government to attain their citizenship rights as organized laborers are using to obtain higher wages.

The other view is expressed by a Negro journal: "In America fourteen million Negroes march to offer their services to America, which despite its imperfections, is still the last outpost to constitutional freedom for all mankind in the civilized world. Throughout the nation a great minority surges forth in search of an opportunity to serve without malice or grudge. All it seeks is a place in the productive schemes of a land long loved."

The student hears all these voices. Which shall he heed? Certainly he should follow neither without earnest effort to get the facts. Are all imperialisms alike? Do British, German, Italian, American control in Africa and the Islands mean the same thing, so that there is no choice? Excluding America, where is he nominally at least a member of the mother country, he is elsewhere a member of a colonial possession with the hope of ultimately gaining self-rule and control in areas historically his, and where his numbers exceed all other groups. With the two hopes ahead of ultimate independence and meanwhile a beneficent rule that will lead through educational and other development to this end, does he really see as much hope under one rule as another.

If there is no difference the world struggle is one he may well pass by. If not, it is surely the part of wisdom to aid the most favorable, British and American principles expressed and exemplified for good or ill in practice are open to his study, as are those of the Nazi and Fascist. Both have dealt and are dealing with minority groups, and their methods are known to all that have the will to investigate.

Turning to the United States, what course is wise? Loyalty and patriotic service with loyal pressure for recognition or this only on condition that certain essential rights under the Constitution are granted before that service is rendered, or thirdly, cooperation with groups at home and abroad which see the Negro's future in an overthrow of existing forms of government, and the nation's present stress a favorable opportunity to bring this about?

The choice lies largely between the first two, and the individual will form his own conclusions either from careful study or emotionally following some appealing leader.

The Negro's ability is being recognized as never before. In literature, science, music, and art the day is past when he attracts surprised attention from his racial origin. With trained minds of both races and a fuller recognition of Christian principles, one may surely hope for progress as the problem becomes more that of the wider relationship of man to man, and the national problem is merged in that of mankind in general where the future existence of all seems to depend on the gradual diminution of hatred, malice, ill will, jealousy and seeking of self.

JUN 14 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCCUPATIONAL COURSES WITH CULTURAL CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AT BEREAN

1806

AUG 2 1941

There are many opportunities existing today for young people who are trained for trades in the needlecrafts. The present trend is back to handwork in dressmaking, millinery and tailoring. These vocational courses at Berean school give the student a thorough background in the theory and practice of the trade. The school buildings are well equipped and have light and airy classrooms. The most modern type of electric sewing machines and other equipment are used in classroom instruction. The Dressmaking and Design courses, of which Mrs. Mable L. Warrick is the director, are taught by college trained faculty members, with the proper emphasis on the vocational side, as well as the theoretical side of the subjects of instruction. Small classes enable individualized instruction. The entire training is planned to develop skill in technical expression and to stimulate creative ability; so that, upon finishing the course, the student is well qualified to enter this large, diversified and remunerative field. These courses are designed to give young women an understanding of the skills and technics, required in the methods of planning, designing, buying, cutting and fitting, color, line, materials, remodeling, draping and dressmaking in the current fashion. This training may be for personal use and finally to enable them to engage in trade dressmaking and design as dressmakers' assistants or to open dressmaking shops of their own, for modern and modish, individualized apparel construction.

AUG 2 1941

The instructors are always in the classroom during instruction periods to help and criticize the students' work. This method of personal instruction and close observation of students' work has proved a saving of time required for training and has resulted in the attainment of greater student proficiency for the fashion industry at Berean School, South College avenue, near North 19th street, Philadelphia.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Seek New President To Succeed Dr. Wright At Lincoln University

OCT 4 1941

186

NEW YORK. — (ANP)— Lincoln university of Pennsylvania is seeking a new president to succeed Dr. Walter L. Wright, who last June submitted his resignation, after 48 years connection with the veteran educational institution.

Dr. Wright's resignation has not been accepted as yet, but Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York physician and chairman of the board of trustees of the university, a few days ago named a five-man committee whose duty it is to find the man who will succeed him.

Those on the committee are: Lewis M. Stevens, Philadelphia lawyer; Dr. William H. Johnson, Princeton, former president of Lincoln; J. Frederick Talcott, New York business man; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, physician of Orange, N. J.; George W. Goodman, Urban League executive secretary, Washington, D. C. The first three are white.

The committee has not held its first meeting but free discussion among Lincoln alumni has been divided between those who believe the time is ripe for a Negro to be named president, and those who think Lincoln will prosper better with a white president. Both factions are in favor of more Negroes being named to the faculty of the institution.

OCT 4 1941

Lincoln has never had a Negro president and its faculty is still largely white. Although an independent organization, it has strong affiliations with the Presbyterian church.

"No names have yet been submitted as candidates for the presidency," Dr. Roberts explained in reply to question, "and the board of trustees has made no decision as to whether the new president should be white or colored. In fact, color is not a consideration, we are interested in getting the best man available for the post, regardless of his race or color."

Speaking for himself, Dr. Roberts continued:

"I think the committee should meet and decide on the type of man they want; what his training should be, and so on. Then the committee should select that man who best fits their definition of what a Lincoln president should be."

If Dr. Roberts has his way, the next Lincoln president would be "a great educator who can meet other great educators on their own level, wherever they happen to be, whether at Yale or Harvard. I would not get a man because of his ability to raise money, as important as that is; if the educational leadership is of the highest calibre, we shall find it easier to raise money, and we can always employ people just for this function."

While the appointment of Dr. Roberts' committee would indicate that Dr. Wright's resignation will be accepted, there is some sentiment in the board of trustees that Dr. Wright be drafted to remain president until 1943 when he will have completed 50 years in the service of Lincoln and Negro higher education. This sentiment is especially voiced by former President Johnson, it is said. In the meantime, Lincoln opened last week for the new school year, 400 students strong, and with Dr. Wright still filling the president's chair.

Dr. Roberts was graduated from Lincoln in 1891, earned a master's degree later and still later, was honored with a doctor of laws degree. He earned his medical degree from Flower-Fifth Avenue Medical college in 1894.

18b-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Group Action Best Approach For Race Ills

MAY 1 - 1941

Anger, Mere Smartness Must Give Way To Collective Thinking

CHEYNEY, PA. — The Pennsylvania State Negro Council held its annual Spring meeting at the Cheyney State Teachers College, here, last Saturday morning.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill president of Cheyney State Teachers College, and of the council, who presided, made an introductory address.

"It is no mere Negro camping, but sober fact, that America can set up for the world no convincing demonstration of a democratic order unless that order included her multiplying millions of black folk. Neither can our ally, England, until she renounces the soul-withering oppression of her African hordes and sets free the fettered consciences of India," Dr. Hill said.

MAY 1 - 1941

DISCRIMINATION HURTS ALL

"It is clear to every open eye, that the whole nation, and not merely one race, must suffer from all the discriminations, prohibitions and denials that may withhold from any citizen the disciplines and functions which the national emergency demands," he continued.

"We shall get nowhere by bitterness and hatred," he cautioned his hearers. "To be merely smart or offensively self-assertive or ill-mannered will stead us not at all. Not even demanding our rights, proper as that may be, will break through the walls about us.

What is needed now is not anger or smartness, but a broad collective wisdom and soberly considered group action. And these, we know now, can be advanced only by a determined, basic spirit of unselfish, even sacrificial cooperation.

COLLECTIVE THINKING

In all the broad areas of our need —health, housing, recreation, equality of educational opportunity, employment, social, political and religious intelligence, participation now in the whole colossal defense program—everywhere from ditch-digging to aviation—in all of this we need tragically not the solo approach, not the action of hasty proprietary impulse, not the personal race to get their first, but strong collective thinking and an unbroken solidarity of understanding and purpose in well-reasoned group action.

MAY 1 - 1941

"On all sides voices come to me asking that we march out with our council now, not only in the interest of the Negro race threatened now with the gravest denial and losses, but also to the end that we may help now immediately and effectively to destroy the horror that is clutching at the very heart of the freedom of the world," he concluded.

The members of the Council unanimously voted to hold their next meeting on Saturday, June 7, morning session from 10 to 12 noon and the afternoon session from 2 to 4 o'clock.

DELEGATES PRESENT

Among those present at the meeting were:

MAY 1 - 1941

Dr. John M. Brodhead, Philadelphia; Rev. J. C. Clarke, West Chester; Miss Mamie E. Davis, and Dr. James H. Duckrey, Philadelphia; Dr. Laurence Foster, Chester County; Wayne L. Hopkins, Mrs. Lela Walker Jones, Rev. Thomas S. Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis, and Herbert T. Miller, Philadelphia; Franklin O. Nichols, New York City; John L. Procope, Philadelphia; Supt. George A. Stetson, West Chester; Clarence R. Whyte, John E. Thomas, and Robert J. Williams, Philadelphia; Rufus S. Watson, Harrisburg; W. C. Wingate, Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Waring, Downingtown.

The members of the Cheyney College faculty and staff present were: Miss Alice M. Harris, Miss Katherine N. Robinson, Miss Evangeline M. King, Talmadge B Hayre, Leander G. Logan, Thomas A. Lemon, William M. Menchan, Miss Mary J Culver, Miss Harriet L. Young, Miss Evangeline R. Hall, corresponding secretary of the council; and George W. Blount.

—A Colored Judge—

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Construction of the long-sought new home for the office of the recorder of deeds of the District, for which President broke ground last September and its financing authorized by a special act of Congress, will begin in ten days, it has just been announced.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Lincoln U. Gets $75,000 State Appropriation

AUG 9 1941

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Lincoln University will receive $75,000 from the State during the next biennium, an increase of 50 per cent over that allowed by the previous administration, according to a bill signed by Gov. Arthur James, last week end.

More than $40,000 of the appropriation will be given in scholarships which are secured through Senatorial recommendation and qualifying examinatons. According to Dr. Walter L. Wright, president of Lincoln, the enrolment of students from Pennsylvania has increased more than five times since the State has been allowing funds for scholarships.

The Governor is expected to act this week on appropriations for Berean Training School, Mercy and Douglass Hospitals, all in Philadelphia, and Downingtown Industrial School.

Pa. Council Hits J. C.

A fight against discrimination in defense industries is being launched by the Pennsylvania State Council of Defense which recntly passed a resolution condemning all "discriminatory regulations."

According to Dr. Arnaud C. Marts, president of Bucknell University and executive director of the council, the body was unanimous in its decision to aid colored workers wherever possible and was ready to take "additional steps" to follow up its resolution.

It is believed that the these steps will include the appointment of a co-operative committee to direct and advise on the participation of colored people in the local defense program. Bishop David H. Sims has been mentioned as the one who will be asked to head this committee.

AUG 9 1941

PENNSYLVANIA

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lincoln University, Poor Man's Institution, Worthy Of State Grant

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed an appropriation bill of $100,000 for Lincoln University.

MAY 22 1941

Lincoln is a unique university in the State of Pennsylvania. It has given opportunities to men who are not rich to get a college education.

Many men scattered throughout the State and nation acquired their liberal education at Lincoln University. In most instances, where one finds a Lincoln man one will find a worthy citizen.

The Senate should agree to the House Bill and Governor James should sign it without any reductions. This newspaper is aware of the Governor's economy program. It is obvious that no institution desires its appropriation to be cut, but if any cutting is necessary let the ax fall on the million dollar institutions.

Here is one important fact which the Senate and Governor should consider: Practically all of the appropriation granted to Lincoln University is ploughed back into the State in the form of scholarships to worthy students who are unable to meet the high cost of a college education.

Of all the worthy institutions which are supported by State funds, Lincoln University is equally as worthy; and when it is considered what others get, $100,000 is not too much.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
February 21, 1941

Cave-Man Stuff

When appropriations for the state university and colleges were under discussion in the House ways and means committee hearing Wednesday Representative Manning "riz up" and said: "Seventy-five per cent of our boys who enter the state-supported schools would be better off if they never went there. I don't consider it worth a damn. If you are going to educate Tom, Dick and Harry let him get out and run a filling station or something like that. I am opposed to increasing these colleges a damned cent."

The speech of the representative was so quoted in the Columbia dispatches. It is our hope that it was erroneously quoted. We can hardly imagine a man in the legislature of South Carolina, even though he be opposed to increased appropriations for higher education, who would take the bit of discretion and reason from his mouth and let it splutter as recklessly and inaccurately as was said of Mr. Manning.

It may be assumed that the charge he brought against boys in state colleges also referred to those in other institutions for higher education. No doubt the speaker also had in mind the girls of the state who attend college. To say that 75 per cent of these students would "be better off if they never went there" is nonsense.

That many boys and girls go to college who do not profit from the experience is well known, but certainly one is misstating the fact when he says that they number 75 per cent or even more than a small minority of the student bodies.

Speaker Blatt and Representatives Grant and Zerbst had offered the resolution to restore the appropriations for the University, The Citadel, Clemson, Winthrop, the Medical College and the State Negro College. Speaker Blatt, approving the resolution, said that he believed in making it possible for young men and women "to obtain an education at the higher institutions of learning." To the credit of the House it ignored the coarse and unjust protest of Representative Manning and restored the appropriations.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Founder's Day At Clinton On April 8th

APR 5 - 1941

Celebration To Commemorate 47th Anniversary

ROCK HILL, S. C. — Pitched against a background rich in traditions the annual Founders' Day celebration will be held at Clinton College on April 8, beginning at 10 a. m. and lasting through the literary activities that night.

This celebration marks the 47th anniversary of the founding of the school by the late Revs. Crockett and Robinson. Activities have been planned to make this the most outstanding celebration in the history of the school. Field day events will be held with many schools participating.

APR 5 - 1941

Alumni and friends of the institution will gather for an important meeting to map out strategy for the Clinton College campaign at 6 o'clock in the evening. This will be followed by the literary program at the New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church. The founders' day address will be delivered by Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, secretary of the Charlotte division of the American Bible Society. Financial reports will be made from the supporting conferences, alumni, students, teachers and friends.

Alumni of the school can make their reports to Miss Hattie Ramseur, secretary of the alumni association, or to E. P. Gist, president of the alumni association, Rock Hill, S. C. Members of the AME Zion Church and friends are cordially invited to be with us in this great celebration.

Greenville, S. C. News
March 21, 1941

$47,000 Blaze Is Reported At Irmo

IRMO, Mar. 20—(AP)—Dr. J. G. Porter, superintendent, estimated at between $47,000 and $50,000 the loss by fire of the main building of the Harbison Agricultural and Mechanical institute, a vocational high school for negroes. The fire occurred Tuesday.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 30, 1941

Negro Ministers Plan Conference

The first rural Negro ministers conference to be conducted under the direction of the Agricultural Extension department will be held at the State A. M. college, Orangeburg, June 3 to June 5.

The conference will be under the direction of H. E. Danielsfi district agent for Negro Agricultural Extension work in South Carolina and M. B. Paul, state home agent.

The conference is called for the purpose of outlining to the ministers the extension program on better farm living, and to bring to their attention the economic status of the Negro farm people of South Carolina.

This is a rare opportunity for the rural Negro ministers of South Carolina to render a fuller and larger service to their people by co-operating with the Agricultural Extension department by preaching the gospel of a better living on the farm through extension teaching.

One hundred ministers covering every county in the state have been invited to attend this conference. The college is making plans to make them comfortable while there.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Morris College Has Strong Faculty

Part of the Morris college calendar for 1941-32 includes registration of new students on September 22; registration of former students on September 23; faculty meeting 3:00 p.m., same date; classes begin on Wednesday, September 24.

SEP 20 1941

New members of the faculty are Professors Ferdinand Abraham, Music; M. Gresham, Dietician; M. E. Menard, Sociology; R. Rhodes, Science; B. Prater, Education and English.

Asheville, N. C., Times
May 26, 1941

Training For Negro Youth

EVERY thoughtful educational leader and lay citizen will agree with Principal B. T. Beatty of the South Asheville Elementary School that a junior college in or near Asheville for Negro high-school graduates would mean something tremendous for the race and would be a great asset to the state.

As matters now are, the end of high-school days for the great majority of these students means going out into life unprepared for any vocation. A junior college, although the name of the institution would not matter, would provide training in agriculture, wood-working, in cooking and dress-making, in primary business courses. It would also offer pre-college classes for the few students who wish to enter the professions.

In short, Principal Beatty asks for community support in an enterprise which would increasingly over the years multiply the self-reliance, self-respect, self-sufficiency and life success of the Negroes of Asheville and of this section. It may be difficult to reach the real beginning of such an institution, but the results would bless both races in manifold ways.

Officers of the college are: Dr. J. P. Garrick, president; Prof. E. M. Booker, dean, R. T. Williams, registrar; Dr. W. R. Williams, college physician; Dr. S. J. McDonald, Jr., college physician and sometime instructor; M. O. Ramsay, dean of men; Miss Bertha Roberson, bursar; Miss Grace Thompson, dean of women.

Other members of the faculty are: Dr. J. A. McConnell, Theology; James T. McCain, Education; Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, English; W. J. Burgess, Mathematics; Miss Precious Dannelly, Economics; W. M. Moses, Science; W. H. C. Bowen, English, Hazel F. Johnson, French; I. N. Taylor, Science E. C. Conyers, Printing.

The administration has checked all departments with a view to making this one o the best years in the history of the institution. Extra-curricula activities, such as athletics, have not been under-emphasized, and although the draft has called many athletes away, there is left residue of old men sufficient with the new entrants to carry on successfully. Among these are James Armstrong, G. G. Daniels, H. D Dupree, Robert Martin, E. Shiver, and W. Boykin. Coaches M. O. Ramsey and Williams are hopeful.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Formal Opening of Allen University

AND CORNER STONE LAYING OF THE JOSEPH SIMEON FLIPPER LIBRARY

By Rev. L A. Wells — **Sumter S. C.**

An address by Dr. J. E. Beard, the successful Presiding Elder of the Edisto District. He said that before the dawn of Civilization Libraries were known. Libraries represent the best hearts and brain of earth. We have gathered here today to lay the Corner Stone of the Library of Allen University. Let us accept the Motto, of one of the first Libraries built in this Country, as a Motto Joseph Simeon Flipper Library: "LIGHT, TRUTH AND WISDOM." Prof. I. M. A. Myers, was presented for an address. He spoke from the subject, "Let Brotherly Love Continue." He said, "There is a better feeling, and more love in the State, since, the coming of Bishop Flipper, than has been for years. The work of the past, is the work of the Pioneers."

The Allenites have contributed $2,000 for the erection of this Library. "We teach the hand to work, the mind to think, and the heart to love." "Let me live in my house, by the side of the road, and be a friend to man." In well chosen words Bishop Flipper was presented by President S. R. Higgins, the large audience cheered, being over-filled with joy, to see, and hear him. The Bishop said, "I guess I am the happiest man on this occasion. You are looking at what you have been thinking, and talking about for quite a while, a Library on the Campus of Allen University."

Joseph Simeon Flipper Library

The Library was thoughtfully and rightfully named Joseph Simeon Flipper, in honor of our great and good Bishop. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, J. S. Stanback beautifully conducted the Masonic ceremony, and laid the Corner Stone of the Library. Mrs. Flipper called the Sisters to meet her, in Chappelle Memorial Building, quite a large number met. She has the sisters of the State well organized, by her wise and thoughtful leadership, they are putting over a great program in the State for our Lord the Church, the School, and the race.

Dr. Higgins Praised

Dr. Higgins and his very kind and amiable wife are doing a great and good work for the School. Never in the history of the School has the President by his labors and Solicitations reported such a large sum of money for the School. The enrollment is larger than in former years, and still they come. Surely the Spirit of the President J. W. Morris rests on President Higgins.

Persuant to the call of our beloved Bishop Flipper, the Presiding Elders, of the State, and most of the trustees, both ministerial and laymen, many of the leading ministers, and host of distinguished friends, and many of the faithful members, men and women, assembled in Chappelle Memorial Building, to witness the reports of the Educational money, by the Presiding Elders. Devotions were very feelingly and appropriately conducted by Dr. Samuel Nance, the esteemed Presiding Elder of the Orangeburg District.

The Bishop's Address

The Bishop's Address was most timely and brimful of information and inspiration. He kindly said, but with emphasis, I want every man to do his best in making his report. He doesn't drive, but leads easily by kindness. The Bishop and his queenly and versatile wife are greatly admired and loved, by both the ministers and laymen of the State.

Reports

The reports for Education and the Library were very good, they surpassed our most sanguine expectation. The things that made us feel happy. Our good Bishop was pleased with the reports, and so expressed himself.

At 2:30 P. M. the ceremonies of the Corner Stone laying took place. The procession from Chappelle Memorial Building was led by the Bishop, followed by the Presiding Elders, Ministers, Trustees, Masons, Laymen, and friends to the platform of the Library. 1. Doxology was sung. 2. Hymn was lined by Dr. T. J. Miles,. Invocation by Dr. B. F. Hilderbrand. Scripture Lesson by Dr. J. L. Benbow. 2. Hymn was lined by Dr. J. S. Coe, Presiding Elder of the Sumter District. Prof. C. G. Garrett, who is known and respected as one among the strongest laymen of the race, and of the A. M. E. Church. He gave a vivid history of Allen University. He stated that, "the School started in Cokesbury in 1882, and in 1886 it was moved to Columbia, S. C. I came here a boy from the country." Prof. Garrett is still a member of the faculty.

Columbia, S. C. State
Septemebr 30, 1941

Negro Colleges Agree on Certification

Denmark, Sept. 29—(Special)—Negro colleges, that are members of the Association of Colelgiate Presidents, Deans and Registrars of South Carolina, agreed to certify all four year high school L. I. degree holders in South Carolina to the state department of education for 30 hours college credit in education at a meeting held at Voorhees institute, Denmark, Saturday.

State agent for Negro schools, W. A. Schifley, was present at the sessions when the certification of teachers for a raise in salaries was discussed by the presidents, deans and registrars assembled.

The action of the body was considered momentous and solved for the state representatives some of the immediate problems facing the state board which is now conducting a study of certification of teachers in South Carolina.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"WINGS" SPEAKER—President Edward W. Brice of Clinton College, Rock Hill, S. C., who spoke on the "Wings Over Jordan" program recently over Radio Station WBT, Charlotte, N. C. On last Sunday, spoke at the Clinton AMEZ Church, Knoxville, Tenn., the first engagement on a tour which will carry him into every Southern State and as far west as Pasadena, California. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

JAN 18 1941

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
February 10, 1941

Seek Club Revival

Immediate steps toward revival o the dissolved Little Theater movement in Greenville are expected but no definite plan has yet been evolved. Earle McDevitt is largely instrumental in pro noting interest in the project.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

$50,000 Raised for Allen University

JAN 4 - 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2—Dr. S. R. Higgins, Allen university's popular president, said that the amount of money raised this conference year from all sources for Allen university was above $50,000. The campaign is on and the new Flipper building is to be started on the campus soon.

Columbia S C State
February 18, 1941

Money Bill With Total $13,195,000 Comes Today

Chairman Smith List Figures on Appropriations

Carrying a total of $13,195,026, the general appropriations bill, for the support of the state government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, will be introduced in the house of representatives of South Carolina today, according to an announcement last night by Winchester Smith, chairman of the ways and means committee.

Chairman Smith said the bill would be approximately $800,000 below current appropriations and amounts which must be included in a deficiency money measure.

Current appropriations totaled $13,171,564 but Smith said that about $525,000 additional would be necessary for schools after earmarked funds failed to bring in anticipated revenue. He figured that other supplemental amounts would aggregate $300,000.

Only the recapitulation sheet of the bill was revealed but Smith told the house last Thursday that it carried "almost" enough revenue. The house gave the committee special permission to introduce the bill today at the opening of the sixth legislative week, although the bills customarily carry a certificate stating that adequate revenue is provided to meet the proposed appropriations.

The budget commission, headed by Governor Maybank, had recommended appropriations totaling $13,939,505.

The ways and means measure asked $80,000 less for the comptroller general's office—due principally to fewer Confederate pensioners—and reductions ranging from 10 per cent up for educational institutions. It proposed small cuts for a wide variety of other governmental functions.

Earmarked funds of the highway and education departments and the few other departments receiving such assistance are not carried in appropriations bills. Actual expenditures of state funds approximates $40,000,000 a year.

The committee recommended $37,000 less for the University of South Carolina, $12,500 less for The Citadel, $37,000 less for Clemson college's collegiate activities, $7,000 less for the medical college, $36,000 less for Winthrop college, $10,000 less for the State Negro college and $15,000 less for the school for the deaf and blind.

It proposed reductions of $51,000 for the public welfare department, $23,00 for the State (mental) hospital, $15,0 for the training (feeble-minded) school, $13,000 for the sanatorium, $5,000 for the Negro Boys' reformatory, $11,000 for the Girls' Industrial school, $9,000 for the board of health, $27,000 for the state treasurer, $14,000 for the forestry commission, $35,000 for Clemson college's public service activities and $10,000 for the civil contingent fund.

Among the few increases were: $2,500 for the governor's office, $470,000 for the superintendent of education, $800 for the schoolbook commission, $600 for the commissioner of agriculture and $500 for the chief game warden.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 30, 1941

Allen-Benedict School Hears Talk By Dr. Hancock

(By the Publicity Committee, Benedict-Allen Summer School)

The Allen-Benedict summer school heard an address by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of sociology at Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., at the chapel period Thursday. Doctor Hancock is a native of Ninety-six, and a college graduate of Benedict college, Columbia. He has received degrees from Colgate and Harvard universities. Doctor Hancock is among the most widely known Negro publicists in the United States and releases a weekly column through the Associated Negro Press known as "Between the Lines." His address was well received by the summer school students. He was presented to the audience by Dr. Herbert W. Baumgardner of the summer school faculty and formerly editorial writer for the Palmetto Leader. The speaker paid splendid tribute to the late presidents of Benedict, Osborne and Valentine; to the president emeritus, Dr. Clarence B. Antisdel; and to President J. J. Starks, whose memoirs recently came off the press.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 25, 1941

Benedict-Allen Do Great Work In This State

Columbia is the home of two of the finest Negro institutions of higher learning in the Southeast. Both Benedict college and Allen university are located here.

Benedict and Allen were both founded in 1870, according to their respective presidents.

Benedict, a Baptist institution, has a student body of 515 which is housed in 18 buildings. The college campus extends over 20 acres. Dr. J. J. Starks is president of the school.

Allen university, an AME sponsored institution has a student body of 400. The campus, which covers an area of two and one-half blocks, is dotted with nine attractive buildings. Dr. S. R. Higgins is president.

For many years these two institutions struggled through various times of tribulation but always emerged victorious in the end and have continued to carry on the great work of higher education among the Negro race in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
September 22, 1941

Negro School Aid Is Asked

Head Of Teachers' Association Urges Support For Teacher Training

ORANGEBURG, Sept. 22.—John P. Burgess, president of the Palmetto State Teachers association, today issued the following statement:

The recent ruling of the State Board of Education in regard to the certification and classification of teachers and the study of plans for future policies definitely lead to the conclusion that negro teacher-training institutions will be charged with the responsibility of giving adequate pre-service training to prospective teachers for the negro public schools of South Carolina.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical college at Orangeburg is the only state supported institution of higher learning for negroes in South Carolina. It is inconceivable that that institution will not be made sufficiently strong by the state of South Carolina to make procurable for its graduates the highest class of certificate that may be issued by the bureau of certification.

In South Carolina there are four private institutions of higher learning for negroes that offer four years of college training. Through the years, these colleges have been making a distinct contribution to the teaching profession in South Carolina. If a sufficient number of teachers are to be secured these colleges must continue to live. The graduates of Allen university and the members of the African Methodist church in South Carolina; the graduates of Benedict college and members of the Baptist church in South Carolina; the graduates of Claflin college and the members of the Methodist church, Atlantic Coast jurisdiction, in South Carolina; the graduates of Morris college and members of the Baptist church in South Carolina should rise at this time and come to the financial assistance of these church colleges so that their work on the under-graduate level will be on a par with that of any other institution. It is generally understood that a lack of financial support prevents the five institutions mentioned above, state and private, from receiving the rating the people of South Carolina would like to see each of them attain and maintain.

There are six negro junior colleges in South Carolina that have made ,and are still making, a decided contribution to the teaching profession. They are liste.. in the 1940-41 South Carolina school directory as follows:

Avery Institute, Congre ational; Bettis Academy, Privat Clinton Junior college, Methodis., Coulter Memorial Academy, Presbyterian; Friendship Junior College, Baptist; Voorhees Normal and Industrial School, Episcopal.

Outstanding educational journals have recently been carrying articles to the effect that the junior colleges have a distinct part to play in the American scheme of education. Because of his work for the past fifteen years, the writer has had the opportunity to observe many teachers at work. Some of the best teaching he has seen in the primary and elementary grades was done by graduates of junior colleges. The same appeal that is herein made to the constitutents of senior colleges is also made to the constituents of these junior colleges. An average of $2.00 a year from the constitutents of these colleges would make such a difference in these schools that the forward looking people of South Carolina, white and negro, would be proud of them.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

South Carolina M. E.'s Raise $11,615 For Claflin College

DEC 13 1941

By J. D. McGHEE

FLORENCE, S. C.—The third annual session of the South Carolina conference, Methodist church, central jurisdiction, came to a successful close Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30 at Cumberland Methodist Church when Bishop Lorenzo H. King read appointments for 170 charges.

Reports read for benevolences during the six-day session showed an unprecedented increase over any previous annual conference, according to the 500 ministers and lay delegates.

The conference voted to accept the invitation of Camden as the seat for the annual sessions in 1942.

RALLY FOR CLAFLIN COLLEGE

DEC 13 1941

An emergency rally for Claflin College, at Orangeburg, went far over the top when reports from the nine districts, including donations from Dr. M. S. Davage for the board of education, Bishop King and Professor John P. Burgess, amounted to more than $1,420. The emergency rally brought the total raised for Claflin college during the year to more than $11,615. Another special rally, the gold seal veteran stamp, a plan launched at the Atlantic Coast Area council meeting at Atlanta in September by Bishop King, became a South Carolina conference highlight when $1,892 was reported and a grand total for pension and relief in the South Carolina conference went beyond $8,940.

DEC 13 1941

Connectional leaders on the program were: Dr. A. R. Howard, board of temperance; Dr. E. A. Love, home mission and church extension; Dr. R. N. Brooks, Southwestern Christian Advocate and board of publications; Dr. J. H. Golden, executive secretary of evangelism, Atlantic Coast area; Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary; Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the board of education, central jurisdiction; Dr. R. M. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles L. Calkins, secretary of the board of pensions and relief, and Professor John P. Burgess, Methodist youth.

DEC 13 1941

APPOINTMENTS READ

Bishop King, at the closing services Sunday morning, preached, conducted the ordination services and read the appointments for the largest annual conference of the 19 in the Atlantic Coast area, central jurisdiction.

Appointments read by Bishop King included:

BEAUFORT DISTRICT: The Rev. Frank Quick, district superintendent. Aiken, Cleveland DeBose; Allendale, Evander Jamison; Appleton, S. M. McCollum; Bamberg, S. C. Stewart; Bamberg Circuit, M. O. Stewart; Beaufort, B. W. McTeer; Blackville, B. F. Eule; Brunson, Samuel Grayson; Cottageville, T. W. Bowen; Ebenezer, L. W. Lyons; Ehrhardt, J. A. Summers; Green Pond, M. Boatwright; Hardeeville, Fulton Edwards; Hickory Hill, B. J. Jones; Mellette, (to be supplied); Mt. Pleasant-Cedar Grove, (to be supplied); Olar, M. Walker; Redbank, J. P. Robinson; Riser-Oak Grove, Dan Brown; Ruffin, J. T. Mitchell; St. George, A. S. Newman; Seigling, J. G. Tillman; Springtown, T. D. Green; Walterboro, T. J. Robinson; Weeks, D. Mitchell; Ycmassee, B. Q. Murdough; Young's Island, S. J. Cooper and Jacksonboro, J. George.

BENNETTSVILLE DISTRICT: Rev. A. Mack, district superintendent. Alcot, P. E. McLaughlin; Bennettsville, W. J. Gupple; Bethel-Ebenezer, T. R. Robinson; Blenheim-Spears, H. Frierson; Cheraw, A. P. Gilliard; Chesterfield, L. C. Gregg; Clio-Hopewell, N. T. Bowen; Darlington Mission-Zion Hill, S. Pearson; Dillon, A. P. Sumter; Hartsville, B. F. Bradford; Kingsville, C. D. Wright; Level Green-Wesley, T. J. Pendergrass; Little Rock, J. B. Rouse; Little Rock Circuit, J. T. Martin; Mt. Beulah-Society Hill, I. C. Wiley; North Marlboro, L. A. Gelzer; Syracuse, A. J. Pogue and Wesley Chapel, H. C. Brewer.

BERKLEY DISTRICT: Rev. Fred Rollerson, district superintendent. Bethel-Francis Brown, Paul Washington; Dorman, I. Green; Jerusalem, Joe Green; Isaiah-Calvary, T. L. Levine; Mt. Carmel, A. Johnson; New Hope, E. Billard; Silas-St. Paul, R. W. President; Smith Chapel, Samuel Nelson; Zion, Paul Bonepart and St. Luke, George Nelson.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT: The Rev. S. M. Miller, district superintendent. Andrews, A. F. Hines; Brook Green, W. M. S. McClary; Centenary, J. W. Curry; Wesley, H. B. Jones; Cooper River, W. M. David; Dickie Chapel, Peter Keel; Dorchester, J. Waring; Greeleyville, J. W. Williams; Georgetown, B. C. Wilson; Grove Hill Mission, E. Davis; Harleyville, C. J. Mack; Jedburg, E. J. Curry; John's Island, G. C. Brown; Lanes, J. H. Harley; Maryville, I. Smalls; Mt. Holly, M. P. Pyatt; Pinopolis, L. C. Mahoney; Ridgeville, W. B. McKay; Old Bethel, P. R. Tiller; St. James-North Charleston, C. H. Richardson; St. Stephen, F. H. Grant; St. Stephen Circuit, Leroy Stewart; St. Thomas, A. A. Pinacle; Summerville, W. C. Strother and Washington-Ladson, M. C. Newman.

FLORENCE DISTRICT: The Rev. Calvin O. Reynolds, district superintendent. Asbury-Bethel, Cleveland C. Barr; Bethesda-St. Mary, G. B. Gillman; Cades Ct., M. C. Cooper; Elijah-St. Paul, A. L. Wilson; Florence Sta., J. W. Taylor; Jeremiah-Friendship, N. E. Franklin; John Wesley, Robert Emanuel; Kingstree Sta., H. H. Cooper; Lake City, W. D. Primus; Lake City Ct., George Osborne; Latta, C. J. James; Marion Sta., B. C. Jackson; Mars Bluff, Miller Brown; Mullens, Ed. Gordon; Olanta-Pamplico, D. C. McClam; Salem-Wesley, I. V. Manning; Springville, H. B. Rouse; St. John, T. W. White; St. Luke, J. M. Stokes; St. Paul, E. M. Washington and Timmonsville, R. E. Connor.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT: The Rev. N. W. Green, district superintendent. Anderson, R. E. Bethea; Belton, R. P. Fair; Easley, T. B. Thomas; Greenwood, T. H. Fisher, Jr.; Greenville, C. C. Clark; Minus Chapel, J. W. Budden; Ninety-Six, J. S. Dial; North Greenville, Harold O. Mims; Pendleton, P. C. E. Hiddleston; Pickens, L. W. Curry; Rock Hill, A. Knox; St. Paul, J. P. Russell; Seneca, W. L. Robinson; St. Andrews, S. M. Brown; S. Greenville, F. L. Lawton; Walhalla, W. M. Jenkins; W. Anderson, L. J. Jackson; Williamston, J. W. Robinson; Newberry-Bethlehem, C. E. Lattimore.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT: The Rev. A. W. Wright, district superintendent. Bethelhem-St. James, S. C. Bryant; Branchville, Joseph Mitchell; Columbia, M. McCallum; Denmark, L. C. Gregg; Edisto Fork, S. A. Funchess; Forest Chapel, P. J. Amaker; Jamison, J. S. Miller; Macedonia, W. N. Fridie; Midway, J. A. Cary; North, A. J. Hall; Orangeburg station, W. R. Gregg; Pineville-Bowman, R. H. Cunningham; Reevesville, R. G. Lawrence; Rowesville, F. Marcus; St. Stephens-Mt. Nebo, J. E. C. Jenkins; Shiloh-St. Phillip, E. P. Bruce; Springfield, R. M. Walker and Swansea, J. W. Reeder.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT: The Rev. C. F. Ferguson, district superintendent. Blacksburg, M. B. Eaddy; Chesnee, S. V. Fowler; Chester, K. D. Hough; Clover, C. R. Brown; Cowpens, Z. G. Taylor; Gaffney, G. S. Sayer; Greer, J. C. Gibbs; Jefferson, R. B. King; Landrum-Duncan, W. W. Chariton; Longtown, Esau Anderson; McBee-Bethune, T. J. E. Curry; Pacolet, Wade Waymer; Pageland, W. E. Connor; Rock Hill, W. M. Convers; St. James, J. R. Norwood; St. Mark-St. Matthews, D. S. Curry; Spartanburg, G. A. Thomas; Spartanburg Street, S. Jackson; Welford-Reidville, DeQuency Newman; Wilkinsville, V. J. Ross, and Yerk, J. A. Curry.

SUMTER DISTRICT: The Rev. E. C. Wright, district superintendent. Antioch-Shepherd, S. F. Moss; Bethel-Zion Hill, (to be supplied); Blainey, (to be supplied); Borden-St. Philip, A. L. Brockington; Britten, (to be supplied); Camden, R. F. Freeman; Camden circuit, H. J. Kirk; Lamar, M. J. Porter; Lynchburg, J. F. Pearson; Macedonia-St. Paul, B. S. Carter; Mayesville, A. R. Howard; Mechanicsville, T. H. Fisher; Mt. Zion, F. H. Bowen; Rock Hill, (to be supplied); Rock Springs, L. S. Selmore; Shiloh, H. B. Brown; St. James-St. Mark, J. G. Stokes; St. John, (to be supplied); St. Matthews, J. W. Williams; Sumter, P. E. Mingo and Wateree, E. J. Cooper.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

S. C. State Is Accredited As Class "A"

Plant Valued At Million and Half And 900 Enrolled

DEC 20 1941

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Information has been received at the office of the president advising that the South Carolina State A. and M. College has been raised to a Class "A" institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

This advancement marks the culmination of nine years of progressive leadership by President M. F. Whittaker and a competent corps of professors and instructors.

In 1932, the college was approved for the first time a Class "B" institution by the Southern Association. At that time the faculty numbered 15 masters, 32 bachelors, and 22 persons with diplomas. The physical plant was valued at $1,107,000 and the number of graduates was 42.

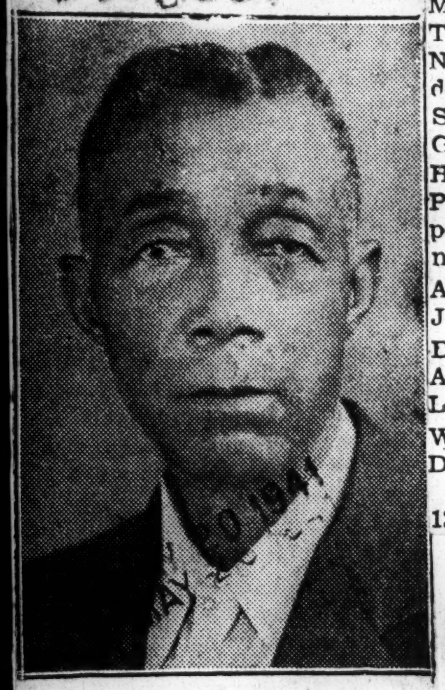
DEC 20 1941

In 1941-42 the faculty numbers 7 persons with one or more years above the masters, 18 masters, 41 bachelors and 10 diplomas. The number of graduates in 1941 was 149. The present enrollment is more than 900 and the plant is valued at $1,500,000.

In the matter of curricula improvement, special courses in guidance, teacher training and applied sciences are new features. Applicants are now being admitted on a selective basis and only from state accredited high schools.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

50-Year Veteran



DR. MILES V. LYNK

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)— Dr. Myles V. Lynk, veteran physician of fifty years in Memphis and founder of West Tennessee University (dissolved), will be honored with a reception next Monday, May 19th, commemorating his Golden Anniversary of medical practices.

Dr. Lynk, in 1900, organized the University of West Tennessee which turned out a large number of graduates, many of whom became outstanding in the field of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law and nurse practice. The "Journal fo the National Medical Association," in a recent edition, appraised the works of Dr. Lynk as follows:

"Among outstanding persons of the medical profession Dr. Miles Vanderhurst Lynk occupies a unique position. At the early age by 19, he graduated from Meharry Medical College, after which he received degrees in science and law. In 1892 he began the publication of 'The Medical and Surgical Observer,' which was the first journal of medicine puiblished by a Negro in Amercia. Its publication antedated that of the Journal of the National Medical Association by nearly ten years. He was one of the founders of the National Association in 1895."

Members of the Reception committee and sponsors are as follows:

Dr N. M. Watson, chairman, Dr. B. F. McCleave, C. G. Terrell, Earl, Arkansas; Dr. M. M. Lewis, Richmond, Va.; Dr. D T. Rolf, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. J. Brawner, president of the Bluff City Medical Society; Dr. O. L. Toler, of Greenville, Miss.; Dr. J. J. Haines, Dr. Jackson S. Cobb of Pueblo, Colorado; Dr. A. L. Coppedge, president of Meharry Alumni Association, Memphis; Dr. I. A. Watson, Dr. A. A. White, Dr. J V. Byas, Dr. A. W. Jefferson, Dr. W. H. Young, Blytheville, Ark.; Dr. S. E. Moore, of St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. W. A. Bisson, Dr. W. C. Dancey, Sedalia, Mo.; and Dr. W. T. Prater.

Dr. and Mrs. Lynk resides at 1322 North Willett.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fisk Dean Injured, Wife Killed in Crash

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — While en route to Keetsville, Mo., on Wednesday of last week, Prof. A. A. Taylor, dean of the liberal arts college at Fisk University, was critically injured and his wife instantly killed in an automobile accident near Columbia, Missouri.

Mrs. Taylor's body was shipped to her home, Fowler, Ind., for burial. In the county hospital at Columbia, the dean's condition was reported serious.

Mr. Taylor has been connected with Fisk since 1926, being head of the liberal arts college since 1929.

Negro Kindness Shown To Whiteman Sowed Seed Of Foundation Of Meharry College

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BM).—The kindness of a Negro to a whiteman sowed the seeds from which Meharry Medical College, one of the largest medical schools for Negroes in America, sprang.

The College which is located near Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, today enrols more than half of all Negro medical students in the United States and has more than 2,700 graduates practising as Physicians, Dentists, Pharmacists and Nurses in 47 States as well as several foreign countries.

The College began in 1876, as the Medical Department of the Central Tennesse College which had been established nine years earlier by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says Dr Abraham Flexner, of the Rockefeller Medical Centre who is Chairman of a Committee to raise 2,300,000 dollars as new endowment for the College.

But behind all this lies the incident of the Negro and the white recipient of his aid.

It appears that this white man, Meharry by name, travelling by horse and wagon through south central Illinois, one day found himself mired on a country road.

A Negro, who happened to be passing, aided him in extricating the wagon and provided him with food and shelter for the night.

In bidding his benefactor good-bye, Meharry vowed that some day he would show his gratitude by providing assistance to the Negro race.

A few years later, in 1875, this man conferred with his brothers regarding the possibility of aid to the Freedmen.

As a result of their conference, the brothers pooled their resources, setting aside approximately one half of their combined "fortune" of 40,000 dollars for that purpose.

The funds thus provided by Samuel, Hugh, Alexander, Jesse and David Meharry made the College possible.

Since 1915, Meharry has enjoyed an independent corporate existence.

The coming endowment campaign to be launched among Meharry graduates all over the world has as its immediate objective the raising of 1,700,000 dollars to meet conditions attaching to a grant of the General Education Board of New York.

Of this total, 1,500,000 dollars must be raised by July 1, 1941, to permit the College to qualify for the receipt of the 3,500,000 endowment.

The remaining 200,000 dollars towards the 1,000,000 dollars endowment increase to a grand total of 6,000,000 dollars will be matched dollar for dollar by the General Education Board.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 7, 1941

Report Is Given On A&I College

The State Board of Education, in a routine session today, heard the preliminary report of Dean Fred C. Smith of the University of Tennessee on the A&I State College for Negroes, at Nashville.

The report of the University of Tennessee committee, however, which will contain recommendations for the expanded program at the institution, will not be made until the February session of the board, according to Commissioner B. O. Duggan of the Department of Education, who is board chairman.

Dean Smith's report today dealt with committee findings of conditions in various departments, and contained no recommendations.

The board adopted a resolution on the death of James L. Gore, assistant director of the Division of Rehabilitation, Department of Education, in which he was praised as "an efficient and capable" employe, and one who "worked unceasingly in behalf of the handicapped in Tennessee."

In addition to Chairman Duggan, other members of the board attending today's meeting were Ernest Ball, Memphis; Dr. C. Y.

Mariupol, Sea of Azov port, anged hands twenty-one times ring the Russian civil war but as finally taken by the Red forces 1920.

HELP THE NEGRO TO HELP HIMSELF

ONE day, before the Civil War, a prosperous Methodist named Meharry was driving through the South when his carriage got stuck in a muddy country lane. A Negro living near by went to his rescue. When night fell he offered the white man a bed in his cabin. The next morning Meharry left with heartfelt thanks and the vow: "Someday I will do something for you and your people!"

In 1875 Meharry and his four brothers paid for that one night's lodging with half their fortune—$40,000—and established Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Since 1923 this exclusively Negro college has had a Grade A rating from the American Medical Association. Through white man's largess, it has grown and expanded while keeping entirely free from debt. But this year Meharry faces its greatest crisis—the loss of a large annual gift, the college's main source of income. However, the Rockefeller General Education Board has offered to endow the college with $3,500,000 provided Meharry can raise another $2,500,000.

Both Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Thomas Parran, sponsors of this fund-raising campaign, have long been concerned over the acute Negro problem in this country. The black race makes up about one tenth of our total population and one half of our public-health problem—they are dying at a rate 82 per cent faster than their white neighbors.

In recent years, however, the Negro has made encouraging advances under the leadership of his own people. For instance, in Fayetteville, Tennessee, a young Meharry graduate recently arrived with a bottle of liniment, gauze, scissors, $1 cash and a diploma. Shortly afterward he had a small hospital, an X-ray machine, and a fluoroscope for diagnostic services never before available to Negroes in that county.

Out of Meharry and other institutions like it are coming these young Negro leaders who have been given some insight into the difficulties they are facing. Gradually, by awakening in their people a sense of civic and social responsibility, by banishing ignorance and superstition, they are teaching them to face and realistically cope with their own problems.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
June 15, 1941

Knoxville College Has Students Of Negro Race From 22 States

Knoxville College, exclusively for Negro students, is one of the unusual colleges of the South. It has no preparatory work, but offers straight four-year college work in fine arts, liberal arts and science.

Dr. John A. Cotton, now starting his second year as acting president, announced the total enrollment for the 1940-41 year was 339, almost exactly the same as the preceding year. This year there were students from 22 states, many of them from the North. The boarding students and the day students who live in Knoxville are about evenly divided.

Music Is Stressed

The faculty is about equally divided between the two races. Half, including the president, is white, and the other half, including the dean, is Negro.

Music is stressed in the curriculum, including both voice and instruments. The singing groups of the college are famous throughout East Tennessee and other parts of the nation where they have gone on tours.

Knoxville College is the leading educational institution of the United Presbyterian Church, a denomination, incidentally, which has not church in Knoxville, except for the chapel on the college campus. Most of the trustees live in Pittsburgh.

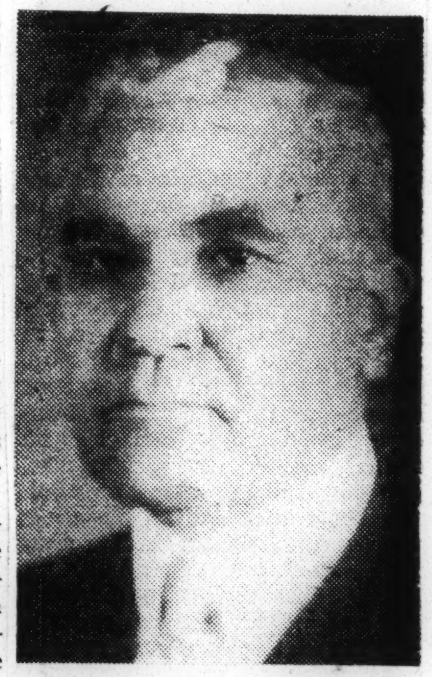
One of the earliest champions of the cause of freedom for the Negro, the college was founded in 1863, before the smoke of battle had cleared away in the Civil War. The institution first was McKee School, located at Nashville. It was decided in 1872 to [illegible] college in Knoxville, and [illegible] stitution opened here in [illegible] ber, 1875, with the Rev. [illegible] Wright as superintendent.

Students May Work

The first location was in East Knoxville. The next year the college was moved to the present location on the outskirts of Knoxville, where the institution has approximately 60 acres in a farm and 20 acres on the campus proper.

Work advantages are provided on the farm and in Knoxville for students who wish to make their own way, but no agricultural subjects are taught in the college courses.

The college is fully accredited, being a member of the Association of American Colleges and of the Southern Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. Many of the graduates go into the teaching profession, some study for the ministry, and a number for the professions. The American Medical Association recognizes the college for required pre-medical college work.



HEADS NEGRO COLLEGE — Dr. John A. Cotton, above, is starting his second year as acting president of Knoxville College, institution for Negroes in Knoxville. He succeeded Dr. J. Kelly Giffen, who died.

Today Knoxville College has a plant valued at $600,000, with 12 buildings, besides the residences of the faculty. Buildings include: An administration building, men's and women's dormitories capable of accommodating 250 to 300 students, two buildings being used for apartments and teacher housing, the MacMillan Memorial Chapel, provided as a memorial to the late pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, a science building, and a heating plant.

The school also has a large athletic field and takes part in intercollegiate athletics with several other Negro colleges.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ENGLISH, INCLUDING SPELLING, IS BIG HEADACHE TO STATE'S STUDENTS

And Mathematics Is Also Found Hard for Youth to Master, Says University of Tennessee Survey

KNOXVILLE, July 31—The average Tennessee high school student seems to have his biggest headache [illegible] English, certain phases of reading, while natural science and social studies, although not as easy for him as mathematics, give him comparatively little trouble, according to the report of the Tennessee high school testing program for October, 1940, conducted by Joseph E. Avent, of the University of Tennessee.

Fifty high schools throughout Tennessee participated in the tests, 12,466 of which were given 6,097 students in grades 9-12. In the report, which has just been completed by Dr. Avent, comparisons are made between state and national standards on the different tests, and between individual and state averages. Results of the tests, mailed to each high school principal, reveal only the standing of the school to which they are sent, and of its pupils, not of other schools.

Most difficult of all the tests for the average Tennessee high school student were the English tests, of which spelling seemed to cause the most trouble, with vocabulary and English usage bringing in more than the [illegible] of difficulties.

The various phases of the reading tests, which included speed, prose, poetry and paragraph comprehension, word and sentence meaning, and location of information, also caused many of the students to squirm, the report revealed. Students made on sentence meaning the poorest showing of all phases of reading tested.

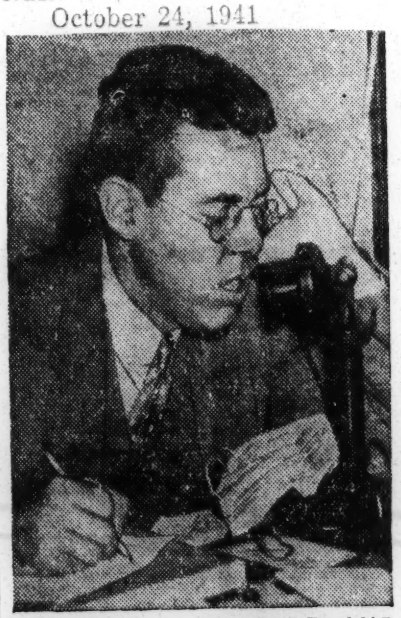
"Rate of reading is satisfactory in all four high school classes, but directed reading is below the national level in all four grades," Dr. Avent stated. "Poetry comprehension, for some reason, is above national average in grades 10, 11, and 12." However, on word meaning, or the vocabulary of high school students, very low scores were made.

Mathematics continues to hold its stand at the national level, the report [illegible]. Natural science is only slightly below the national average in grades 11 and 12, and above it in grade 10. Mathematics is at the national level in grades 11 and 12; and in grade 10, it stands slightly higher.

"As in 1934, mathematics continued to be well taught," the U-T professor explained. "Possibly the average student in Tennessee gets more mathematics than is typical over the nation."

The general testing program, started in February 1936, now is available to any high school in the state which desires the service. The University selects and distributes the tests; the high schools administer them; and at U-T the tests are scored, and charts prepared for each separate pupil and for each grade. These charts are then returned to the schools.

Nashville Tenn Banner
October 24, 1941



JAMES M. MACFARLAND, "Bund Busting" New York Times reporter and a grandson of the late Dr. James G. Merrill, former president of Fisk University; arrives in Nashville on the Princeton Football Special this afternoon at 3:20 o'clock to represent the Princeton Class of 1932 at the national alumni reunion here.

Macfarland's stories on the German-American Bund's famous retreat at Camp Nordland, N. J., and his campaigning of New Jersey against the Bund activities contributed to its closing last spring.

His grandfather was president of Fisk from 1899 to 1908, and Macfarland's mother, the late Mary Perley Merrill Macfarland, was a member of the Fisk faculty during part of her father's presidency. Macfarland's father is Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, internationally-known church leader, author and lecturer and World War peace emissary of President Wilson to Germany. He lectured at Vanderbilt University in the summer of 1915.

Elizabethton, Tenn., Star
February 8, 1941

Advanced Negro Education Is Being Studied

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8. (AP)—The state board of education already is planning how best to provide advanced educational facilities to Negroes.

An administration-sponsored bill providing that the state shall offer Negroes facilities equivalent to those of the University of Tennessee has passed the Senate and is pending in the House of the legislature.

At its quarterly meeting yesterday, the board made tentative plans to offer graduate degrees to Negro students next fall through the State Industrial and Agricultural College for Negroes and Meharry Medical College, a privately endowed institution, both in Nashville.

Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan said details of the program, not yet complete, would be worked out by a committee of the board and the university.

Still pending in a Knoxville chancery court is a petition of six Negroes asking that the university be forced to admit them to its graduate schools. Chancellor A. E. Mitchell took the case under advisement after hearing arguments on the state's appeal for a demurrer.

Elizabethton, Tenn., Star
February 4, 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. (AP) — Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said today that the nomination of a new ambassador to England would be submitted to the Senate at its next session on Thursday.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4. (AP)—Dr. P. A. Lyon, Senator from Murfreesboro and chairman of the Senate committee on education, said today his committee would recommend out for passage bills providing a retirement plan for University of Tennessee teachers and another setting up a plan for Negro education.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
February 12, 1941

Haiti Lecturer On Program at Fisk University

MAURICE DARTIQUE of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, is lecturing at Fisk University this week as part of an itinerary outlined for him by the State Department in Washington. M. Dartique, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, was invited to this country by the State Department in conjunction with its Latin American friendship policy. He received his master's degree from Columbia University in New York in 1931, and is now an authority on rural education connected with the National Agricultural Production and Rural Education Service, and also a member of the Technical Council on Education in Haiti. He expects to leave for Chicago Saturday night, and from there, to lecture at several other Midwest colleges which specialize in rural education.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
February 8, 1941

State Plans Degrees for Negroes

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7.—(AP): The Tennessee board of education today made plans to offer graduate degrees to negroes next fall for the first time in the state's history.

Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan said this was in line with a United States supreme court decision on a Missouri suit, holding that states should offer equal educational facilities to negroes and whites. The current session of the Tennessee legislature passed legislation to comply with this ruling.

No details were worked out at the quarterly meeting of the board today, Duggan said, but it was decided that the agricultural and industrial college for negroes, a state owned institution, and Meharry medical college for negroes, privately endowed, both located near Nashville, would offer graduate work beginning next fall. Master of arts and of science degrees along with degrees in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy will be available, he declared.

Previously the state had complied with the equal educational facility decree by awarding out of state scholarships to negroes, the state paying the difference between the University of Tennessee tuition and that in institutions the negroes attended.

Duggan said a committee from the board of education and the University of Tennessee would complete details of the plan.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
February 3, 1941

Endowment At Fisk Hiked By $200,000

Fund Income To Aid Religion Department

The endowment of Fisk University was increased by $200,000 today when a grant of $100,000 was made by an anonymous foundation, and the amount was matched by the General Education Board, Miss L. J. Bowles, chairman of publicity, and other university officials announced.

The income from the original gift, and the similar amount from the General Education Board, will be used in developing the school's Department of Religion, university officials said.

Miss Bowles pointed out that since Fisk University's founding in 1866 by the American Missionary Association, religious education has held an important place in the curriculum. Bennett Hall, now housing the Social Science projects, was erected with the idea of establishing a theological school. However, it was decided that a better way of meeting the religious needs of the Negro communities was through a department of religion which would give thorough training to the undergraduate student body. Special training is being provided for a few particularly able students who may wish to teach religion or enter other fields of special religious work, such as the secretaryships of the YMCA, the YWCA, and kindred organizations.

It was emphasized that the Fisk library, which contains one of the best collections of books in the field of religion, and particularly in the philosophy of religion, to be found in the city, is a great aid to the development of the Department of Religion.

Although the names of the donors of the latest gift were withheld, they were said to have been interested in the development of religious work for Negroes in the progress of Fisk University for the past ten years. The $100,000 gift is among the first granted by the anonymous foundation, which only recently was organized to serve the interests of the Negro and his religious undertakings.

The latest gifts increased the total endowment of the university to $3,080,000. With an endowment of $1,500,000, a campaign was inaugurated in Nashville early in 1937 to raise the figure to $4,500,000 by June 30, 1941. School officials expressed the belief that the figure would be reached before the end of the endowment campaign.

Miss Bowles also announced that Fisk University had been given "favorable consideration" for other grants in the near future, and it was believed that the latest endowment grant would lead soon to an additional gift "which has been pending."

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
February 4, 1941

$100,000 FISK U. GRANT ANNOUNCED

Income From Fund To Be Used in Developing Department of Religion

A grant of $100,000 has been made to Fisk University by an anonymous foundation to be placed in the institution's endowment fund, it was announced yesterday.

The income from the gift, which will be matched by a similar amount from the General Education Board of the school, will be used in developing the department of religion, it was said.

School officials announced that in line with the increased income special training of students who may wish to teach religion or do other phases of special religious work will be intensified in the future.

Also, additions will be made to the Fisk Library, which already contains several large collections of books in the field of religion, officials said.

The $200,000 addition increased the total endowment of the university to $3,080,000.

Beginning with an endowment of $1,500,000, a campaign was started here early in 1937 to raise the figure to $4,500,000 by June 1, 1942.

School officials said that additional grants will enable the goal to be reached before the end of the campaign.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 21, 1941

NEGRO APPOINTED TO BALTIMORE HOSPITAL

Wayland E. Jones, Negro letter carrier here has received notice from Merharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., that his son, W. E. Jones, Jr., a junior of that college, has been appointed to an ex-internship at Provident Hospital, Baltimore, Md., for Summer work.

The work of the student ex-internship at Provident will be under the supervision of physicians of John Hopkins Hospital and treatments will be given to the indigent patients of Baltimore.

This is the first time such an appointment has been accorded a junior of Merharry.

Jones is a graduate of Washington High School here and Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
February 21, 1941

Chinese Graduate Student To Speak

Lien-Chieh Li, graduate student of agriculture at the University of Tennessee, will speak at the fellowship supper at Fort Sanders Presbyterian Church today at 6:30 p. m.

The Negro male sextette of Knoxville College will sing. The program will begin at 7. p. m., with Mrs. William Hembree in charge. The Rev. Ralph L. O'Dell is pastor.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 12, 1941

Meharry Called Good Business Investment

Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, at the luncheon at the school today, told visiting Chamber of Commerce officials and board members that from the standpoint of good business, Nashville can make no sounder investment than to contribute $100,000 toward the stabilization of the local Negro school.

Outlining the program whereby Meharry plans to obtain $1,700,000 in order to secure General Education Board conditional grants of $3,700,000 for endowment, Dr. Turner declared:

"We are hoping to bring into Nashville about forty-nine times as much money as Nashville will be asked to invest. If the campaign succeeds, and we are able to stabilize Meharry, then we can fairly safely insure the continuation of a budget of over $300,000. This means the steady employment of a large number of individuals whose income will continue to be spent almost entirely within the confines of Nashville. The investment of the relatively small sum asked of Nashville seems to me to be a thoroughly sound venture."

The Chamber of Commerce officials were luncheon guests of the school today as the third visiting civic group in a two-weeks series of similar luncheons which the Negro medical institution has arranged in connection with its current Nashville campaign to raise $100,000. After the luncheon Dr. Turner led the school's guests on a tour of inspection.

"Facing facts very frankly," the Meharry official declared further, "the need for Negro doctors is a general public health problem. It cannot be departmentalized. Here at Meharry, it is our goal to maintain Class A standards throughout, and if the student cannot measure up to those standards, he is not fitted, in our opinion, for the work of a physician."

Dr. Turner praised the work of his Negro colleagues at the school, and called "splendid" the collaboration they have given him. Of the time he has spend at the institution, he declared:

"The four years I have spent here have been the most fascinating of my life. When I first saw Meharry, with its excellent equipment, it seemed to me that if ever there was an opportunity to do a job, Meharry afforded it."

The school president pointed out that there are "no two good ways" to train a physician. "There is only one way—the best way," he emphasized. "That way is to make sure that each individual has the utmost in careful training. The men who are teaching at Meharry are thoroughly prepared to teach, in every department."

Representatives from the Rotary Club will visit the school tomorrow, and Exchange Club officials will be guests Friday. Next week, the school will entertain groups representing the Women's Civic Forum, the Lions Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Civitan, and Optimist Club.

The Negro medical school is currently training more than half of all Negro medical students enrolled in American medical colleges.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 11, 1941

MEHARRY PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PASTORS

In Plea for Well-Schooled Negro Doctors, Says Ill-Trained Public Menace

Citing the acute need for thoroughly trained Negro physicians, Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, at a luncheon yesterday at the school told visiting members of the Nashville Pastors Association that a badly trained physician constitutes a menace to the public.

The members of the pastors' association, first guests in a two-week series of civic visits arranged by the school in order to further interest in its current Nashville campaign to raise $100,000 toward endowment, made a complete tour of the school after the luncheon.

Other civic groups which will visit the school this week include representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Exchange Club.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
March 16, 1941

Proceeds Of Play Friday To Aid Knox College Student

A junior girl in Knoxville College will receive a full-tuition scholarship through proceeds realized next Friday at the fourth annual presentation of "Jabberwock" in Lyric Theater at 8 p. m.

A special section will be reserved for white patrons.

The program is sponsored by Beta Omicron chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a group of local young Negro women. The group, organized four years ago, is following its national sorority's objectives of encouraging high scholarship, outstanding personality and character development among young Negro women.

"Jabberwock" is described as "an evening of entertainment composed of original presentations, dramatic and musical." Admission charges range from 15 cents to 50 cents. Tickets are on sale at Clark & Jones and at Todd & Armistead Drug Co. or may be purchased at the theater box office.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 5, 1941

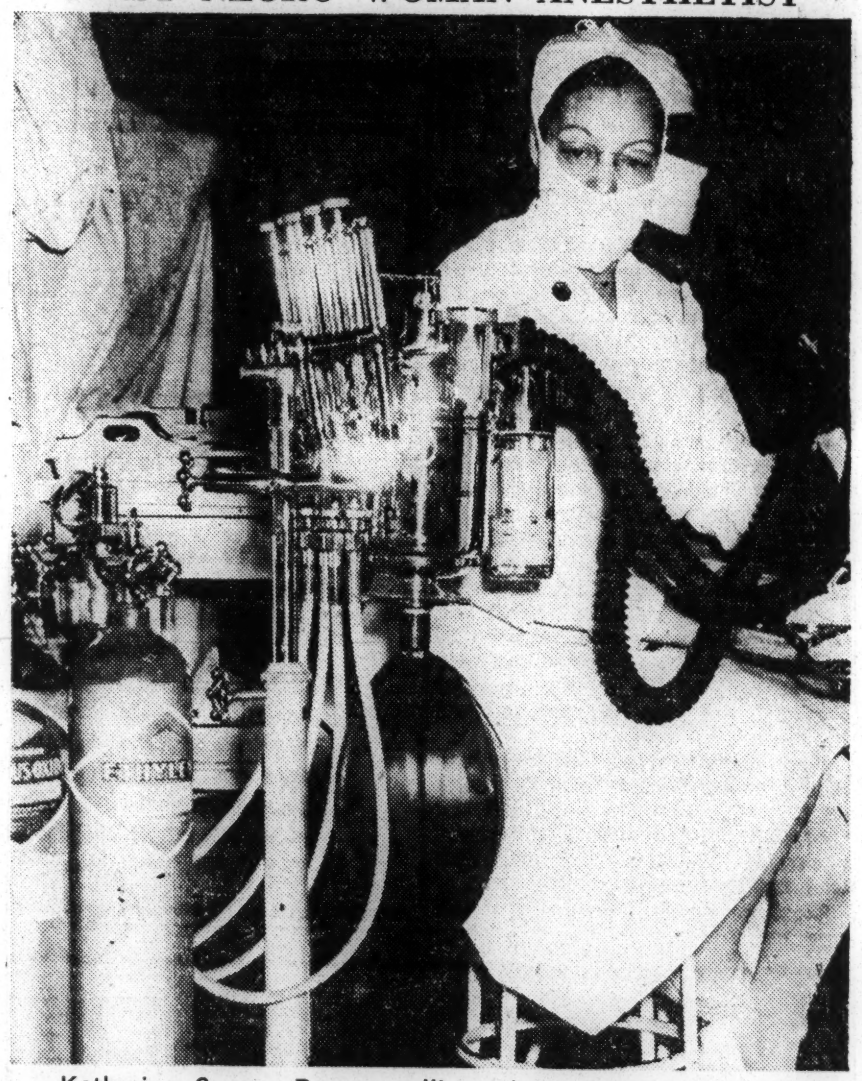
Meharry Campaign

Meharry Medical College for Negroes, whose splendid plant is here but whose important health work is carried on by its graduates throughout the country, has begun an effort to place its finances on a solid and lasting basis In the past the school has been supported largely by grants-in-aid from special funds, a major contributor being the General Education Board, administrator of the nation's largest foundation for the promotion of education. Looking toward the termination of its periodical grants, the Board has offered to assist in creating for Meharry a permanent endowment, whose income would be for the maintenance of the school.

In this nationwide campaign to secure an endowment of upwards of $5,000,000, Meharry is seeking to secure subscription of at least $100,000 in Nashville. The amount is so reasonable and the value of this school to Nashville so considerable that obtaining the subscription should present no great difficulty. The Tennessean is glad to bespeak for the Meharry campaign the active and cordial participation of all our citizens.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 9, 1941

FIRST NEGRO WOMAN ANESTHETIST



Katherine Carson Dawson will graduate from Meharry Medical College next month as the first Negro woman, anesthetist, so far as the college officials have been able to ascertain, in medical history. She is shown here in action during an operation.

Meharry Medical College for Negroes, which makes a habit of being "first" with medical records for the race it trains because of its grade A rating and the virgin field in which it operates, will make a new record next month when it graduates Katherine Carson Dawson, as anesthetist.

As far as Meharry officials can find out, she will be the first Negro anesthetist in medical history.

In the past Negro hospitals and Negro medical schools have relied on the services of white nurses.

The most remarkable thing about her graduation will be the magnitude of the course she has taken. Even top-ranking white medical schools train their anesthetists not more than nine months. Vanderbilt University offers an eight months' course.

Meharry's course is one full year of study and training. Prior to that, the anesthetist completed a four-year registered nurse training course.

She was born in Youngstown, O., but claims Newcastle, Pa., where she graduated from high school, as her home. She came to Meharry in 1936 and was graduated in nursing in May of last year.

Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of the college, urged support for the school's local campaign to raise $100,000. Dr. Turner explained that funds contributed in Nashville would be used to supplement money secured in the college's current national endowment drive.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATION BOARD GIVES $3,500,000 TO MEHARRY FUND

NEW YORK, July 17—(ANP)—Appropriations totaling $4,650,500 were voted for Negro work last year by the General Education board in connection with its program of Southern education. The $3,500,000 contribution to the endowment fund of Meharry Medical college and another of $2,000,000 to that of Bennett college were the major items in this huge sum. The year's total appropriations by the Board amounted to $6,529,816. White institutions sharing in the Southern education program received $848,810.

These figures were made public in the annual report of the board announced last week by its president, Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the 39th such report since the founding of the organization by the late John D. Rockefeller.

Among the more important beneficiaries of last year's activities were the following:

A. U. GETS $50,000

Meharry Medical college, Nashville; The report cited the tremendous growth of this institution in its 64 years of existence during which period 4,420 professionally trained physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses have been graduated. The $3,500,000 voted by the board is part of a $5,000,000 endowment fund now being raised for the maintenance of the institution. Another $200,000 was approved for this same purpose to be used to match dollar for dollar that amount above the $5,000,000 that is donated by other sources. Meanwhile, $160,000 was appropriated to meet the current maintenance expense.

Atlanta university: During the year the remaining parcel of land needed to round out the new Atlanta university development was purchased with an appropriation of $50,000 from the board. The first of the group of buildings for Clark college on the site adjacent to Atlanta university is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy this fall.

A final appropriation of $25,000 was voted to the Atlanta School of Social Work toward current expenses pending the successful outcome of the $500,000 endowment campaign initiated by university authorities. The school will receive this appropriation on a four-year descending scale.

$60,000 TO TUSKEGEE

Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.: To give greater stability to the educational program, trustees of Bennett engaged in an effort to raise $500,000 for an endowment. Toward this sum the board authorized the appropriation of $200,000. Bennett operates under the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of two four-year liberal arts colleges in the United States exclusively for Negro women.

Tuskegee institute: During the year the board voted $60,000, of which $25,000 is for constructing and equipping a building to house the state's administrative staff in vocational agriculture, and $35,000 for equipment of the school of agriculture. These two buildings will bring together the agriculture activities related to the public schools and Negro farmers of the state, and provide adequate space and equipment for satisfactory service. The additional equipment will enable Tuskegee to strengthen its advanced work in agriculture and vocational education to meet the increasing demand from Negro students.

In the field of public education $135,000 were made available for the support of state agents and assistant agents for Negro rural schools. This represents a slight reduction from former annual appropriations. A $1,500 sum made possible a conference of state agents to formulate plans for national defense programs in Negro high and county training schools.

FELLOWSHIPS

TOTAL $70,000

In addition to all this, goodly sums were authorized to meet the current maintenance expenses of several other colleges, to produce films on Negro life, and to support summer work-shops, seminars and conferences for Negro teachers. Also 15 grants in aid were made varying in amounts from $300 to $7,500 and totaling $31,096.

Thirty-five fellowships, including six renewals, were awarded, and amendments to others were made calling for $68,213. For the year 1941 the board voted $70,000 for fellowships.

In his comments, Dr. Fosdick reports:

"Last year it was reported that the General Education board would shortly bring to a close its work in the field of general education. The year 1940 marks the end of this program, although a few further appropriations may be made in order to meet past obligations.

"The closing of the programs in general education and child growth and development leaves intact the existing work of the board in education in Southern states. It was around this area of interest that the board was organized in 1902, and a consistent program in the development of education in both white and colored institutions has been followed for nearly 40 years. In the few years of life that now remains to the board it would seem probable that its fast-vanishing funds would be spent on what has been perhaps its central interest."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Institution Takes Place Among Best

By JAMES H. TURDY, JR.
(Special Correspondent of the Chicago Defender and Memphis District Manager)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(Special) LeMoyne College is one of the oldest Educational Institutions in the State of Tennessee. It's $500,000 fireproof buildings are commanding and stands as a monument towards educational progress. The beautiful campus of the college is laden with green grass the entire year and is one city block in width. The block frontage faces Memphis' newest housing project, "The LeMoyne Gardens" a housing project that will vie with others for architectural beauty upon its completion.

The establishing of LeMoyne in Memphis has done much to raise the social status and educational standards of the entire Southland. —The institution has carved a definite niche in the educational program of the South. It is indeed an incentive to the scores of youths graduating from the various high schools of Memphis and the Tri-states. The college serves as a training place for the leaders of tomorrow. Its progress MARCHES on WITH TIME.

The historical background of the beginning of LeMoyne college from its humble frame building in the heart of the industrial area of Beale street to its present day $500,000 structures is a colorful one. It has survived the hardships and today the institution ranks with other outstanding colleges of America.

The first building was erected in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century and classes began soon after. It was in 1869 when Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne of Washington, Pa., a national figure in politics and science and for many years a champion of the Negro Race, wrote to the American Missionary association, stating his desire to make a bequest of $20,000 "for the establishment of an Institution of Learning in the South." Regarding the institution-to-be he stated: "I would not have its benefits and uses confined or restricted to any sex, color or class but as it is especially intended for Freemen and their progeny I would, in granting admission, give them the preference, other things being equal."

Early History

Thus some seventy years ago in a humble frame building in an industrial area near Beale avenue was laid the foundation of an institution which today ranks among the outstanding colleges of America.

Moved from its original site to an attractive residential section on Walker avenue between Neptune and McDowell streets, and now consisting of a modern college plant worth more than $500,000 LeMoyne college currently has an enrollment of approximately more than 400 students from all parts of the United States and is the only college for Negroes within 200 miles of Memphis that has the unconditional "A" rating of the Southern Association of Colleges, district representative of the American Association of Colleges.

No longer numbering her graduates solely in the Tri-States as in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century, LeMoyne is now a **National** as well as a **Sectional** Force in Negro education. She lists Alumni organizations in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and other Metropolitan centers and points proudly to sons and daughters distinguishing themselves in chosen vocations in the United States, Europe and South America.

LeMoyne has a Bi-Racial faculty, entirely university trained, with several members holding their Ph.D. degrees.

In 1924 LeMoyne became a Junior college under Dr. E. P. Ortman. In 1929 during his first year as president, Dr. Frank Sweeney made the interesting disclosure that there were more Negroes within a hundred-mile radius of Memphis than within any other area of similar size in the world and that in spite

of this fact there was not an accredited college for colored people in this area. On the basis of this fact, Dr. Sweeney recommended to the American Missionary association that the school become exclusively a college in order to meet this need. This recommendation was officially approved April 1930.

Extra-Curricular Activities

While LeMoyne is primarily concerned with the academic side of the student's life, it nevertheless feels that certain non-academic enterprises are very vital in the making of a well-rounded individual.

Among the student activities on the campus are debating, athletics, interscholastic oratorical contests, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., National Advancement association for the Advancement of colored people, Tra-Co-Dram (a dramatic club), the Bi-Phy club (an organization of science students), the Philharmonic society, Glee club, Chorus, Orchestra, Band, Pan-American club and leading Negro sororities and fraternities.

Debating

Between 1932 and 1940 LeMoyne undoubtedly made the greatest achievement in debating of any Negro college in America. From 1932 through 1935 the debate squad made four Mid-Western tours and became the first Negro school to take part in the Mid-West Debate tournament staged annually at the University of Iowa.

In 1935 the LeMoyne College club of Chicago sponsored the team in a debate with Northwestern university in the Windy City. In the spring of 1936 LeMoyne took a "Good-Will Debate Tour" to the West, meeting the University of California, Stanford and other Pacific Coast schools.

After meeting Oxford university of England in December 1936, the team journeyed to the Mid-West and East during the spring of 1937, debating such schools as Western Reserve, City College of New York, New York university, Amherst and Rutgers. One of the greatest debate tours ever undertaken by any debate team was made in 1938 when LeMoyne representatives visited Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania Hawaii, British Columbia and the Western section of the United States. This trip sponsored by the National Student Federation of America has been called "the most ambitious pioneering effort ever made to establish, through the medium of friendly debate, good-will and understanding between two races in two widely separated parts of the world." During this tour the LeMoyne team made 36 debates (winning all decisional contests), 40 broadcasts, 220 addresses and covered more than 30,000 miles.

Fine Art

For the student who is interested in either illustrated or the serious type of painting and drawing, the Department of Fine Art offers an excellent opportunity theory and practice in this field. From the beginners' classes in art as a professional, many be found opportunities for those interested in art to develop their talent. Two of the projects executed by the Art department are a series of mural friezes for the music building and a mural painting on the wall in the faculty lounge.

Music

The Music department of LeMoyne college adheres closely to the general functional pattern of the college as a whole. That is, it seeks to administer, as far as possible, to the musical needs of the environing area. General courses offered include public school music, instruction in voice and piano, music appreciation and general theory. Through a choir, orchestra and glee club for men and women, the department offers opportunity for participation in producing the best music and for listening thereto, with the pertinent by-products of self-expression and the development of a body of critical standards.

The glee clubs act as good-will agencies for the college, appearing frequently on church programs and at affairs featured by various fraternal, civic and social organizations. Through its curricular and extra-curricular activities, the music department of LeMoyne is ever seeking to make good music an active and significant experience in the life of the students and its community every day in every phase of life in which music plays a part.

Athletics And Physical Education

LeMoyne is mindful of the fact that well-trained minds and poorly-developed bodies are very poor combinations. In an effort to have both physical and mental development go hand-in-hand, LeMoyne has as extensive athletic and physical education program as a part of its curriculum. LeMoyne is a member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic conference and has varsity teams in football, basketball, track and tennis. In addition there are inter-mural athletic activities carried along with regular physical educational program and directed by the instructor in physical education.

LeMoyne boasts of having one of the finest departments of Home Economics, and a department of philosophy and religion.

NYA

There are 40 NYA students enrolled at LeMoyne college with some serving as assistants in the chemical laboratory.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Trustees Okey Appointments to Meharry Staff

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The board of trustees of Meharry Medical College has approved the recommendations of President E. L. Turner for six appointments to the staff and the internship of seven medical doctors and one dentist.

Staff appointees are Drs. Edward S. Lee, A. A. Williams, V. M. Cambridge, J. H. Clark, G. C. Porter and J. S. Chandler.

Medical internes are Drs. E. P. Crump, O. S. Gumbs, T. L. Hughes, R. N. Joyner, J. W. Moore, W. A. Patterson, L. P. Patton, W. W. Schell and the dental interne is Dr. C. W. Eneas.

Faculty Members Study

At the same time that Meharry has announced the trustees' sanction of appointments for next year, it has released information on the summer activities of six of its regular faculty members.

Engaged in summer graduate study are Drs. M. J. Bent at the University of Minnesota, and W. S. Quinland at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Guerney D. Holloway will study on a fellowship at the University of Chicago and Miss A. A. Anderson will study at the University of Toronto during the next year.

Dr. T. A. LaSaine is serving as guest instructor at the Charleston, S.C. summer school and Dr. J. W. Jones is currently attending the pediatric conference at Saluda, N.C.

G.E.B. Praises Meharry

It is particularly significant at this time that the annual report of the General Education Board, recently released, devotes five pages to the work of Meharry and gives two complete pages of pictures of scenes at the institution. Tracing highlights in the schol's history, the report concludes:

"Eventual capitalization of the General Education Board's annual grant toward maintenance has been recognized by both the board and the college as essential. To that end, during the year the board voted to Meharry Medical College $3,500,000 toward $5,000,000 for endowment and a further $200,000 for endowment payable on a dollar for dollar basis as sums are collected by the college in excess of $5,000,000."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 18, 1941

In its annual report just released, the General Education Board has given great praise to the work being done at Meharry Medical College. The report devotes five pages to the work at Meharry and gives two complete pages of pictures showing scenes at the institutions.

The report of the board said in part:

"In Negro education the principal action was the conditional appropriation of a large capital sum for endowment to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. This represents what may be termed the final stage in a series of efforts to place this institution on a sound basis as a modern medical school. . . . During its 64 years of existence, 4,420 professionally trained physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses have graduated. Recently the college was given an A rating by the American Medical Association.

. . . During the year the board voted to Meharry Medical College $3,500,000 toward $5,000,000 for endowment and a further $200,000 for endowment payable on a dollar for dollar basis as sums are collected by the College in excess of $5,000,000."

The College has made a very substantial start toward the goal for a new endowment. A vigorous campaign is being waged among alumni and friends of the College to meet the challenge of the General Education Board.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Meharry it approved the following recommendations of the president for appointments to the staff: Dr. Edward S. Lee, assistant professor of physiology; Dr. A. A. Williams, instructor in anatomy; Dr. V. M. Cambridge, resident and instructor in pediatrics; Dr. J. H. Clark, Resident and instructor in surgery; Dr. G. C. Porter, resident and instructor in obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. J. S. Chandler, resident and instructor in Medicine; Dr. E. P. Crump, Dr. O. S. Gumbs, Dr. T. L. Hughes, Dr. R. N. Joyner, Dr. J. W. Moore, Dr. Dr. W. A. Patterson, Dr. L. R. Patton and Dr. W. W. Schell, all medical internes; and Dr. C. W. Eneas, dental interne.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marvland

Fisk Students Honor Composers

FEB 1 5 1941

Students of Fisk University, Nashville (above), who recently took part in musicl programs honoring our composers are: Anne Gamble, Charleston, W.Va., seated at the piano; left to right, standing: Dorothy Mason, Chicago; Charles Colman, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Barbara Logan, Durham, N.C.; Hazel Ayers, Castle, Okla.; Howard Pearsall, Pittsburg; Bobbie Franklin, Dallas; Robert [illegible] Vorda Lee Baster, St. Louis.

FEB 1 5 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MEHARRY'S NEW TREATMENT OF CANCER HAILED BY MEDICS

FEB 9 - 1941

NASHVILLE, Feb. 6—(ANP)—Definite progress in the treatment of cancer through the employment of combined fever and deep X-ray therapy was revealed Friday with the publication of reports on a number of cases treated in the tumor clinic at Meharry Medical college.

FEB 9 - 1941

A "preliminary report" was published in the current issue of the Journal of the Tennessee Medical association as a result of "rather encouraging results in a few hopeless cases."

The report was made by Dr. H. S. Shoulders, white, professor of radiology and director of the clinic, in cooperation with Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry; Dr. L. D. Scott, and Dr. W. P. Quinn, who assisted Dr. Shoulders in the experiments. Dr. Scott was formerly at Bellevue hospital and Dr. Quinn is now at Bellevue.

Tumor Clinic Outstanding

Meharry's tumor clinic is recognized by the American College of Surgeo and is the first such clinic established in Nashville. An inspection of the work being done there in cancer research and treatment is to be made Saturday morning by Dr. Mont S. Reid, white, of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Max Cutler, white, director of the Chicago Tumor Clinic, both of whom are members of the National Advisory Cancer council.

FEB 9 - 1941

While the preliminary report deals with cases considered inoperable as well as incurable, it is announced that "further investigations are being conducted as to the use of combined fever and deep X-ray therapy with surgery and biochemistry in earlier stages of malignancy."

Although the fever treatment and deep X-ray therapy, separately and at varied intervals, appear to have been used in cancer treatment previously, the employment of the dual treatment at the same time is something new, it appears. The idea is said to have originated with Dr. Shoulders.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Students To Be Given Graduate Degrees In Tenn.

FEB 9 - 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) —Graduate degrees to Negro students will be offered by the Tennessee Board of Education next fall for the first time in the state's history, it was stated Saturday.

Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan said this was in line with a U. S. Supreme Court decision on the Missouri education suit, "holding that states should offer equal educational facilities to Negroes and whites.

The current session of the Tennessee Legislature has passed legislation to comply with this ruling.

It is presumed that the courses in graduate studies will be offered at Tennessee State A. and I. College here which for some time has contemplated offering the higher degrees.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
February 6, 1941

Gifts For Education

Fish University for negroes in Nashville has just acquired $100,000 from an anonymous donor to which the General education board has added another $100,000, the total to become a part of the institution's endowment fund.

No one begrudges a gift of this kind, but someone needs to be reminded that we have some educational institutions in Alabama which are just now facing financial difficulties and substantial contributions to their endowment funds would be most acceptable.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
February 18, 1941

University Head Advises 'Steering a Middle Course'

Above are shown Dr. Thomas E. Jones (left), and the Rev. J. Homer Slutz, pastor of First Methodist Church, where Dr. Jones addressed an inter-racial meeting of about 500 Monday afternoon.

Thomas E. Jones, President of Fisk, Declares Democracy's Assets Are Protection of Conscience and Hard Work.

The protection of the conscience of the individual, the beauty of forgiveness and hard work were listed by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, as important assets to the democracy which exists in the U. S. today, in a talk before about 500 Sunday at First Methodist Church.

Dr. Jones came here in behalf of the Knoxville Ministers' Association and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. His topic was "American Defense and Racial Minorities."

The speaker is in charge of Quaker camps as their director of Civilian Public Service. He took a year's leave in December from Fisk University to supervise this work, which gives the conscientious objectors to conscription an alternative of doing constructive work.

In the camps conscientious objectors work eight hours a day at reforestation, flood control, irrigation, control of soil erosion and other jobs of the CCC type. The objectors, however, pay $30 to $35 a month while in such camps, instead of receiving pay for their work.

Dr. Jones pointed out in his talk here the importance of finding a middle ground between extreme channels of thought.

"On the one hand are revolutionists, and on the other is complacency," he said. "We must steer in a middle course."

He warned against Communism and said, "There are minority groups in this democracy which must be protected—the cross-section of our people will determine the fate of America."

Dr. James D. Hoskins, U-T president, introduced the speaker. Music was furnished by the Knoxville College choir.

Jackson, Tenn Sun
February 5, 1941

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OFFERS COUPLE OF BILLS

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5—(AP)—Dr. P. A. Lyon, senator from Murfreesboro and chairman of the Senate committee on education, said today his committee would recommend out for passage bills providing a retirement plan for University of Tennessee teachers and another setting up a plan for negro education.

Senator Lyon said no formal meeting of the committee was held, but that he polled the members individually and they agreed to report the measure out favorably.

The annuity retirement plan for U-T teachers authorizes the university to contribute to an annuity fund to which those professors participating also would contribute. The plan is not obligatory upon any teacher.

The other bill would guarantee negroes education facilities "equivalent to that offered by the University of Tennessee" in a manner to be prescribed by the board of education and the commissioner of education. Negro and white students would not attend the same institution.

Jackson, Tenn Sun
February 3, 1941

GIFT OF HUNDRED THOUSAND MADE TO FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3—(AP)—An aonymous gift of $100,000 has been made toward the Fisk University endowment fund, school officials announced today.

This gift will be matched by a similar amount from the general education board to be used in developing the department of religion. Fisk is a negro institution.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Sirs:

Your article [Chicago, Jan. 20] regarding the establishment of Meharry Medical College of Nashville and the six great men, five Meharry brothers and old Dr. Hubbard, is one of the most moving human tales I've ever read. In the midst of the grim necessity of being about to set the world right by force of arms comes this inspiring example of warmhearted, honest and courageous men—the Meharrys.

Also, the way in which the article is set forth indicates your staff has a neat regard for and appreciation of the finer contributions to human progress we all so desperately need. Journalistically the "out of the mud" story is something of a classic.

QUAYLE MUMFORD

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

NMA To Give $50 Monthly To Meharry.

Donation Would Net $7,950 In Ten-Year Period

MAR 15 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A ten-year plan whereby Meharry Medical College will net a total of $7,950 in connection with its endowment program has been formulated by the National Medical Association, organization of physicians, according to Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry.

In making known the contents of a letter from Dr. William McKinley Thomas, of Leavenworth, Kansas, chairman of the medical association's executive board, Dr. Turner said that the step was taken recently at a board meeting of the association, held in Chicago.

MAR 15 1941

At that time, a plan whereby $500 a year would be donated was advanced by Dr. Thomas, but a subsequent amendment was adopted which provided that $50 a month or a total of $600 a year for ten years be invested to result in a ten-year total of $7,950.

NEED MILLION

In liquidating its assets the General Education Board, which has for many years contributed substantially to the maintenance of Meharry Medical College, proposes to grant the Negro medical school $3,500,000 toward endowment provided that the school itself is able to subscribe $1,500,000 by July 1 of this year. In addition, the board has agreed to match, dollar for dollar, the first $200,000 raised above the $1,500,000 figure.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
March 26, 1941

Jaycees, Retailers Group Guests at Meharry Luncheon

Citing detailed figures which represent the annual local expenditures of Meharry Medical College, Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of the local Negro school, today told officers and board members of two visiting civic bodies that "Meharry believes in dealing with local firms in so far as it is possible to do so."

The Meharry president, addressing officials of the Associated Retailers of Nashville and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, declared at a luncheon at the school:

"Practically all of the materials purchased by the hospital and college represent money spent within the community. Only those items which cannot be purchased locally are obtained outside."

Hubbard Hospital, operated in connection with the school, was maintained last year at a total cost of $125,000, the Meharry official said, contrasting the figure with the 1931-32 cost of $74,222.

"Last year Meharry Medical College and George W. Hubbard Hospital spent in Nashville nearly $30,000 on medical and surgical supplies, approximately $21,000 on food supplies, nearly $12,000 for gas, light, and water, and about $7,000 for coal," Dr. Turner pointed out. "Linen, janitor and laundry supply expenditures, together with hardware and electrical supplies, amounted to $12,000."

While the average cost of maintaining a patient in an American hospital amounted to $5.04 per day in 1939, the school president said, Hubbard Hospital, by means of "very careful supervision" maintained its patients last year at an average daily cost of $3.79 each.

Last year Hubbard patients paid in the aggregate some $34,000 toward maintenance of the hospital, Dr. Turner said, the figure representing 27.2 per cent of the maintenance cost.

"Thus 72.8 per cent of the budget represents free medical care for Nashville Negroes," Dr. Turner pointed out.

The Meharry official said that the patient load at the Negro hospital has more than doubled in the last decade, and that, similarly, hospital costs have risen during the period.

The retailer group and Junior Chamber officials were guests of the school today as the institution closed its two-week period of civic luncheons and inspection tours, arranged in connection with its current Nashville campaign to raise $100,000 toward endowment.

Other civic groups which have been luncheon guests of the school include representatives from the Women's Civic Forum, the Chamber of Commerce, the Nashville Pastors Association, and the Rotary, Exchange, Lions, Civitan and Optimist clubs.

H. H. Miller, Meharry business manager, and George W. Claridge, assistant treasurer, assisted Dr. Turner throughout the series of luncheons.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 2, 1941

Negroes Called To Join Fight For Freedom

Declaring that a period of chaos and flux such as that the world is experiencing today, presents a challenge and an opportunity to real men to change fixed outmoded patterns and improve their own status, Walter White of New York City, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking at the sixty-seventh annual commencement at Fisk University this afternoon, called on the

WALTER WHITE

Negroes of this country to join the struggle for freedom now being waged by England with the assistance of the United States.

"The world today faces the destruction of the democratic ideal," he said, adding that out of this struggle, provided the democracies are successful, may come a lessening of the pressure the Negro now suffers. White, a native of Atlanta, Ga., and a fellow of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, is a Negro.

The meretricious and wishful thinking in which many have indulged in the past, was mentioned by the speaker as a contributing factor to our present ills. He recalled his own commencement, twenty-five years ago, when, he said, the speakers were rhapsodic over the new era of peace and freedom, which the war was to usher in. It is not possible, in the light of history during the last twenty-five years, to indulge in such fantasy today, he declared.

White attacked the "specious" social and political theories upon which the Nazi world revolution is based. If they are triumphant, he declared, the world of free men everywhere would be destroyed.

The thinking in this country which rejects the employment of skilled Negro labor in defense industries, was attacked by White as worthy of Hitler. Ten per cent of the American population is colored, he declared, and if the defense effort is to be a democratic effort, that 10 per cent must be allowed to function according to their ability, not exclusively as janitors.

He went on to charge that the South of the Ku-Klux Klan and lynching parties is "in the saddle" in Congress, through the work of such groups as the "Crump-McKellar machine."

Although America and England have not been without fault in the past, particularly in their treatment of the Negroes and other minority races, he said, today they are fighting for the ideal of free men all over the world. If the lot of Negroes is bad today, he added, it would be immeasurably worse in a Hitler-dominated world.

Addressing the members of the graduating class in particular, White urged them to seek positions of responsibility and trust as they took their place in the world. He urged them to refuse to be satisfied with personal security and mentioned that many important positions in government and the labor movement should be filled by Negroes who have been trained as leaders. He begged them to be dissatisfied, not as dilettantes or parlor-pinks, but dissatisfied to the extent that they would work to equip themselves to fill bigger jobs than any Negro ever before has held.

Earlier today there had been a student-alumni-faculty baseball game, before the commencement program started at 2:30 p. m.

On Sunday the baccalaureate address was delivered by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, who spoke on the subject, "A More Effective Way." Following this service an alumni dinner was held and at 3 p. m. there was a memorial service.

A reception by president and Mrs. Jones was held for commencement guests, faculty and alumni at their home on the Fisk campus from 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening.

Saturday's program included a meeting of the General Alumni Association followed by Senior Class Day exercises and the annual recital of the music department in the evening.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

FISK U. FUND NEARS THREE MILLION MARK

Announcement Made at End Of 75th Anniversary Celebration

MAY 23 1941

NASHVILLE, — (ANP) At the conclusion of the five-day celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of Fisk university, L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the university's board of trustees announced that $300,000 has been willed to the school for the erection of a building in honor of Erastus Cravath, first Fisk president.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees at Fisk until his death last July, stipulated in his will that upon the death of his wife, the $300,000 sum be paid the school for the erection of a building in memory of his father, Erastus Cravath.

In addition to this gift, the board of directors of the Congregational and Christian churches have authorized that $125,000, to be known as the American Missionary Association fund, be used for work in religion. This sum will be matched by the General Education board. Mr. Wood also said that an anonymous gift of $100,000 for the establishment of a professorship in the department of religion would be matched by the General Education board. These gifts bring the present Fisk endowment up to $2,993,000.

Announcement of the gifts were made at the convocation service held in Fisk Memorial chapel at which delegates from 72 of the nation's higher institutes of learning were present.

One of the speakers for the occasion was John D. Rockefeller who declined an honorary degree from the university because of his family's policy not to accept gifts from institutions or individuals benefitting from their philanthropies. He said; "I want to make it clear that were I free to accept it, there is no educational institutional of higher learning in the country from which I would be prouder to receive an honorary degree than Fisk".

Others appearing at the convocation ceremonies were: Dr. Frank Pl Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and member of the National Defense Mediation board; and Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt university.

MAY 23 1941

The Fisk Jubilee singers sang four selections, one of which, "Ode to Fisk University" was written especially for the occasion by John Work, member of the music department. The university chior also sang one number, Handel's "With Cheerful Notes".

Nashville Tenn. Banner
May 29, 1941

Fisk Exercises Will Begin Saturday

Walter White, of New York City, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be the speaker at the sixty-seventh annual commencement of Fisk University next Monday. His subject will be "How Much Democracy Can the Negro Expect?"

The commencement program opens Saturday with a meeting of the executive committee of the General Alumni Association at 9:30 a. m., and ends with commencement exercises at 2:30 p. m. Monday.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, speaking on "A More Effective Way."

There are seventy-nine candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, thirty-eight for the degree of Master of Arts, and one for the degree of Bachelor of Music.

Saturday's program, in addition to the executive committee meeting, includes a meeting of the General Alumni Association at 10 a. m., followed by Senior Class Day exercises at 3 p. m., and the annual recital of the music department at 8 p. m.

On Sunday, Dr. Jones will deliver the baccalaureate at 11 a. m. An alumni dinner will be held at 1:15 p. m., after which a memorial service is scheduled for 3 p. m. President and Mrs. Jones will informally entertain commencement guests, faculty, and alumni at their home from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.

At 8 o'clock Sunday night, W. H. Perry, Jr., '16, of Louisville, Ky., will address a meeting observing the sixtieth anniversary of the General Alumni Association.

Following a student-alumni-faculty baseball game Monday morning, the commencement program will be climaxed with exercises at which degrees will be awarded at 2:30 p. m.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are: Josephine Bramlette, Lazinka Quigless, Marjorie Graham Simms, Aurelia Agnes Taylor, Alice Marie Thomas, Olyve Mae Abrams, Mary Carolyn Atkins, Hazel Marie Ayers, Leo Artelia Barnes, Audrey Bernice Beasley, Eddie Virdell Bennett, Clinton Howard Buford, Edward Tipton Buford, Jr., Julia Amanda Bullock, Mack Edgar Carlton, James Duncan Cornett, Helen Johnson Curtis, Cathern Phyllis Davis, Vernida Ellamae Dean, Hurley Herman Doddy, Evelyn Lucille Dorsey, Annie Glenn Doyle, Frederick Harris Evans, Clarence Quentin Foster, Bobbie Lynelle Franklin, Muriel Eiliff Frazier, George Washington Gaddy, III, Anne Lucille Gamble, Gladys Elizabeth Harris, Richard Henry Harris, Jr., Edith Louise Hayes, Curtis Vincent Holland, Wilma Louise Holland, Lillar Brown Jaminson, Ruth Eleanor Jones, Elizabeth Carolyn Kennedy, Harried Elizabeth Kenney, John Q. Taylor King, Roy Edward Kingsley, George Levi Knox, II, Carroll Moton Leevy, Gwendolyn Bernice Lenox, Barbara Esther Logan, Dorothy Adele Lytle, Wade Hampton McCree, Jr., Lois Hortence Mann, James Oliver Martin, Ferdinand Eugene Mehlinger, Alpha LeVon Montgomery, Thelma Emma Morton, Mack Joseph Mosely, Mary Rose North Cott, William Dewey Patton, Jr., Laura Nancy Phillips, Lillian Nettie Reed, Tommie Gwendolyn Senior, Beatrice Leola Simms, Bertha Lula Slack, Edward Snead, Douglas Fred Starks, Lottie May Stockell, Jasper Conklin Sykes, Genevieve Willice Teague, Sara Elizabeth Thompson, Val Dora Turner, Cleopatra Bradley Washington, Charles Harper Watson, Clementine Eugenia White, Hortense Gwendolyn Williams, Nathaniel Greene Williams, William Hansford Wilson, Jr., Walter Neil Boags, Hugh Terrell Cliette, Neuree Miner Collier, William Baxter Collier, Jr., Phyllis Rose Knight, Elizabeth Ann McCree, William Henry Mitchell, and Mary Alice Sessoms.

Candidate for the degree of bachelor of music is Elizabeth Fletcher Walker.

Candidates for the degree of master of arts are:

Luther Lincoln Ison, Lydia Mildred Robinson, Bessie Pauline Thomas, Anna Clay Bronaugh, John Allen Buggs, Alexander William Cann, Douglass Carr Chavis, Charles Grayson Colman, Lucille Hayes Crawford, Joseph Henry Douglass, Loise Columbus Flack, Lady George Munchus Forde, Ruth Naomi Frazier, Lewis Wentworth Gee, Charles Albert Hicks, Milton Anderson Lawson, Johnnie Lee Mariner, Mildred Yvonne Morrisey, Martha Mae Mosley, Ethelyn Bernice Angela Ratcliff, Alice Cornelia Reid, Ielward Burghardt Salter, Magnolia Edmonia Shannon, Solomon Nathaniel Shannon, Esther Jackson Smith, Lillian Vaught Thompson, Homer Duke Tyler, Vernita Camille Vaughn, Piccola Hardeway Wade, Pearl Lee Walker, Joseph Alexander Walker, Albert Nathaniel Whiting, Ross Collins Clay, Mary Hildegarde Crosier, Gussie Brown Johnson, Minerva Hatcher Johnson, La Bertha Reddick and James Daniel Thompson.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 9, 1941

Help Meharry

A philosopher once said that the key to happiness may be an instrument as humble as enlightened self-interest.

The campaign for Meharry Medical College, now entering the intensive phase of its effort to raise $100,000 in Nashville, affords persons of this city a noteworthy opportunity to give tangible demonstration of their enlightenment.

The health problems of the Negro are inextricably interwoven with the health problems of all Americans; and nowhere is one part of a major task being attacked more vigorously or ably than in the laboratories, wards and classrooms of Meharry.

Meharry Medical College for Negroes is now seeking endowment in a nation-wide campaign for funds. Nashville, the institution's chief beneficiary, is asked to give $100,000 toward the continuation of its services to this community.

The health of all is the concern of all.

Help Meharry.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 27, 1941

Meharry Gives Degrees Today

Rosenwald Fund Aide Will Speak; Medals, Honors To Be Awarded

Dr. Midian Othello Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, will address the 70 graduates of Meharry Medical College at the school's commencement exercises in the public health lecture hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

He will be introduced by Dr. Edward Lewis Turner, president of the college.

At the close of the address, degrees will be conferred, after which will come the awarding of medals and honors.

WILL RECEIVE MEDAL

Edmond Forrest Noel, who made the highest average grade in the school of medicine during his four years' study, will receive the Charles Nelson Gold Medal. Other honor men in medicine are Robert Natheniel Joyner, Jr., Edward Perry Crump, Joseph Newton Jenkins, Jr., and Arthur Moncrieffe Mitchell.

Christopher Hunt, a freshman, who made the highest average in embryology, will receive the Calvin T. Brent Memorial award of $25. Levi Rowan Patton will receive the C. V. Mosby award of a year's subscription to the Journal of Surgery.

Other awards in medicine go to Leonard Fleming Wilson, pediatrics; William Alonzo Patterson, Jr., C. V. Mosby award in medicine; Levi Rowan Patton, the C. V. Mosby award in surgery.

OTHER HONOR WINNERS

In the school of dentistry, Daniel Andrew Collins is the dental faculty honor medalist; William Emerson Porter will receive the Forsyth Dental Internship appointment; Frederick Green Jenkins and Daniel Andrew Collins will be awarded the Murray and Leonie Guggenheim dental internship appointment; John William Jamerson, Jr., will be the recipient of the Louise C. Ball Essay certificate. Cleveland Wilmore Eneas received honorable mention.

School of nursing awards go to Ruth Mae Nash, who will receive the Charles Nelson gold medal; Willard Daniels, the Foster memorial prize; and Hazel Pallemon Reid, the Ladies Auxiliary of the R. F. Boyd Medical Society prize in public health nursing.

The alumni meritorious award will go to Dr. J. W. Anderson, Dallas, Tex., who was graduated from Meharry in 1887.

Music will precede and conclude the commencement program.

DEGREE CANDIDATES

Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine are:

Gladstone Wesley Allen, William Kenneth Allen, John Frederick Burton, Thomas Monroe Campbell, James Henry Carpenter, William Lawrence Cassio, Edward Perry Crump, Lloyd Dallam, John T. W. Franklin, Cary Halton Freeman, Fred Chiles Green, James Elvis Guinn, Oliver Sinclair Gumbs, John J. Hannibal, Ernell Annie C. Harris, Theodore Louis Hughes, Seaton James Jackson, Joseph Newton Jenkins, Asa Casa Johnson, Max E. Johnson, Robert Nathaniel Joyner, Edwin Archibald Lee, John Chester Madison, Douglas Wilkerson Mazique, Bruce Palmer McDonald, Arthur M. Mitchell, John Wesley Moore, Mildredge B. Moore, Clarence E. Morgan, Edmond Forrest Noel, Eugene Augustus Owens, William A. Patterson, Levi R. Patton, Carl McKee Peterson, Walter Richard Peterson, J. Douglas Phillips, Joseph James Quarles, Warren Wade Schell, William Bert Settle, Earl D. Shepherd, James Minor Sullivan, Ralph R. Toliver, Ernest Williams, Reden Reche Williams, Roscoe G. Williams, Maybelle Butler Weaver, Leonard F. Wilson, Morris S. Young.

Candidates for the certificate in medical technology: Miriam Webster Porter.

Candidates for the degree of doctor dental surgery: William Hayes Alexander, Daniel Andrew Collins, Cleveland W. Eneas, John William Jamerson, Frederick G. Jenkins, Nunley F. Keets, William E. Porter, Gordon A. Rodgers.

Candidates for the certificate in anesthesia and radiology: Patricia Louise Shook.

Candidates for the diploma in nursing: Thelma Louise Abercrombie, Willard Daniels, Dorothy Guy, Audra Mae Guyton, Helen Frances Miller, Ruth Mae Nash, Hazel Pallemon Reid, Louvenis Thornton, Maudeen Tolliver, Evelyn Pauline Turner.

Candidates for the certificate in anesthesia: Katherine Carson Dandridge.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Declare Moratorium, He Tells Fisk Grads

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 5—Before a large audience of students, faculty and visitors, at the commencement exercises of Fisk University here Monday, June 2, Walter White, commencement speaker and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, emphasized the need for the Negro to declare a moratorium on patience.

JUN 7 1941

This commencement marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Fisk University, one of the oldest Negro colleges in America.

Urging more militancy, Mr. White declared, "Above all, I beg of you to be dissatisfied. I do not mean dilettante, parlor-pink dissatisfaction. Instead, I mean dissatisfaction with the present status of the Negro and of the world.

"Be dissatisfied enough to equip yourselves to fill jobs, irrespective of whether any Negro has ever filled such jobs before. And then be willing to make any necessary sacrifice to open up opportunity for Negroes to fill those jobs."

"Superintendent of Schools Bass, here in Nashville, recently declared angrily that 'I don't give a damn what Studebaker says,' when he was asked to obey the injunction of Dr. Studebaker that there should be no discrimination in tax-supported training courses for the training of workers in national defense."

Mr. White ended his address with an exortation to the students to meet courageously the challenge of the changing world.

JUN 7 1941

"Eventually white America may wake to the fact that the margin between destruction and survival of the United States may rest with the ten per cent of her population which is Negro," he said.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHITE SAYS BASS SENT HOT WORDS TO DR. STUDEBAKER

Fisk Commencement Speaker Makes Sensational Charge About Local School Superintendent

(NAACP Press Service)

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"Be dissatisfied enough to equip yourselves to fill jobs, irrespective of whether any Negro has ever filled such jobs before. And then be willing to make any necessary sacrifice to open up opportunity for Negroes to fill those jobs."

Blasting discrimination in the national defense program, the speaker stated, "The world has refused to learn anything from the first World War. Since that conflict ended Negro soldiers have been lynched for wearing the uniform of the United States Army which they had worn with bravery and distinction in France. We have seen the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan which still rides in its determination to keep non-white Americans in a state of serfdom.

"Industrial plants throughout America, to which have been given contracts for more than forty thousand millions of dollars for planes, tanks, guns, shoes and other implements of war, arrogantly say to Negroes, even though we are taxed to pay for these things, 'You cannot earn money by helping to make them!' Here in Nashville the great Vultee plant, to which has been awarded several millions of dollars in contracts, will not let Negroes work whatever their skill.

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JUN 13 1941

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Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 2, 1941

Meharry College, Launched by Man Once Rescued From Mud, Now Faces Problem of Escaping Financial Mire

President Turner Heads Drive to Establish Endowment

By JOHN THOMPSON

More than 100 years ago an earnest young farmer got stuck in the Southern Illinois mud with his wagon and was rescued by a Negro. Today the finest Negro medical school in the world—an outgrowth of that mishap—is stuck in the financial mud and needs a lift to assure its future.

At first glance there is little apparent connection between the two situations. However, the young man who got stuck in 1830 was Hugh Meharry, one of five earnest Methodist Abolitionist brothers in the Middlewest.

FOUNDS COLLEGE

Years later, in 1874 to be exact, he gave $10,000 and persuaded his brothers to give $30,000 more to found a medical school for Negroes in the South to recompense that early service.

George Hubbard, a New Hampshire missionary who came South during the Civil War to evangelize the federal troops, stayed in Nashville to devote himself to education of the newly freed Negroes.

Between 1874 and 1876 he prepared himself medically to take over Meharry and was its dean during the long years it was the medical department of old Central Tennessee College for Negroes. When the college closed in 1915 he became the president of Meharry until failing health forced his resignation in 1921.

HARD TIMES COME

His medical school, which had started so bravely bringing needed education in a virgin field, had fallen on evil times.

The students might be able to sing well and had fine ratings in Biblical studies, but their medical competence was low, chiefly through lack of funds and facilities.

Dr. John J. Mullowney took over and by 1923 had won the school an A rating from the American Medical Association. This was done by endowment increases, faculty improvements and reduction in the number of students.

Dr. Mullowney's final achievement was the splendid $2,250,000 plant opened in 1931 through gifts from the Rockefeller General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund, George Eastman, Edward Harkness, citizens of Nasville, alumni and faculty.

NEW PRESIDENT

He retired in 1938 to make way for Dr. Edwin Lewis Turner, present president.

The General Education Board had been making a $160,000 annual contribution toward Meharry's operating expenses. The crisis in endowment developed last year when that foundation announced it was preparing to dissolve and could no longer make the contribution after this year.

Foundation executives, however, offered to give $3,500,000 in a final lump sum if the college could find $1,500,000 from other sources for the first $5,000,000 endowment needed to stabilize the school's work. Then it would match $200,000 dollar for dollar to apply for the final amount needed to bring the total endowment up to the required $6,000,000.

TURNER PUSHES DRIVE

Dr. Turner, who originally came here in 1936 just to teach and reorganize certain phases of the work at Meharry, took over the presidency to push through the endowment drive.

A rare spirit is soft-spoken, enthusiastic Dr. Turner. His work at Meharry or wherever else he has been is not just a job to be done well or a humanitarian obligation performed, but a great adventure . . . vocation and avocation in one. His highest praise of an enterprise, into which he flings himself with all the zest of a high school football star, is that "it's thrilling."

At the same time he brings mature judgment, a shrewd knowledge of human nature and effective techniques to his task.

Conditioned by 13 years at the American College in Beirut, Syria, to the belief that "it's not the color of the skin that matters but what there is above the ears and how it is used," he has fitted happily into Meharry's special field of work.

ENLISTS AID

He has been quick to realize that, in the words of U. S. Surgeon-Gen. Thomas Parran, "Negroes, though only one-tenth of the American population, constitute the other half of the public health problem. He has also sold this idea to other white physicians in Nashville and put them to work on Meharry's staff giving the needed quality of instruction that Negro physicians were unable to furnish.

The results include international fame for the caliber of Meharry's work in cancer control and a signal improvement in racial relations in Nashville through "impersonal and universal quality of professional medical standards."

An institution like Meharry, facing race discrimination, has to be doubly careful in its claims of scientific accomplishment. Yet the work of Nashville's Dr. H. S. Shoulders, now connected with the school, and others in the field of combined fever and deep X-ray treatment in far advanced cancer cases has produced marvelous progress in the field.

As for the improvement of racial relations through mutual respect—it is attested by dozens of anecdotes Dr. Turner can report.

This latter development is just pure velvet, anyway, as Dr. Turner conceives his task in other terms.

"The board of trust and I have only one objective in view," he says. "If physicians, dentists or nurses (whether white, black or Chinese) are to get first rate medical training, it has to be given to students with the proper background who can take it."

When Dr. Turner launched his policy of being selective among the students before admitting them to Meharry, he met with scoffs and indignation.

STUCK TO POLICY

Many contended he had no right to deny medical education to any Negro students inspired to take it.

He stuck to his guns, however, and Meharry's usefulness has been doubled.

The policy meant a further curtailment of the student body, but it brought to the school the final justification of its A rating.

Not only is the quality of Meharry graduates now all first rate, but wastage of efforts has been cut to a minimum. Student mortality has dropped from 25 or 30 failures the first year to five or six. It has also improved faculty morale.

Meharry's campaign for $100,000 from Nashville citizens started last week. Already the faculty has pledged more than the combined faculty and alumni in the 1931 campaign, and the alumni have pledged themselves to raise $100,000 as well.

MANY TALKING POINTS

Dr. Turner has several talking points on which he hopes to sell Nashville as a whole to make contributions.

In the first place, the Negro health problem is not a racial problem but one vital to the community as a whole, he explains. That race, living among us has 18 deaths per 1,000, or 82 per cent more than the white race.

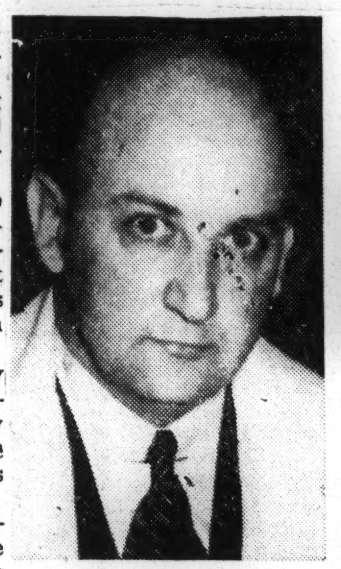
"Until these Negros can enjoy advantages in medical care comparable to those of the whites, they will continue to constitute a menace to the health not only of themselves but of us all," he says.

The reason for the Negro mortality rate is that as a whole the country has a physician for each 784 persons, while the Negroes have only one physician of their race for 2,984 persons.

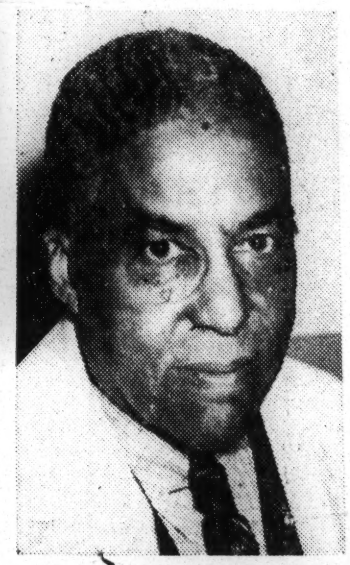
Herein lies the fundamental obstacle to an effective approach to the Negro half of the health problem.

Meharry is equipped to make a big dent in that problem.

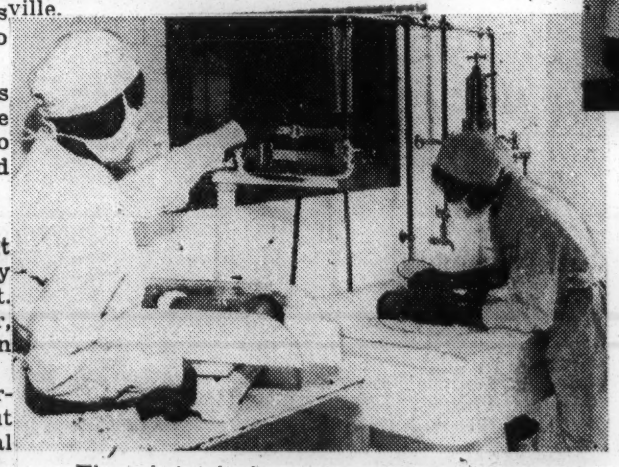
Finally, if all other considerations fail, Dr. Turner thinks Nashville should remember that a properly endowed Meharry will continue a $310,000 annual pay roll in Nashville.



Dr. E. L. Turner, present president of Meharry, who has the task of raising $2,300,000 to stabilize the school's future.

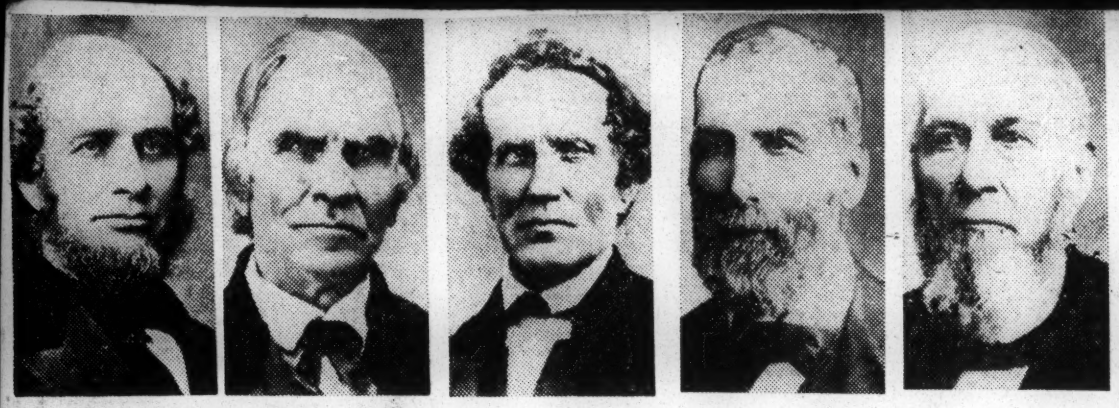


Dr. J. H. Hale, only Negro in the world to be chief surgeon at a Grade A hospital. He is one of Meharry's outstanding graduates.

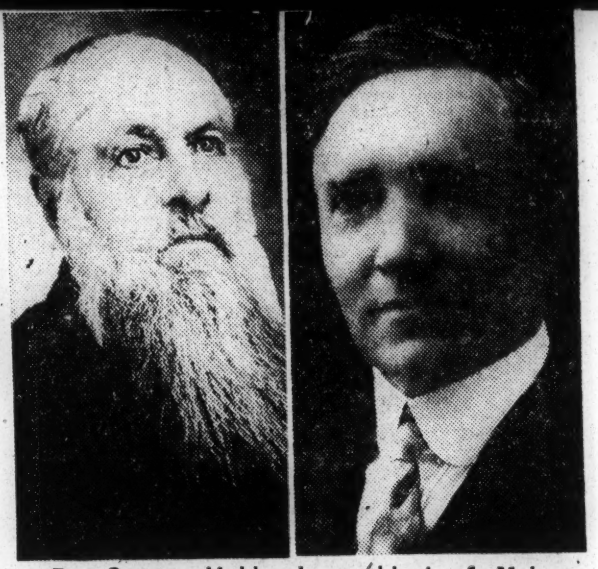


The obstetrical ward at Meharry provides for the finest medical and scientific facilities for babies. Here the young charges get their bath.

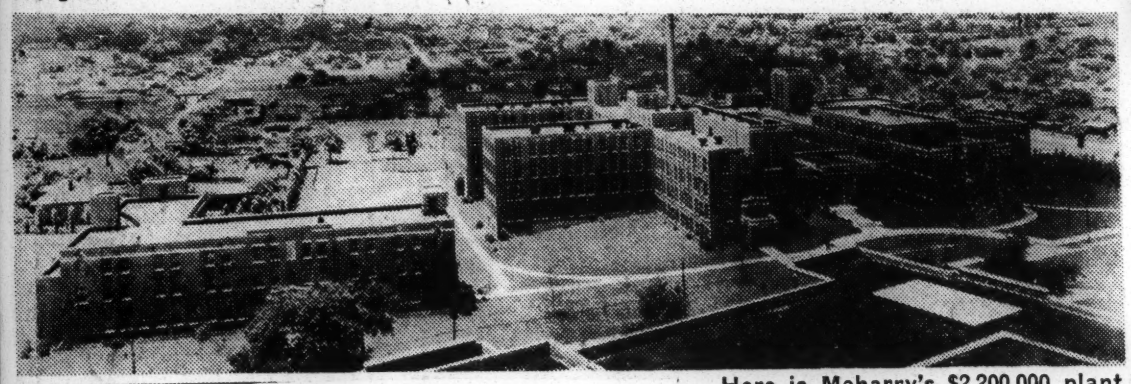
Here is a portion of Meharry's Eastman dental clinic. The child in the chair at the right is doing his best to make a typical patient



Dr. Alexander, Hugh, Jesse, the Rev. Samuel and David Meharry, the preacher and farmer brothers who pooled $40,000 in 1874 to found the first Negro medical school in the country here in gratitude to the race after Hugh was befriended 30 years earlier by a Negro.



Dr. George Hubbard, president of Meharry for 45 years, and Dr. J. J. Mullowney, second president, who won its Grade A rating in 1923.



Here is Meharry's $2,200,000 plant at Eighteenth Avenue, North, and Harding Street, where more than half the Negro doctors in America have been trained.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
March 1, 1941

Negro Drive Heads For Meharry Named

The Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, manager and secretary-treasurer of the National Baptist Publishing Board, and Enoch T. Brown, assistant recording secretary of the Sunday School Publishing Board, are the Negro leaders chosen to head the Negro division of the local campaign to raise $100,000 toward the endowment of Meharry Medical College, local Negro school, it was announced this morning by Dr. E. L. Turner, president of the institution.

The two chairmen of the Negro division have called a dinner meeting for leading local members of their race, to be held at Meharry next Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. At that time plans for the completion of the local Negro organization will be formulated.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

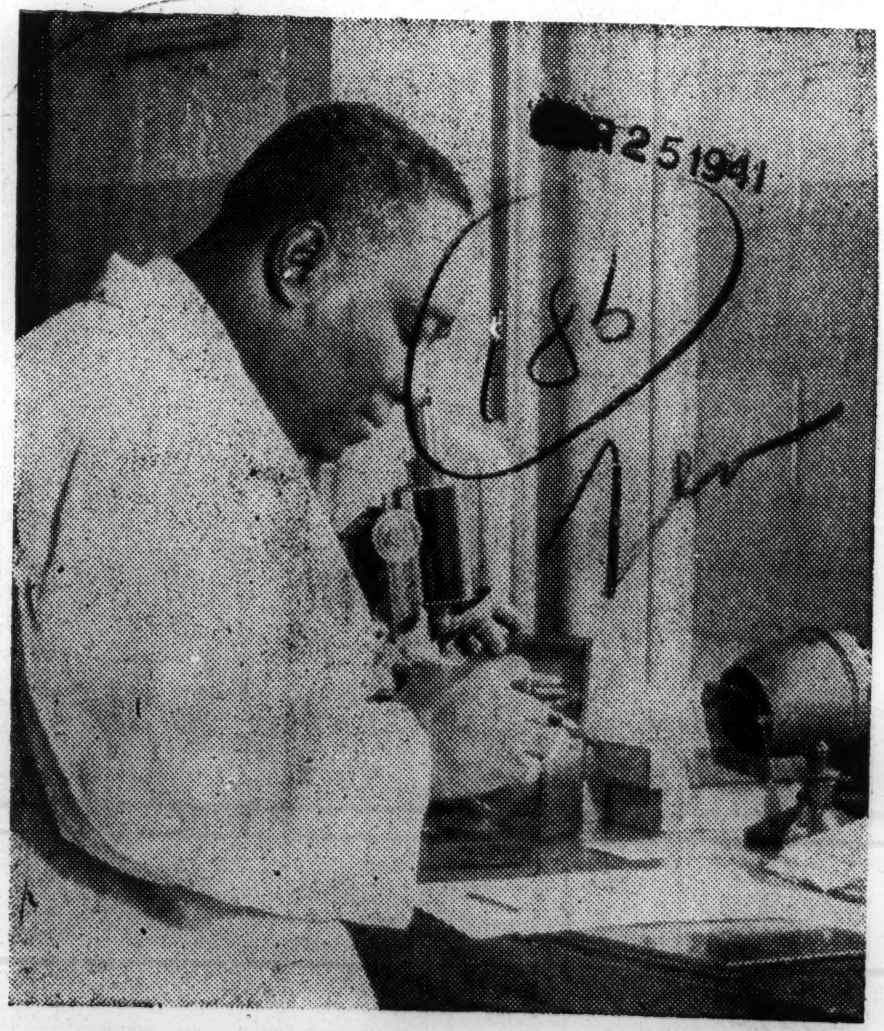
Equal Salary Suit Filed in Nashville

APR 25 1941

NEW YORK.—To equalize teachers' salaries in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., a suit was filed April 12 in U. S. District court against the Nashville board of education by Harold E. Thomas.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Meharry Tutor Honored



NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Dr. W. S. Quinland, professor of pathology at Meharry Medical College, Nashvile, Tenn.,. has been named a member of the editorial board of the Punjab Medical Journal, published in Banga, Punjab, India, it was annousced Monday week by Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry.

18b-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CELEBRANTS AT FISK UNIVERSITY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

APR 5 - 1941

Thursday evening was a joyous night for the alumni of Fisk University, and how they did celebrate the diamond jubilee of their alma mater. The club had none other than one of Fisk's most successful alumi, Jimmy Lunceford and his orchestra to furnish the music. This feature alone attracted several hundred Harlemites and a few notables who frolicked until their limbs grew weary.

Among those seen enjoying the festivities were Judge and Mrs. Myles A. Paige, Rev. and Mrs. William Lloyd Imes, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George Cohron, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Herndon, Dr. and Mrs. James Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sheppy, Mesdames L. D. Reddick, Wayman Callerman, Irma Walton, A. D. Beckto, Mayme Chapman, and Misses Cleo Pennington, Frances Anderson, Harriet Pickens.

APR 5 - 1941

And Rev. John Davis, Charles Johnson, William Pickens, Murke Horne, B. J. Edwards, Herman Hopkins, Logan Delany, Raleigh Bell, "Pop" Gates, Harry Hollis, Glendon Bryant, Robert McGinley, "Dolly" King, and Mr. Martinez.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OCCASION TO MARK SCHOOL'S ANNIVERSARY

APR 12 1941

Noted Philanthropist Is Scheduled For Active Part In Program

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The opening of the Fisk school on January 9, 1866 is being celebrated by Fisk university, April 29 through May 4. The convocation service will be held Saturday. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who will attend the celebration will bring greetings, and the main address of the service will be given by President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina. The Fisk Jubilee Singers and the Fisk university choir will also have a part in the convocation. The procession will include visiting delegates, trustees, faculty, alumni and students.

APR 12 1941

Artists appearing on the musical programs include Roland Hayes, former Fisk student and internationally known tenor; Miss Louise Burge, Miss Catherine Van Buren, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and the university choir. In a program of Negro folk music on Tuesday evening the Golden Gate Singers present blues, ballads, spirituals, and work songs with Sterling Brown of Howard university and Alan Lomax of the Library of Congress as commentators.

The violin cello recital of chamber music on Thursday afternoon by Dr. W. F. G. Swann is unusual in that Dr. Swann is noted both as a musician and a distinguished physicist who is director of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin institute.

Of unusual significance among the events of an academic nature will be the Social Science institute and the Rural Education Council meeting of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

APR 12 1941

The papers and discussions by the following distinguished social scientists bear on the theme, "Education as a Cultural Process:" Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, London school of economics and Yale university; Dr. Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago; Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of National History; Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State college, and Dr. W. Lloyd Warner, University of Chicago.

The papers will be published later as an anniversary volume.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 25, 1941

Noted Speakers Will Attend Fisk Program

Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, April 29-May 4, will bring to Nashville a distinguished group of educators, many of whom will participate in the programs arranged for the occasion.

At least seventy-five representatives of leading institutions of higher learning from over the country have accepted invitations, and approximately seventy-five delegates are expected to attend the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, at sessions Wednesday and Thursday. The Board of Trustees will meet Friday.

Among those who will participate in the various meetings and program discussions will be John D. Rockefeller, Jr., long a friend and supporter of the institution, who will appear on the convocation service program Saturday, May 3; Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of Bartol Research Foundation, Franklin Institute; Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, of the London School of Economics and Yale University; Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. W. Loyd Warner, Dr. Louis Wirth and Dr. Robert Redfield, of the University of Chicago; Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel, University of Wisconsin; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University; Dr. Perry Miller, Harvard University; Sterling Brown, Howard University, and Dr. William Heard Kirkpatrick, Columbia University.

In fact so many are expected that the seating of visitors and guests has become something of a problem, and announcement was made today that admission to the evening events, and the convocation services Saturday, will be by ticket. Tickets may be obtained on the day of each program from the office of President Thomas E. Jones, by application in person. The office will be open from 8 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

The program will begin with the dinner Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Jubilee Hall, for trustees, faculty, and friends, with L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, vice-chairman of the board, as master of ceremonies. Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs, also of New York, who succeeded her father, the late Paul Cravath, as chairman of the board, will also be present. The welcome address will be by President Jones.

At 8:15 o'clock Tuesday evening there will be a program of Negro folk music at Fisk Memorial Chapel, at which the Golden Gate Singers of New York and Joshua White and his guitar will be featured. Blues, ballads, spirituals and work songs will be included in the program. Commentators will be Alan Lomax of the Library of Congress and Sterling Brown of Howard University.

Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock the Employment Conference, sponsored by the Department of Economics, will be held. Guest lecturers will be Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business League, and Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, president of the General Alumni Association of Fisk.

Wednesday at 10 a. m. there will be seminars under the sponsorship of the department of natural science and literature. Guest lecturer in the science seminar will be Dr. Swann and Dr. Miller, Harvard University, and Sterling Brown of Howard University, will appear before the literature seminar.

This will be followed by the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council, with the theme, "Education As a Cultural Process." Guest lecturers at the institute will include Dr. Malinowski, Dr. Redfield, Dr. Mekeel, and Dr. Wirth.

Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in Fisk Memorial Chapel, there will be a public lecture by Dr. Swann on "Science in Our Cililization."

Wednesday evening there will be a dramatic presentation of significant events in the history of the university by the Fisk Jubilee Singers and the Fisk Stagecrafters.

Thursday morning, May 1, the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council will resume its sessions, with guest lecturers including Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History; Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College, and Dr. W. Lloyd Warner, University of Chicago.

Seminar discussions will follow under the Department of Religion. The seminar theme is: "The Present Status of Religion in the Negro College," and the leader will be Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College.

Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock there will be a public lecture by Dr. Malinowski on "Magic: Ancient and Modern." This will be in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

At 4:15 o'clock there will be a violincello recital of chamber music by Dr. Swann.

Thursday at 8:15 p. m., in Fisk Memorial Chapel, there will be "An Evening With Negro Writers," with an address by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University, a Fisk graduate, who will speak on "The Vision of Phillis the Blessed," dealing with early Negro writers. Sterling Brown will speak on "Negro Writers of the Twentieth Century."

Following this program a special dramatic performance, "Mary Tudor," by the Fisk Stagecrafters, will be presented.

Friday morning at 8 o'clock there will be an employment conference, sponsored by the Department of Economics. This will be a continuance of Wednesday morning's program.

At 10 o'clock Friday morning the annual meeting of the Fisk Board of Trustees will be held, and this meeting will be followed by seminars under the departments of religion and education. The theme for the religious seminar will be "The Present Status of Religion in the Minority Groups of America," with Dr. Benjamin Mayes and Fred L. Brownlee, Le Moyne College, as leaders. The guest lecturer at the education seminar will be Dr. William Heard Kirkpatrick of Columbia University.

Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock there will be an address by Dr. Kirkpatrick.

At 4:15 o'clock there will be a lecture recital on Negro folk lore and music, dealing with folk lore in the Fisk community, in charge of John W. Work, assistant professor of music theory. This will be in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Friday evening, the celebrated tenor, Roland Hayes, who was given the degree of doctor of music at Fisk in 1932, will give a concert. This will also be in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

One of the high spots in the anniversary celebration will come Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the Convocation Service when delegates from the various schools, colleges and universities will be recognized by L. Hollingsworth Wood in a formal service. The response will be by Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University. The principal speaker will be Dr. Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina. This is the program in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is to participate.

At 5 p. m. there will be a dinner by Fisk women honoring the women who were graduated from the institution more than fifty years ago.

The music will be by the Fisk Choir, Jubilee Singers and the Fisk Orchestra, and the program includes an ode to Fisk University commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary, written by Frank La Forge. It will be sung by the Jubilee Singers.

During the afternoon there will be a program by the Physical Education Department.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Meharry Will Graduate 1st Woman Anesthetist

APR 13 1941

Honor Goes To Miss Dandridge Of Youngstown

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Meharry Medical College for Negroes now engaged in a nationwide drive toward endowment, has the commendable habit of being first in medical matters concerning the race it trains. That is because of its Grade A rating and the fact that it is operating in a virgin field.

Late next month the school will again lead the Negro medical field when it graduates the first Negro woman anesthetist in medical history, Catherine Carson Dandridge Dr. Edward L. Turner, Meharry president, declared this week. "If Miss Dandringe isn't the first Negro woman anesthetist in all medical history, she is certainly the first we have ever heard of, or can discover anywhere in America."

The Meharry official pointed out that in the past Negro hospitals and medical schools have been forced to rely on the services of white nurses as anesthetists. The most remarkable thing about Miss Dandridge's forthcoming graduation, he said, is the extent of the training she has received.

APR 13 1941

"Top-ranking white medical schools train their anesthetists not more than nine months," Dr. Turner asserted. "Meharry's course is one full year of study and training."

Before entering the last phase of her training at Meharry, Miss Dandridge completed a four-year registered nurse training cohrse.

A native of Youngstown, Ohio, she claims Newcastle, Pennsylvania, as her home, where she lived while attending high school. After graduating she came to Meharry in 1936 and was graduated in nursing in May of last year.

The pioneer Negro medical school which next month will give to the medical world its first Negro women anesthetist is at present engaged in a nationwide effort to raise $1,500,000 by July of this year. Should it succeed in doing so it will receive from the General Education Board of New York, endowment funds amounting to $3,500,000. In addition, the philanthropic foundation will match, dollar for dollar, the first $200,000 which Meharry is able to raise over and above the $1,500,000 figure.

The school is seeking ultimate stablization on a basis of $6,000,000.

APR 13 1941

Nashville Tenn. Banner
April 29, 1941

Dinner Opens Fisk Program Here Tonight

The opening event of Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversay program will be the dinner tonight in Jubilee Hall for the trustees, faculty and friends, with L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, vice-chairman of the board, as master of ceremonies. The program will be officially opened by Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs of New York, board chairman and daughter of the late Paul Cravath, whom she succeeded. Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, Fisk president, will welcome the guests.

Following the dinner, there will be a program of Negro folk music in Fisk Memorial Chapel, featuring the Golden Gate Singers, Joshua White and his guitar. Commentators will be Alan Lomax of the Library of Congress and Sterling Brown of Howard University.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., long a friend and supporter of the institution, is to appear on the convocation service program Saturday morning, when delegates from seventy-five leading institutions of higher learning are to be presented. The response to the presentations will be by Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, and the principal speaker will be Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

The anniversary program will continue throughout Saturday, featured by seminars on education and social problems, with addresses by leading educators Wednesday and Thursday during sessions of the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council.

Among outstanding speakers are Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation of Franklin Institute; Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, London School of Economics and Yale University; Dr. Robert Redfield, Dr. Louis Wirth, and Dr. W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago; Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History; Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. William Heard Kirkpatrick of Columbia University.

Special musical programs have been arranged, including a recital Friday evening by Roland Hayes, noted Negro tenor, who holds a doctor of music degree from Fisk, and the oratorio, "King David," which will be given Saturday evening by the Fisk University Choir.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 28, 1941

Meharry Drive Workers Are Feted

Members of the advance gifts division of Meharry Medical College's current Nashville campaign for $100,000 were luncheon guests at the local Negro school today on the eve of the group's period of solicitation, scheduled to begin tomorrow.

After the luncheon, the campaign workers were conducted on a tour of the school and its affiliated Hubbard Hospital by Dr. Edward L. Turner, president, assisted by H. H. Miller, business manager, and George W. Claridge, treasurer.

Headed by T. Barton Baird, general chairman, and Advance Gifts Majors Alden H. Smith, E. L. Spain and R. T. Turner, the following members of the advance division were present:

Hugh Dozier, Carter Reeves, Dr. S. L. Smith, William C. Terry, Herry Clifton, Terry Hart, David V. Manker, Capt. J. M. Peck, William R. Pouder, Bradley Walker, Henry C. Gibbs, Joe S. Reeves, Tom Springfield, E. T. Proctor, Balie C. Gross, Sr., H. Grady Huddleston, T. P. Bethshares, S. A. McCoy, Burton Wilkerson, Arthur Reed, Robert Teitlebaum, R. L. Alford, Horace T. Polk, Adolph Skinner, and Morgan Wilkerson.

The local Meharry campaign is supplementing a national endowment program recently launched by the Grade-A Negro medical college.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
May 12, 1941

$57,075 Reported Contributed for Meharry School

Meharry Medical College's local campaign for $100,000 went well beyond the halfway mark today as contributions totaling $57,075 were reported at a luncheon meeting of campaign workers at the Chamber of Commerce.

T. Barton Baird, general chairman for the local Negro institution's drive, in reporting the totals obtained, said that the Nashville white community so far had contributed $22,075, while the Negro campaign, recently ended, had brought in $35,000, including donations by the Meharry faculty.

"It looks like it's over the top for the Meharry campaign," Baird declared. The campaign chairman said that the local drive, originally slated to end Thursday, would be extended through next Monday, and end with a final report luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce at that time.

Dr. W. S. Leathers, of Vanderbilt University, member of the Meharry Board of Trustees, and the campaign advisory board, who addressed the luncheon gathering today told the campaign workers that while preliminary reports were highly encouraging, "a great responsibility to this community still rests upon us."

Nashville Tenn. Banner
May 12, 1941

Baird's Meharry Drive Is Praised

Praising the leadership of T. Barton Baird, general chairman of Meharry Medical College's drive to raise $100,000 in Nashville, now in the midst of its intensive phase, Alden H. Smith, major in the advance gifts division, said today that "the anticipated success of this drive can be attributed in no small degree to the unselfish efforts which Mr. Baird has given to the conduct of this campaign."

The advance gifts official declared, "Mr. Baird has been an inspiration to the workers in this campaign. At personal sacrifice he has given his energies to this civic cause, and in doing so he has demonstrated his grasp of one of the most vital problems confronting the public—that of public health."

The local drive was launched on May 7 and solicitation will end on May 15 with a closing dinner at the Chamber of Commerce. The Nashville drive is supplementing the Negro medical institution's nation-wide endowment program now under way. The school seeks to obtain $1,500,000 by July 1 in order to obtain from the General Education Board funds amounting to $3,500,000. The foundation has also agreed to match, dollar for dollar, the first $200,000 raised over and above Meharry's quota.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

1940 Meharry Grad Makes Highest Mark In Test For License

JAN 11 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—New honors have come to Meharry Medical College of this city, the only Grade "A" medical college in the country devoted exclusively to the training of Negroes, it developed Monday with the announcement by Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of the institution, that those of its 1940 graduates achieved the highest mark in Tennessee's licensure examinations, participated by 118 medical graduates of 12 schools in the United States and Canada.

Dr. Turner cited the official reports of Dr. H. W. Qualls, secretary of the Tennessee State Board of Medical Examiners, showing the high rating of 97.2 as having been awarded to the Meharry aspirant. The next highest rating was 91.6.

The written examination for admission to the practice of medicine in Tennessee covered 10 subjects and included 100 individual questions. An average of 75 was required for passing.

Dr. Turner further revealed that plans for active prosecution of the college's general endowment program are well under way, and that friends of the institution hope to be able by July 1, to report that $1,700,000 has been raised for endowment, meeting the conditions attached to General Education Board grants totalling $3,700,000.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, pioneer in medical education and formerly connected with the Carnegie Foundation and the General Education Board, is national chairman of the endowment program. Dr. Daniel T. Rolfe of the medical faculty of the college is chairman of the campaign among Meharry alumni, of whom there are at present 2,771 practicing as physicians, dentists, nurses and pharmacists in 37 states of the Union.

JAN 11 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Name Willkie One Of Sponsors For Meharry's Fund

JAN 18 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wendell L. Willkie, recent Republican candidate for President of the United States, has accepted a place on the national committee of sponsors for the current Meharry Medical college endowment program, which calls for raising at least $1,500,000 before July 1 of this year, it was announced here Monday by Charles Nelson, president of the Nashville Trust company and chairman of Meharry's board of trustees. Simultaneous announcement was made of similar acceptance by Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist church.

These acceptances bring the total of sponsors at this date up to 28, Negro members of the committee being Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, director for Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. M. S. Davage, of the Methodist Board of Education, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta university. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is also one of the sponsor group.

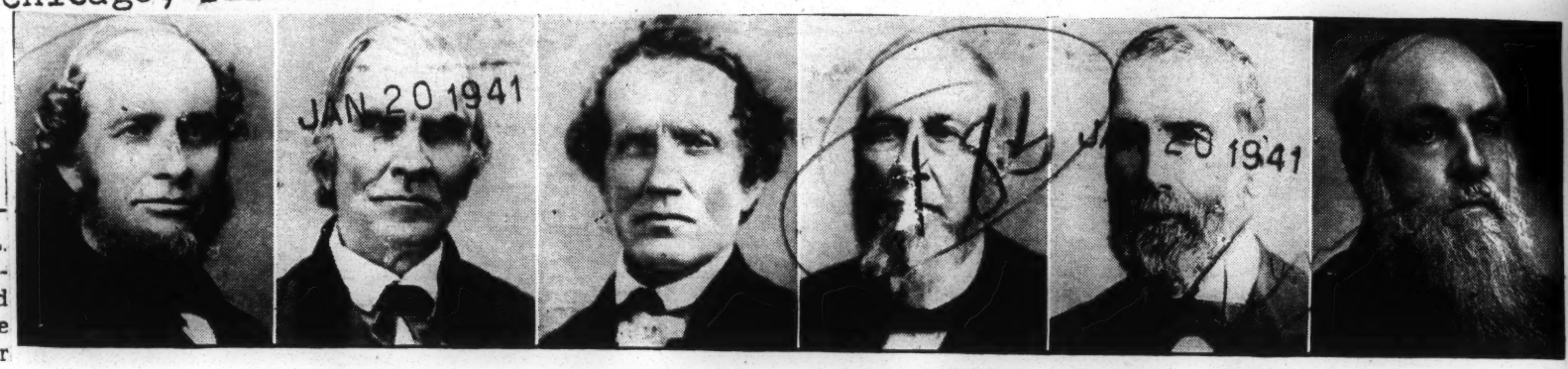
Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 2, 1941

Fisk Ministers Set Annual Session Tonight

The fourteenth annual session of the Fisk Ministers Institute will open tonight in the Fisk Memorial Chapel, with Negro ministers throughout the state attending.

The following courses will be offered at the Institute: "Unique Contributions of Christianity," by Dr. W. D. Weatherford"; Religious Values in Old Testament Literature," by the Rev. T. M. Brumfield"; "Religious Education," by W. H. Shackleford; and "Jesus' Message for a World on Fire," by the Rev. S. L. Candy. Ministers are requested to register at the office of the Rev. W. J. Faulkner, 104 Livingstone Hall, Fisk University.

Time
Chicago, Illinois



JAN 20 1941

ALEXANDER, HUGH, JESSE, DAVID & SAMUEL MEHARRY AND OLD DR. HUBBARD
They paid in full for a lodging and a lift.

Out of the Mud

Meharry Medical College of Nashville is rated A by the American Medical Association, and proud of it. It is the only U. S. school of medicine, dentistry and nursing which is exclusively for Negroes. One day, before the Civil War, one of the Meharry brothers was carting grist from the mill to his midwestern farm, when his wagon bogged down in the mud. A Negro living near-by went to his rescue, but night fell on an unbudged wagon. So Meharry accepted the Negro's offer of shelter in his hut. Next morning they freed the wagon. Said the pious farmer to his helper: "I have no money to repay your great kindness. But I hope some day to be able to do something for you and your people." There were five Meharry brothers: Alexander, Hugh, Samuel, Jesse and David—all prosperous farmers or preachers, all pious Methodists, all filled with Abolitionist zeal.

After the Civil War the brothers pooled their resources, gave some $30,000 to the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to train Negro physicians. The Society handed over the money to Central Tennessee College (Negro), which turned out its first basement-taught class of five Negro doctors in 1877. Their teacher was lean, lanky George Whipple Hubbard, who came from New Hampshire with the Union Army and a carpetbagful of good Methodist intentions. He was soon joined by a onetime Confederate Army surgeon, J. W. Sneed. Nashville ostracized both white men for years.

Hubbard headed the school for almost 45 years, until his white beard grew down to his knees. When he "resigned" at 80 in 1921, Meharry Medical College was low in prestige and standards, even lower in endowment ($50,000). Meharry's next president, John James Mullowney, also a white man, rejuvenated the college, raised its academic standards (thereby reducing enrollment) and won its shining "A" from the A. M. A. in 1923. The college reached maturity in 1931, when its present modern classrooms and laboratories were opened. The present plant, costing $2,200,000, was the gift of the Rockefeller General Education Board, Rosenwald Fund, George Eastman, Edward S. Harkness, citizens of Nashville, alumni and faculty.

Today Meharry has 277 undergraduates (including 40 women). Students come mostly from Tennessee and Texas, occasionally from Trinidad, Jamaica, Liberia. Over half of the Negro medical students being trained in Class A medical schools in the U. S. are Meharry students, and 2,771 of its graduates are practicing medicine, dentistry and nursing in 37 States. Meharry turns out many a good small-town general practitioner. Typical is the young graduate who in 1932 arrived in Fayetteville, Tenn. with bottles of paregoric and liniment, a roll of gauze, pair of scissors, $1 cash, a diploma. In a short time he established a small hospital, equipped his office with X-ray and fluoroscope, provided a diagnostic service never before available to Negroes in the county.

Last week Meharry College was worried. The Rockefeller General Education Board, now dissolving as its funds are being spent, will no longer make its annual gift of $160,000, which has been Meharry's major source of income. But famed educator Dr. Abraham Flexner announced that, if Meharry raises $2,300,000, the Board will add $3,700,000 to its present $800,000 endowment. Sponsors of Meharry's fund-raising campaign include Wendell Willkie and Eleanor Roosevelt. Meharry's President Edward Lewis Turner would like to meet five more Meharry brothers, this time to help the college out of financial mud.

JAN 20 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRITICISE MEHARRY GROUP FOR HONORING MAYOR OF MEMPHIS

FEB 8 1941

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6—(ANP)—Surprise is being expressed among colored citizens here over the action of the Memphis Meharry Alumni association in extending an invitation to Mayor Chandler of Memphis to address its members. The mayor spoke last Friday at the meeting which was held at LeMoyne College.

Resentment over the invitation to Mayor Chandler to be an honored guest of the alumni association arose because of the mayor's attitude in the persecution of Dr. J. B. Martin, well-known Memphis druggist, whose store has been harassed by police for the past six weeks. Mayor Chandler had been quoted as saying that he approved every action and statement which "Holy Joe" Boyle, the Memphis chief of police, had made regarding Dr. Martin and 19 other leading Negroes who were threatened with expulsion from the city as an aftermath of an attempt to hold a Republican political meeting during the late election. Dr. Martin was president of the Shelby County Republican organization which staged the meeting, defying Boss Edward H. Crump, dictator of democratic political affairs in this city.

FEB 8 1941

Critics of the alumni association aver that it was bad taste to invite Mayor Chandler because the man whom he and his police force is mistreating is a graduate of Meharry College and a member of the alumni. Dr. Martin's two brothers, one a physician and the other a dentist, are also graduates of Meharry and members of the alumni. His son, Dr. Martin, of St. Louis, is likewise a graduate of Meharry. The Memphis Meharry Alumni Association, nevertheless, these critics say, invited the man whose policies and minions insulted Memphis Negro citizens and maltreated one of their fellow graduates, as an honored guest.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
February 14, 1941

Columnist Talks At Knox College

George S. Schuyler, columnist and lecturer, will speak on the closing program of the Knoxville College celebration of Negro History Week tonight at 7:45 in McMillan Chapel. Schuyler's address will be on the subject, "The Negro and the New World Order." Schuyler is business manager of The Crisis, oldest Negro magazine and official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
March 29, 1941

Negro Teachers Hear Meharry President

Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, now engaged in a Nashville campaign to raise $100,000 to supplement its nation-wide endowment drive, yesterday afternoon addressed Nashville Negro teachers and principals at a regular called meeting held at Pearl High School. He was introduced by L. G. Derthick, assistant superintendent of city schools.

The Meharry official outlined the history and objectives of the Negro medical school which he heads, declaring that a community of interest binds educators and institutional leaders.

The Negro public schools are part of the Negro educational division of the local Meharry campaign. The division is headed by Dr. W. J. Hale, president of A&I State College, and the Rev. W. J. Faulkner, dean of men at Fisk University.

Meharry Survey Of Medicos Shows Incomes Between $2,500 - $7,500

Defender
FEB 1 1941
Chicago Ill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Revealing figures in connection with the distribution, income and practice of Negro physicians in the United States have just been made public by President Edward L. Turner of Meharry Medical college, which today is training well over half of all Negro medical students enrolled in Grade "A" medical schools of the country, and has 2,771 practicing alumni scattered through 37 states.

The survey shows that 68 per cent of the graduates are located in towns of 20,000 or less, where the South (including Texas but not Missouri) is concerned. In other sections of the country, however, only about five per cent are located in the smaller towns. Of Meharry's practicing alumni, 1,772 are located in the South, with the remaining 999 distributed through the North, East and West.

The figures also reveal that in Southern metropolitan areas a Negro physician has an average gross income of between $4,000 and $6,000. In small Southern communities, the average falls to about $2,500 to $4,000.

In northern metropolitan areas, where about 95 per cent of Negro physicians are concentrated, the income range from $4,500 to as high as $7,500, all being gross figures, from which the physicians' professional expenses must be deducted.

Of further interest is the fact that the average family income of patients treated by Negro physicians in the South is around $600, while in the North, East and West the average jumps to $850.

Meharry Medical college is now embarked upon a campaign to increase its general endowment by $6,000,000, toward which end the General Education Board of New York had made conditional grants totalling $3,700,000.

The first $3,500,000 from the Board becomes available if the college succeeds in raising $1,500,000 from other sources by July 1, of this year.

MEHARRY SURVEY SHOWS STATUS OF NEGRO MEDIC

The Call — Kansas City, Mo.
JAN 3 1 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Revealing figures in connection with the distribution, income and practice of Negro physicians in the United States have just been made public by President Edward L. Turner of Meharry Medical College in this city, which institution today is training well over half of all Negro medical students enrolled in Grade "A" medical schools of the country, and has 2,771 practicing alumni scattered through 37 states of the Union.

The survey shows that 68 per cent of the graduates are located in towns of 20,000 or less, where the South (including Texas but not Missouri) is concerned. In other sections of the country, however, only about five per cent are located in the smaller towns. Of Meharry's practicing alumni, 1,772 are located in the South, with the remaining 999 distributed through the North, East and West.

Shows Incomes

The figures also reveal that in Southern metropolitan areas a Negro physician enjoys an average gross income of between $4,000 and $6,000. In small Southern communities, the average falls to about $2,500 to $4,000.

In Northern metropolitan areas, where about 95 per cent of Negro physicians are concentrated, the income range from $4,500 to as high as $7,500, all being gross figures, from which the physicians' professional expenses must be deducted.

Of further interest is the fact that the average family income of patients treated by Negro physicians in the South is around $600, while in the North, East and West the average jumps to $850.

Meharry Medical college is now embarked upon a campaign to increase its general endowment by $6,000,000, toward which end the General Education Board of New York had made conditional grants totalling $3,700,000. The first $3,500,000 from the board becomes available if the college succeeds in raising $1,500,000 from other sources by July 1. of this year.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 9, 1941

Tennessee Plans To Offer Negroes Graduate Degrees

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8.—(A.P.)—The Tennessee board of education today made plans to offer graduate degrees to negroes next fall for the first time in the state's history.

Commissioner of Education Duggan said this was in line with a U. S. supreme court decision on a Missouri suit, holding that states should offer equal educational facilities to negroes and whites. The current session of the Tennessee legislature passed legislation to comply with this ruling.

No details were worked out at the quarterly meeting of the board today, Duggan said, but it was decided that the agricultural and industrial college for negroes, a state owned institution, and Meharry medical college for negroes, privately endowed, both located near Nashville, would offer graduate work beginning next fall. Master of arts and of science degrees along with degrees in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy will be available, he declared.

Previously the state had complied with the equal educational facility decree by awarding out of state scholarships to negroes, the state paying the difference between the University of Tennessee tuition and that in institutions the negroes attended.

18b-1941
New York Age
New York. N. Y.

Fisk Alumni Here Celebrate Diamond Jubilee Of School

APR 5 1941

The Fisk University Alumni Association of Greater New York held one of the many cross-country affairs Thursday evening commemorating the 75th anniversary of its alma mater at the Renaissance Casino. The dance labelled "Diamond Jubilee Ball," was one of conviviality, and much of its success was due to the music of Jimmy Lunceford and his orchestra.

APR 5 - 1941

Mr. Lunceford, who is one of Fisk's "fair-haired" boys and a recipient of four college degrees, forsook all other engagements to be with his fellow schoolmates on a night never to be repeated. The famed bandleader graciously gave his time and service to swell the endowment fund of $1,500,000. The drive for funds will be terminated by June 1941.

The ballroom was tastefully decorated with an overhead restangle trimmed in fringed blue and white crepe paper, suspending from the lights were clusters of balloons.

APR 5 1941

The following is a list of those helped make the Diamond Jubilee a glowing success: Dr. L. D. Reddick, president; Etnah Rochon Boutte, vice president; Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, treasurer; Nettie M. Foster, secretary; Edgar G. Thomasson, business manager; ball committees, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Lemuel L. Foster, Dr. E. R. Alexander, Edgar G. Thomasson, publicity; Henrietta Lovelace McLane, Wesley McCoy, Vernon Smith, Arzelia M. Hanners, Fanny L. DuBose, Mae Neeley, ticket; Andrades Lindsay Brown, Henry Bass, Juanita Bowen Dix, Mae Hubert, Tommie Lee Ward, Emalina Jones, Charlotte Riley and Helen Turner, arrangements.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 10, 1941

Faure Requiem To Be Offered By Fisk Choir

The Fisk University choir, assisted by Mrs. Fitzgerald Parker, harp soloist, will present Grabriel Faure's Requiem at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon in the university chapel in observance of the Good Friday season.

The program will be open to the public.

The choir annually presents a Requiem on Good Friday, but in past years Brahm's composition has been used. This is believed to be the first time the Faure Requiem has been sung in the South.

Members of the choir who will appear as soloists include Charles Coleman, Negro baritone, and Cecilia Brown Boline, Negro soprano.

The program will be under the direction of Harold C. Schmidt.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fisk Observes 75th Birthday Next Week

APR 24 1941

John D. Rockefeller To Be One Of Notable Anniversary Speakers

NASHVILLE, (ANP)—An impressive list of men outstanding in the field of education will take part in the 75th anniversary celebration of the opening of Fisk university, to be held here April 29, through May 4.

Such distinguished persons as Dr. Perry Miller, Harvard university, Sterling Brown, Howard university, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university, will discuss present literary trends. In the social science seminars papers and discussions will be given by Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, London School of Economics and Yale university; Dr. Robert Redfield, University of Chicago; Dr. A. Scidder Mekeel, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago, and Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald fund.

APR 24 1941

Other speakers and guest lecturers include Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Columbia university; Fred L. Brownlee, Le Moyne college, president; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse college, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The convocation address is to be delivered by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Guest artist for the celebration is Roland Hayes, celebrated tenor, who received his Mus. D. from Fisk in 1932. At the formal meeting of the week, the university church service, Dr. Paul B. Kern bishop of the Methodist church, is to be the guest minister. At this service the university choir will sing an anthem, "The Singers," especially composed for the occasion by John W. Work of the department of music.

—A Colored Judge—

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 11, 1941

MEHARRY DAY

Negro College to Celebrate Founding in 1876

Meharry Medical College, which is now training more than half the Negro medical and dental students in the country, today will observe Meharry Day in honor of the five brothers who founded the school in 1876.

The school and Hubbard Hospital will be open for public inspection tours from 9 until noon today, with students giving demonstrations of class work.

Dr. A. N. Vaughn, president of the National Medical Association, will be the principal speaker at the afternoon program beginning in the Public Health Lecture Hall at 2:30 o'clock.

The Meharry Singers will give a brief concert during this part of the program.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 23 1941

Meharry Open House Set Sunday Afternoon

Meharry Medical College, local Grade-A Negro school now engaged in a Nashville drive to raise $100,000 toward endowment, will be host at an open house to be held at the institution next Sunday afternoon, Charles Nelson, chairman of the Meharry Board of Trustees, announced this morning.

Visitors will be received between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, Nelson said, and will be conducted on tours of the school and its affiliated Hubbard Hospital by Dr. Edward L. Turner, president. H. H. Miller, business manager, and George W. Claridge, treasurer, will assist the Meharry president.

In addition to the school officials, the membership of the school's board of trustees will be present to receive the public, together with members of the local campaign advisory board.

T. Barton Baird is general chairman for the campaign.

Franklin, Tenn., Review Appeal
April 10, 1941

A.&I. CHORUS SINGS HERE ON APRIL 18

KIWANIANS ASK COOPERATION OF ENTIRE COMMUNITY FOR BENEFIT CONCERT

The A. & I. State College Chorus is coming to Franklin next Friday, April 18th, and will present a program of negro spiritual and other old favorite Southern songs at Franklin Elementary School, starting at 7:30 p. m. This is the second of a series of three entertainments being put on by the Franklin Kiwanis Club to raise funds for its program of sight conservation among Williamson County School children, support of Boy and Girl Scout troops, the 4-H Club program and other youth activities. Members of the club are being called for an all-out drive to make the concert a financial success. During the coming week Kiwanians will solicit the support of the entire community, selling tickets in Franklin and over a wide an area as possible. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will be invited to take part in the ticket sale as they have in the past.

The A. & I. Chorus, known all over the nation, needs no introduction to Franklin. It sang at the Chicago World's Fair and at the New York World's Fair in 1939 and 1940. It sang at the Kiwanis International Convention at Minneapolis last year and is on the program for the International Convention to be held at Atlanta this summer. Members of the local club are getting up a request list of numbers Franklin people would like especially to hear.

Prof. W. A. Hunter, President of the Franklin Club, has announced the appointment of the following to have charge of the concert: General Chairman, W. F. Roth, Jr.; Publicity Chairman, Wiltz Fristoe; Ticket Sales Co-Chairmen, Clair Regen and J. A. Harding; Door Committee Chairman, W. A. Hunter. Every member of the Club has been asked to serve on one of these committees.

The night before the Concert the Kiwanians will hold their regular weekly meeting at Bethesda, meeting with the Bethesda Community Club. The usual lavish repast will be furnished by the Bethesda ladies, after which a program of entertainment will be given. It is expected that the Franklin Club will attend in a body, and a large number of friends from Franklin and Nashville, making the evening a real community get-together.

The Kiwanis Club calls attention to the fact that the County-wide "Stunt Night," originally scheduled for May 2nd, will be held one week later, on May 9th at F. E. S. auditorium.

Meharry's Climax Drive Set Monday

Nashville Banner

T. Barton Baird, general chairman of the current Meharry Medical College campaign to raise $100,000 in Nashville, in a statement today told the campaign workers of his organization that their "praiseworthy, unselfish efforts will certainly bring to success this effort so deeply worthwhile."

APR 30 1941

General solicitation in the drive to raise funds for the local Grade-A Negro school will begin Monday with a kick-off luncheon, the chairman reported. It will end on May 15 at a final dinner.

"As general chairman of the Meharry campaign, now about to be launched into its most intensive phase, I have been profoundly impressed by the interest and enthusiasm of my fellow-workers," Baird said. "They have attended meeting after meeting, at personal sacrifice of time and effort; they have displayed the keenest understanding of the significance of Meharry's work in this community; and in allying themselves with the cause which it represents they have admirably demonstrated the virtue of civic consciousness at its best."

The Nashville drive for funds is part of a nation-wide endowment effort in which the Negro medical institution, now training more than half of all American Negro medical students, seeks to raise $1,500,000 by July 1. The General Education Board of New York has made conditional grants of $3,500,000, contingent on Meharry's ability to raise the former figure. In addition, the philanthropic foundation will match dollar for dollar the first $200,000 which Meharry succeeds in raising over and above its $1,500,000 quota.

APR 30 1941

M. Stratton Foster is chairman of the men's sales army in the Nashville drive.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 13, 1941

Fisk Celebrates 75th Anniversary April 29-May 4; Musical Activities Led Institution to Present Success

Jubilee Singers Took Spirituals To World

By JOHN THOMPSON

Fisk University, the first Negro liberal arts university in America to achieve the approval of the American Association of Universities, will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary April 29-May 4.

The celebration will bring a group of leading educators and philanthropists to the city for lectures and seminar discussions of current social, economic and cultural problems.

MUSIC KEYNOTE

The keynote of the whole celebration, however, will be music and the part the Negro has played in contributing to the music of the world. Everything from jazz and folk songs by the Golden Gate Singers to an oratorio by the Fisk choir and a concert by Roland Hayes, distinguished Negro baritone, will go to make up the program.

This emphasis on music at Fisk has more point than perhaps most Tennesseans realize. Of course, every one knows that the Jubilee Singers from Fisk took the wonder and beauty of Negro spirituals to the outside world and built Jubilee Hall with their concert earnings. What they probably do not know is that without music and the work of the Jubilee Singers there would have been no Fisk, no Negro education in Nashville of liberal arts status.

Beginnings of the institution were confused and pitiful enough. The federal soldiers who had been occupying Nashville moved out of some old hospital barracks and shortly thereafter—January 9, 1866, to be exact—the Negroes moved in to get education.

They came at the invitation of a soldier-educator, Gen. Clinton Fisk. All ages from children who could get schooling nowhere else to hoary patriarchs hoping to learn how to read their Bibles offered themselves as students. Needless to say, the result was chaotic.

SOLD HANDCUFFS

Ironically enough, the first money this school had was from the sale of rusty handcuffs formerly used in the slave markets. It was used for spelling books and Testaments.

Early in the history of this hectic struggle to launch Negro education here, young George White, from Cadiz, N. Y., appeared on the scene. He had an ear for music and as treasurer of the school was only too well aware of its precarious finances.

He began to select the better singers among the students and teach them to sing the classics. They were too recently out of slavery to be interested in singing their spirituals. However, behind closed doors he gradually coaxed this music from them and had the wit to realize that the world would give it audience.

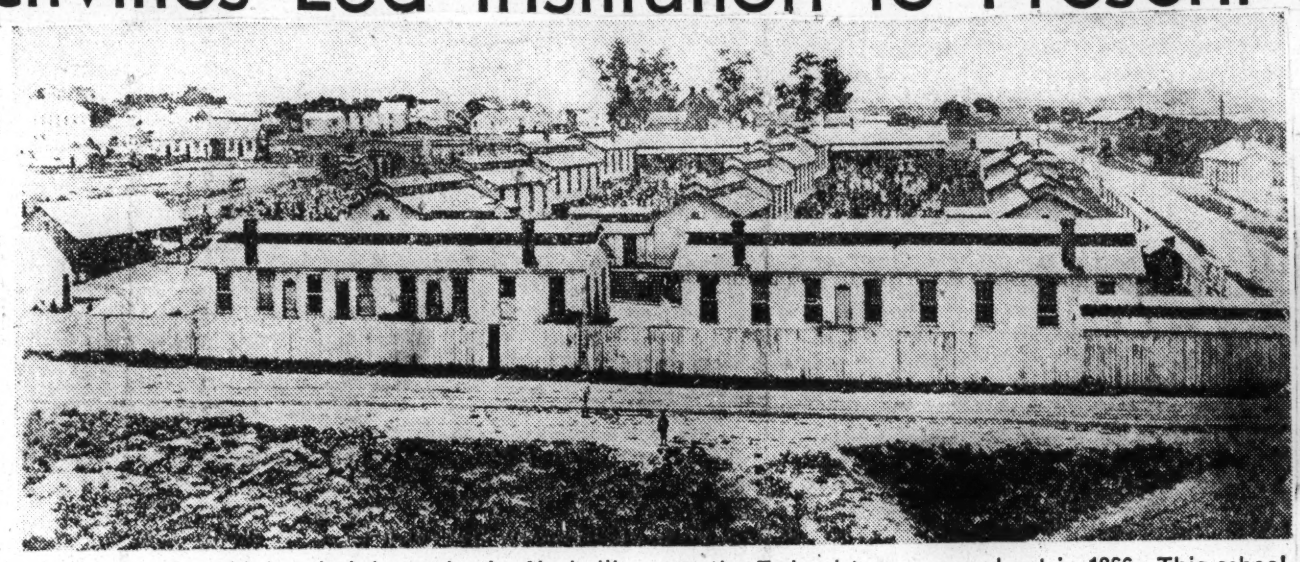
Opposed by trustees as well as parents of the singers, he yet won his way. He took all the school's funds except enough for a few days' provisions, borrowed all else he could, and set out with his singers in 1871.

It must be remembered in those days there were no booking agents to arrange tours and despite the sentimental interest the North had in the Negro, few audiences willing to listen. Of course, no one knew about the marvelous music the Negroes had in their throats.

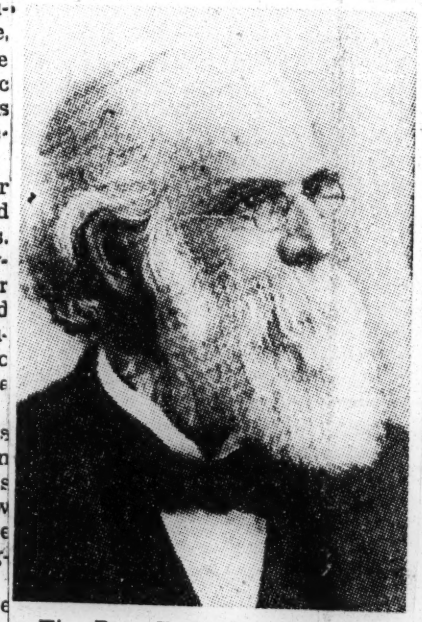
They made $50 at a concert in Cincinnati and although hungry and virtually ragged themselves gave their funds to the sufferers in the great Chicago fire. That brought them a little publicity, and by dint of agonized pleading White got them an audience at Oberlin College.

SINGERS NAMED

He also hit on the name Jubilee Singers for them. A brother of Henry Ward Beecher was at Oberlin and recommended them to his brother, who sponsored them in Brooklyn, N. Y.



Here are the old hospital barracks in Nashville that were opened as a Negro school just as soon as the Federal troops moved out in 1866. This school became Fisk University.



The Rev. E. M. Cravath, Fisk's president from 1875 to 1900.

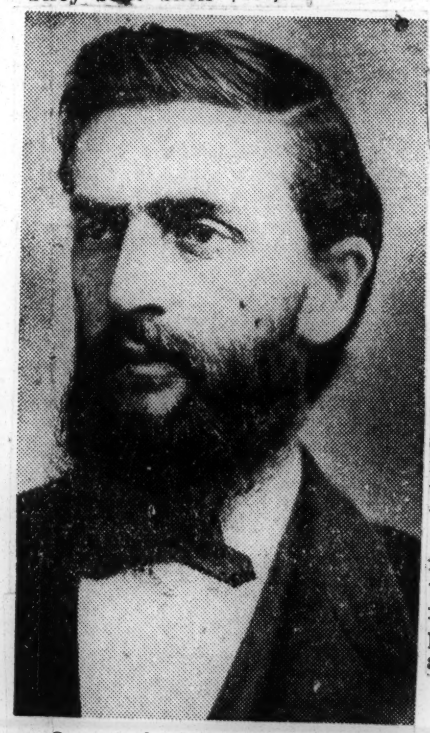
From that point onward their tour was a complete triumph. They sang all over the East at the invitation of governors and at the White House itself. With sell-out houses everywhere, they were soon sending money back to Fisk.

With the first $40,000 they sent, the school bought 25 acres of land at old Fort Gillem and laid out the present campus.

Then they went to Europe, where they appeared in England under the auspices of the Eart of Shaftsbury. The singers made a great hit. Queen Victoria herself had them sing for her and requested "Steal Away to Jesus." Later she had one of her favorite painters, Harvill, paint them.

Holland, Scotland, Germany, Sweden and Russia also heard their work.

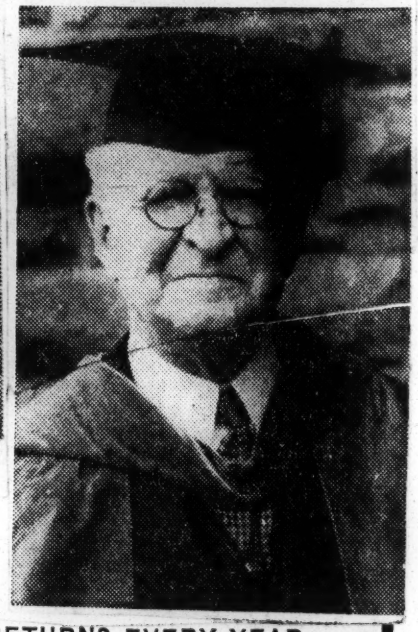
They sent back $200,000 for the erection of Jubilee Hall and other Fisk buildings.



George L. White, organizer of Fisk Jubilee Singers, who took his Negro vocalists on world tours and created financial stability for the university.

Down the years, the Jubilee Singers have remained true to their traditions. They gave, and are still giving, the world the most authentic Negro spirituals. In recent years they packed the Salle Gaveau in Paris with an audience unequalled before them, except by Caruso.

Paul D. Cravath, son of the president, was chairman of the board from 1900 to 1940.



RETURNS EVERY YEAR

Maggie Porter Cole, of Lebanon, a girl of 16 in the original Jubilee Singers, still comes to Fisk every year to open the spring music festival, although her hair is now white and her famous voice cracked.

Music at Fisk has continued to develop. The student choir was started in 1880 by Adam Spence while White was still on the road with the Jubilee group. This choir, while carrying on the tradition of spirituals has also branched out into the finest a cappella works that range from Palestrina masses to modern oratories.

Fisk at first was merely a school for Negroes, but many wanted it to be a normal school. With the funds raised by the singers, it was possible to convert it into a liberal arts college.

18b-1941
Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knoxville College Is Member Of Association Of American Colleges

Knoxville College is the leading educational institution of the United Presbyterian church for Negro youth and is located at Knoxville, Tenn. It is sustained by contributions from the various congregations through the Board of American Missions, in addition to income from permanent endowment funds which now amount to approximately $600,000, and by gifts from interested friends.

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All these things combine to make the location of Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., an ideal one for an educational institution.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 27, 1941

Fisk's Summer Attendance Big

100 Jeans Supervisors And Principals Shared Rural Life Conference

Attendance at the 1941 summer session of Fisk University was the largest in history, Dr. George N. Redd, head of the department of education and director of the session, announced yesterday.

A total of 283 students was enrolled in the graduate and undergraduate departments and in special centers. In addition, 100 Jeans supervisors and principals attended the Rural Life Conference held at the Allen-White High School.

In 1930 the summer session was dropped but it was re-opened in 1935 with special emphasis on graduate work planned to assist principals and teachers of Negro schools to enrich the curriculum and better serve the communities in which they are located. Scholarships are offered to specially chosen teachers and teacher-librarians to enable them to participate in the summer work.

The workshop group from Haynes High School near Nashville spent the summer revising its curriculum to more fully meet the needs of rural Negro high school boys and girls of Davidson County. The planning was done in cooperation with W. C. Dodson, County Superintendent, Carl Brockett, County High School Supervisor, and Dr. James A. Lovelace of the County Health Unit.

Success achieved in the orientation of a core curriculum during the past year at the Monroe County Training School, Amory, Miss., has led the "Seminar for Educational Leaders" to continue study along the same line. The three points of emphasis this summer have been improving home conditions, increasing job opportunities, and managing income.

The Science Interest Group has worked on ways of vitalizing science teaching in the schools mainly through audio-visual aids.

The Social Science Group followed through studies of Housing in Davidson County, Tennessee and Springfield, Mo.; Social and Economic Factors Influencing the High Incidence of Tuberculosis in Hopkinsville, Ky.; and Recreation of Youth in Middleboro, Ky., and Annamanie, Ala.

A third year course was offered for the first time this summer for teacher-librarians who had previously completed the regular two-year course. This practical library training has been particularly valuable in those schools which find it necessary to appoint a member of the teaching staff as part time librarian.

Work taken during the summer leads to the degree of master of arts and is especially needed because of the limited opportunities on graduate levels available to Negro teachers.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 27, 1941

Residence Hall for Nurses To Ease Meharry Shortage

Medical School Hopes To Lift Restrictions On Entering Student Nurses This Fall

A residence hall to house 30 graduate nurses, now under construction at Meharry College, will relieve restrictions on entering classes of students in the school of nursing, Edward L. Turner, president of the college, annonnced yesterday.

"For the past four or five years, the census in the hospital has been more than doubled," Dr. Turner said, "necessitating the employment of many more graduate nurses."

For a time, he said, these nurses were housed in the student nurses' home, but the steady increase in the number of graduate nurses reduced the room available for student nurses. As a result, the number of entering student nurses had to be limited.

Meharry's General Education Board has also extended the Endowment Campaign from July 1, 1941 to July 1, 1942, Dr. Turner said.

Commenting on appointments from the last graduating class, the Meharry president said 15 of the graduates have received commissions in the Medical Corps Reserve and are now on a year's deferment to complete their internships.

BOARD'S REPORT

Meanwhile in its annual report on education, the General Education Board paid tribute to the type of work being done by Meharry College.

"In Negro education the principal action of the year was the conditional appropriation of a large capital sum for endowment to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.," the report said.

"This represents what may be termed the final stage in a series of efforts to place this institution on a sound basis as a modern medical school."

The report said that formerly when the board was engaged in an active program of medical education, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Meharry College were given assistance to enable them to take the next steps alone.

As the support of Howard University became assured through federal funds, it did not then require endowment, but bent its effort toward developing facilities and personnel, toward which the board gave assistance. The report added that Howard Medical School was also a part of Howard University.

Meharry, on the other hand, was privately owned and supported, the report said, and had no organic relations with any other institution.

"It was therefore a significant step for Meharry to abandon its old plant and to develop a new one on a site adjacent to Fisk University," the report said.

Meharry developed the new site in 1930, and a large part of the cost of the buildings and the entire cost of the land was provided by the board.

"Proximity and daily association with Fisk University soon brought cooperation in obvious matters" between the two institutions, according to the board's report, "such as library, laboratory and health facilities."

Praising the work of President Turner since he came to head Meharry in 1938, the board said that through the "fine response" the president received in his efforts, the "institution is now, with regard to financial management, teaching and clinical work, in a highly satisfactory condition."

THOUSANDS TRAINED

It was pointed out that during Meharry's 64-year history, it has trained 4,420 professional physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses. The college was recently given an "A" rating by the American Medical Association.

Recognizing that eventual capitalization of its annual grant toward maintenance, the General Education Board during the last year voted to Meharry College $3,500,000 toward $5,000,000 for endowment. It also voted an additional $200,000 for endowment payable on a dollar for dollar basis as sums are collected by the college in excess of $5,000,000.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS

It was announced that at the last meeting of the Meharry board of trustees, the following recommendations by the president for appointments to the staff were approved:

Dr. Edward S. Lee, assistant professor of physiology; Dr. A. A. Williams, instructor in anatomy; Dr. V. M. Cambridge, resident and instructor in pediatrics; Dr. J. H. Clark, resident instructor in surgery; Dr. G. C. Porter, resident instructor in obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. J. S. Chandler, resident instructor in medicine.

The following medical internes were also appointed: Dr. E. P. Crump, Dr. O. S. Gumbs, Dr. T. L. Hughes, Dr. R. N. Joyner, Dr. J. W. Moore, Dr. W. A. Patterson, Dr. L. R. Patton and Dr. W. W. Schell.

Dr. C. W. Eneas was appointed dental interne.

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In 1930 the summer session was dropped but it was re-opened in 1935 with special emphasis on graduate work planned to assist principals and teachers of Negro schools to enrich the curriculum and better serve the communities in which they are located. Scholarships are offered to specially chosen teachers and teacher-librarians to enable them to participate in the summer work.

The workshop group from Haynes High School near Nashville spent the summer revising its curriculum to more fully meet the needs of rural Negro high school boys and girls of Davidson County. The planning was done in cooperation with W. C. Dodson, County Superintendent, Carl Brockett, County High School Supervisor, and Dr. James A. Lovelace of the County Health Unit.

Success achieved in the orientation of a core curriculum during the past year at the Monroe County Training School, Amory, Miss., led the "Seminar for Educational Leaders" to continue study along the same line. The three points of emphasis this summer have been improving home conditions, increasing job opportunities, and managing income.

The Science Interest Group has worked on ways of vitalizing science teaching in the schools mainly through audio-visual aids.

The Social Science Group followed through studies of Housing in Davidson County, Tennessee and Springfield, Mo.; Social and Economic Factors Influencing the High Incidence of Tuberculosis in Hopkinsville, Ky.; and Recreation of Youth in Middleboro, Ky., and Anamanie, Ala.

A third year course was offered for the first time this summer for teacher-librarians who had previously completed the regular two-year course. This practical library training has been particularly valuable in those schools which find it necessary to appoint a member of the teaching staff as part time librarian.

Work taken during the summer leads to the degree of master of arts and is especially needed because of the limited opportunities on graduate levels available to Negro teachers.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 27, 1941

Residence Hall for Nurses To Ease Meharry Shortage

Medical School Hopes To Lift Restrictions On Entering Student Nurses This Fall

A residence hall to house 30 graduate nurses, now under construction at Meharry College, will relieve restrictions on entering classes of students in the school of nursing, Edward L. Turner, president of the college, annonnced yesterday.

"For the past four or five years, the census in the hospital has been more than doubled," Dr. Turner said, "necessitating the employment of many more graduate nurses."

For a time, he said, these nurses were housed in the student nurses' home, but the steady increase in the number of graduate nurses reduced the room available for student nurses. As a result, the number of entering student nurses had to be limited.

Meharry's General Education Board has also extended the Endowment Campaign from July 1, 1941 to July 1, 1942, Dr. Turner said.

Commenting on appointments from the last graduating class, the Meharry president said 15 of the graduates have received commissions in the Medical Corps Reserve and are now on a year's deferment to complete their internships.

BOARD'S REPORT

Meanwhile in its annual report on education, the General Education Board paid tribute to the type of work being done by Meharry College.

"In Negro education the principal action of the year was the conditional appropriation of a large capital sum for endowment to Meharry Medical College, Nashville," the report said.

"This represents what may be termed the final stage in a series of efforts to place this institution on a sound basis as a modern medical school."

The report said that formerly when the board was engaged in an active program of medical education, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Meharry College were given assistance to enable them to take the next steps alone.

As the support of Howard University became assured through federal funds, it did not then require endowment, but bent its effort toward developing facilities and personnel, toward which the board gave assistance. The report added that Howard Medical School was also a part of Howard University.

Meharry, on the other hand, was privately owned and supported, the report said, and had no organic relations with any other institution.

"It was therefore a significant step for Meharry to abandon its old plant and to develop a new one on a site adjacent to Fisk University," the report said.

Meharry developed the new site in 1930, and a large part of the cost of the buildings and the entire cost of the land was provided by the board.

"Proximity and daily association with Fisk University soon brought cooperation in obvious matters" between the two institutions, according to the board's report, "such as library, laboratory and health facilities."

Praising the work of President Turner since he came to head Meharry in 1938, the board said that through the "fine response" the president received in his efforts, the "institution is now, with regard to financial management, teaching and clinical work, in a highly satisfactory condition."

THOUSANDS TRAINED

It was pointed out that during Meharry's 64-year history, it has trained 4,420 professional physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses. The college was recently given an "A" rating by the American Medical Association.

Recognizing that eventual capitalization of its annual grant toward maintenance, the General Education Board during the last year voted to Meharry College $3,500,000 toward $5,000,000 for endowment. It also voted an additional $200,000 for endowment payable on a dollar for dollar basis as sums are collected by the col-

lege in excess of $5,000,000.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS

It was announced that at the last meeting of the Meharry board of trustees, the following recommendations by the president for appointments to the staff were approved:

Dr. Edward S. Lee, assistant professor of physiology; Dr. A. A. Williams, instructor in anatomy; Dr. V. M. Cambridge, resident and instructor in pediatrics; Dr. J. H. Clark, resident instructor in surgery; Dr. G. C. Porter, resident instructor in obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. J. S. Chandler, resident instructor in medicine.

The following medical internes were also appointed: Dr. E. P. Crump, Dr. O. S. Gumbs, Dr. T. L. Hughes, Dr. R. N. Joyner, Dr. J. W. Moore, Dr. W. A. Patterson, Dr. L. R. Patton and Dr. W. W. Schell.

Dr. C. W. Eneas was appointed dental interne.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Financial Affairs Of State College Reported Unusual

Commissioner Duggan Assures Fund Of $317,000 Will Be Used For Expansion; Governor Praises President Hale

The sum of $100,000 appropriated to A. and I. State College by the last legislature together with a sum of $317,000 the college has accumulated over a number of years formed the basis of comment by local daily newspapers in a series of stories that began in last Sunday's issues, in which references were made to "discoveries" made by the state's auditors in their "routine" inspection of the account books of the college.

President W. J. Hale who returned last week to the city from his vacation refused to make any comment on the audit or the newspaper stories except to say that when the audit was completed he was confident it would reflect credit on his administration of the affairs of the institution.

Gov. Prentice Cooper, who does not have a very high regard for the sensationalism of newspapers, came to the rescue of President Hale in the midst of the publication of the "suggestive" stories and stated that he was glad that the discussion with regard to the affairs of State College was about a "surplus" and not about a deficit. He congratulated President Hale on his business management of the college at the same time.

There was little disposition among persons here who have followed the work of State College and the administration of President Hale to be alarmed at the school having so large a sum of money to its credit. This was because regularly in the past governors and members of the legislature on visits to the college have always heaped praise upon President Hale's business success in managing the school. Many of these have said that State College outranked any of the other state educational institutions in the matter of keeping down expenses and in not running in debt.

It was inferred by Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan, according to the daily newspaper stories, that the whole amount of money State College had saved over the years would be needed to run the college when it will have to establish a graduate school, as provided by an act of the last legislature.

The newspaper stories, however, carried the hint that the amount of money the college has saved might be put back into the general fund, which would mean that most of it would be allocated to the white colleges of the state.

The newspaper stories appeared to indicate that there was a mystery of some sort connected with the source of the money that had been accumulated. However Commissioner Duggan, in advance of the findings of the auditor, was reported to have said he guessed the money came from fees and donations.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MEHARRY WILL EXPAND ITS DENTAL UNIT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25—Plans that are being formulated call for the development and the expansion of the Dental School of Meharry Medical college. To accomplish these aims, an Administrative Committee for the School of Dentistry has been appointed. This committee will administer the affairs of the Dental School for the coming year and will work out a long-time program. Dr. E. L. Turner, president of the college, will act as chairman and director of the School of Dentistry. Other members are D. H. Turpin, D. D. S.; J. B. Singleton, D. D. S.; R. F. Sandford, D. D. S.; Miss E L. White, D. T. Rolfe, M. D., and S. H. Freeman, M. D.

The committee will revise the curriculum and plan, for the faculty and staff, a program of study and instruction.

The dental faculty will be augmented and improved. A three-point program aims to increase the efficiency of the dental faculty.

(a) Graduate training for certain faculty members.

(b) Training of recent graduates at recognized dental centers.

(c) Addition of well trained dentists to the faculty.

During the coming years, several faculty members will be granted leaves to study on fellowships. This graduate study will be done in a way that will interfere with the teaching program as little as possible. A feature of this program will be the greater participation of the basic science teachers in the teaching program and in the administration of the dental school. Not only will the basic science teachers attend the monthly dental faculty meetings but some basic science teachers will serve on the administrative committee for the Dental School and help in working out the plans for expansion. This expansion program is warranted by the steady increase in student enrollment in the detnal school. During the depression year the enrollment decreased markedly due to the relatively high cost of dental education. However, the great need for dentists, as well as, the better financial status of prospective dental students has caused a substantial increase in applications.

The physical equipment of the Dental School is of the best. The laboratories and operatories have the most modern apparatus that can be secured. The plant is able to take care of a greatly enlarged student body. The expansion program will include not only undergraduate dental education but also graduate dental education. For several years, a postgraduate course has been given and this will be improved to meet the requirements of the dental practitioner more adequately.

Dr. E. S. Lee, formerly instructor in the Department of Physiology has completed a very successful year in the Department of Physiology at Harvard university Medical School. He was Research Fellow of the General Education Board.

During his period of study, Dr. Lee was able to complete work on a problem: "The Effect of Thyroxine on the Sensitivity of the Nictitating Membrane in the Cat". This will be published shortly Doctor Lee has been appointed to the post of assistant professor of Physiology.

Miss M. L. Holloway, who acted as Dean of the Nursing School during 1939-40, has finished a year of study at the University of Toronto, School of Nursing. At the end of the year's work, she made an observation tour of several nursing schools, including those of the Toronto General Hospital Yale university and the New York Hospital. Miss Holloway has beer appointed superintendent of Nurses in the School of Nursing.

Miss A. A. Anderson, assistant night supervisor of the George W. Hubbard hospital, has begun a year of study at the University of Toronto School of Nursing She graduated in 1937 and has worked on the staff ever since.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENN. STATE PREXY RETURNS $100,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25—In an action unprecedented anywhere in the United States in a state-supported school, W. J. Hale, President of A. and I. College here, has turned back the 1941-42 state appropriation of $100,000. Hale also announced that in the past ten years, he has saved the state over $300,000 through his economy program.

18b-1941
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DR. DUBOIS, DR. BOUSFIELD AID MEHARRY

JAN 5

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta university and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, are Negro members of the growing list of national sponsors for the $2,300,000 on behalf of Meharry Medical college of Nashville, it was revealed this week by Charles Nelson, president of the college's board of trustees. Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York is national chairman of the campaign to bring the general endowment fund of the insttution to $6,000,000.

JAN 5 1941

The national sponsoring group, which is still in process of organiaztion, includes, in addition to those mentioned above:

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service, Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, President Isaiah Bowman of John Hopkins university, President John Gabbert Bowman of the University of Pittsburgh, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt university, President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Leland Stanford university, Mrs. Beatrice Blackner Gould of the Ladies' Home Journal, Dr. Alexis Carrol, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, internationally known medical authority and writer, Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, Bishop H. Lester Smith of the Methodist church, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Harvey J. Burkhart of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, Dr. W. S. Weathers, dean of the School of Medicine at Vanderbilt university, Dr. James H. Means and L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York City.

JAN 5 1941

Immediate objectives of the coming campaign on behalf of the school which enrolls nearly 60 per cent of all Negro medical students in the United States, are the raising of $1,500,000 to qualify for receipt of $3,500,000 toward general endowment from the General Education Board of New York, and $200,000 additional, to be matched as raised by the Board.

JAN 5 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Willkie Named As Sponsor Of Meharry Drive

JAN 18 1941

Three Colored In Group Seeking To Raise Endowment

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— Wendell L. Willkie, recent Republican candidate for President of the United State, has accepted a place on the national committee of sponsors for the current Meharry Medical College endowment program, which calls for raising at least $1,500,000 before July 1 of this year, it has been announced by Charles Nelson, president of the Nashville Trust Company and chairman of Meharry's board of trustees.

Simultaneous announcement was made of similar acceptance by Bishop William E. Anderson of the Methodist Church.

These acceptances bring the total of sponsors at this date up to 28, Negro members of the committee being Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, director of Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. M. S. Davage of the Methodist Board of Education, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is also one of the sponsor group.

JAN 18 1941

AIMS AT $6,000,000

The current endowment program of the college, which enrolls more than half of all Negro medical students in this country, aims at an eventual addition of $6,000,000 to ...ting general endowment of slightly more than $800,000.

Toward this goal, the General Education Board of New York made conditional grants totalling $3,700,000. As soon as the college secures from other sources the sum of $1,500,000, the board will release to its endowment $3,500,000, bringing that fund up to $5,000,000, as represented in new money. The condition attaching to this commitment is that the $1,500,000 must be raised by July 1. In addition, the board will match, dollar for dollar, the first $200,000 raised by the college toward its $1,000,000 additional and final objective.

Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York is national chairman of the endowment program.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Publication Honors Meharry Professor

MAR 22 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. S. Quinland, professor of pathology, Meharry Medical College, has recently been elected a member of the editorial board of the Punjab Medical Journal, published in Banga, Punjab India, a record of medicine, surgery, public health, medical news, Indian and Foreign.

MAR 22 1941

Dr. Quinland is a certified pathologist by the American Board of Pathology and is a member of the editorial board of the journal of the National Medical Association. He is the author of many publications in the field of pathology.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. DuBois and Dr. Bousfield Aid in Meharry College Drive

JAN 3 - 1941

Nashville Tenn Banner
September 23, 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta university and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, are Negro members of a growing list of national sponsors for the $2,300,000 on behalf of Meharry Medical college of Nashville, it was revealed today by Charles Nelson, president of the colleges board of trustees.

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Immedeiate objectives of the coming campaign on behalf of the school which enrolls nearly 60 per cent of all Negro medical students in the United States are the raising of $1,500,000 to qualify for receipt of $3,500,000 toward general endowment from the General Education Board of New York, and $200,000 additional, to be matched as raised by the board.

A&I Surplus Will Be Used For Expansion

Gov. Prentice Cooper today said that an expansion of the educational program for Negroes would result from the discovery of a large surplus at A&I State College, and told his press conference that President W. J. Hale, head of the institution, was to be "congratulated" upon his administration, where a $317,500 surplus exists after Hale had turned back to the state the $100,000 appropriated for the college at the end of the fiscal year. year.

Governor Cooper said he was "pleased that the discussion over, A&I is about a surplus, rather than a deficit," and that the matter was "unique to say the least." He said that if there had been anything irregular in the creation of the surplus he was confident it was an "honest mistake."

He said he would abide by the recommendations of Budget Director W. M. Duncan and Atty. Gen. Roy H. Beeler as to the disposition of the surplus, but declared that A&I would continue to receive sufficient funds to maintain its former status as an institution of learning for Negroes.

Budget Director Duncan said that the $100,000 turned back by President Hale would go into the State's general fund, and become a part of the state's $1,171,000 surplus.

Governor Cooper said there probably were certain technical details to be worked out regarding the surplus before final disposition could be made of the money.

Previously Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan had said that the reserve fund would be spent on A&I in "one way or another."

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
January 9, 1941

U-T To Seek $1,200,000 As Annual Budget

Executive Committee Of Trustees Works On Details; Budget For Last Two Years Was Only $750,000

By STEVE HUMPHREY
Journal Staff Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8—The University of Tennessee is planning to ask the General Assembly for an annual appropriation of $1,200,000, it was learned here tonight.

The figure is tentative, and details were not available, but it has been known for some time that President James D. Hoskins and the Board of Trustees were preparing to set their sights above the $1,000,000 mark.

The annual appropriation for the last two years has been $750,000, although the request two years ago was considerably in excess of this amount.

Details of the budget are being left now to the Executive Committee of the trustees, headed by James A. Fowler of Knoxville. Other members are Williston Cox and Councilman Cary F. Spence, of Knoxville; Paul J Kruesi, Chattanooga, and Clyde B. Austin, Greeneville.

The State Board of Education, meeting here today, also was understood to have gone over a plan whereby the Legislature will be asked to appropriate $170,000 for the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes at Nashville. Two years ago $100,000 annually was appropriated for this institution, headed by W. J. Hall.

Since that appropriation was passed, however, six Negro youths have demanded—and been refused—admission to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Their suit for a writ of mandamus still is pending in Chancery Court at Knoxville, and the record is cluttered with technical moves.

It is understood that $60,000 of the proposed appropriation for the Negro school here would be used to give graduate courses, thus offering Negroes an opportunity to take university work at the college.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SUM OF $200,000 ADDED TO FISK'S ENDOWMENT FUND

FEB 7 1941

Gift Of $100,000 By One Donor Matched By Gen. Education Board; Aids Religious Study

A grant to Fisk University of $100,000 has been made by an anonymous foundation toward the endowment funds of the institution, it was announced today by University officials. The income from this gift which will be matched by a similar amount from the General Education Board, will be used in developing the Department of Religion.

Since the founding of the University in 1866 by the American Missionary Association, religious education has held an important place in the curriculum. Bennett Hall, now housing the Social Science work was erected with the idea of establishing a theological school. However, it found that a better way of meeting the religious needs of the Negro communities was through a department of religion which would give thorough training to the undergraduate student body. Special training is being provided for a few particularly able students who may wish to teach religion or do other phases of special religious work such as the secretaryships of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. and kindred organizations.

FEB 7 1941

The Fisk Library contains one of the best collections of books in the field of religion, and particularly in the philosophy of religion, to be found in the city.

Through the interest of the donors in Fisk University as one of the leading educational institutions of the country, they have contributed toward its support over a period of ten years.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Meharry Reveals Statistics On Negro Physicians

JAN 30 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(C)—President Edward L. Turner of Meharry Medical College has just revealed the school's statistics concerning the income and practice of Negro physicians in this country. Meharry trains well over half of all Negro medical students in A colleges in the U. S. and has 2701 alumni practicing in 37 states.

Figures of the Meharry service show that 68 per cent of its graduates are located in towns of more than 20,000 and these are southern towns. The remaining 32 percent are distributed through the East, North and West.

As to their income, well, those in the southern metropolitans make it on the comfortable average sum of $5,000 annually. In smaller places doctors are less well off, and get $2,000 less. In the northern areas, where about 95 percent of our doctors are huddled together incomes which reach the high of $7,500.

Knoxville Tenn Journal
February 8, 1941

Plan Degrees For Negroes

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Tennessee Board of Education today made plans to offer graduate degrees to Negroes next fall for the first time in the state's history.

Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan said this was in line with a U. S. Supreme Court decision on a Missouri suit, holding that states should offer equal educational facilities to Negroes and whites. Administration-sponsored legislation to comply with this ruling has passed the State Senate and is pending in the House.

No details were worked out at the quarterly meeting of the board today, Duggan said, but it was decided that the Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes, a state-owned institution, and Meharry Medical College for Negroes, privately endowed, both located near Nashville, would offer graduate work beginning next fall. Master of arts and science degrees along with degrees in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy will be available, he declared.

Previously the state had complied with the equal educational facility decree by awarding out of state scholarships to Negroes, the state paying the difference between the University of Tennessee tuition and that in institutions the Negroes attended.

Duggan said a committee from the Board of Education and the University of Tennessee would complete details of the plan.

At Knoxville, Chancellor A. E. Mitchell has under advisement a petition of six Negroes asking that the University of Tennessee admit them as graduate students. The state has presented its arguments for a demurrer to the bill.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times,
Feb. 5, 1941

Negro College Head Unable to Come Here

Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, was unable to attend the meeting of the alumni association and the Mountain City Medical and George W. Hubbard Dental societies, in Walden hospital Monday night.

Word was received by Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the medical group, that Dr. Turner was necessarily detained in Nashville. C. L. Graeser, of the pre-campaign administrative staff, outlined the school's program to raise $2,500,000 to qualify for a gift of $3,500,000 offered by the general education board of New York City, for an endowment fund for the school.

Chattanooga alumni and friends have been assigned a quota of $2,500, which they expect to raise before the campaign gets started in the spring of this year..

Dr. E. L. Bishop, of the sanitation and health department of TVA, was among the invited speakers. Dr. W. A. Thompson, physician, and Dr. A. H. Logan, president of the Hubbard Dental society, represented the local alumni on the program.

All but three Negro physicians in the city are alumni of Meharry, and all dentists except one are former students.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 4, 1941

NEGRO GROUPS TO HEAR MEHARRY COLLEGE HEAD

Members of the Mountain City Medical and George W. Hubbard societies will meet tonight with a group of interested persons to hear Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, and other speakers outline the school's plan to raise $2,500,000 to supplement a conditional gift by the general education board of $3,500,000 as an endowment fund for the institution.

The meeting is to be held at Walden hospital, East Eighth street at Douglas, at 7:30 p.m., and will be addressed also by C. L. Graeser, of the western division of the campaign administrative staff. Graeser was here last week in conference with Dr. P. A. Stephens and Dr. Andrew H. Logan, presidents of the medical and dental societies, respectively, and returned yesterday from Atlanta, where he has been engaged in similar work.

He stated, "The drive proper will not be launched, very likely, until May, or after the close of the present session of school. However, we are making an advance effort to assure the existence of the largest all-Negro medical school in the country—Meharry."

He named among the supporters of the movement during the organization period and those "who realize the necessity for training Negro physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses," Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Drs. O. C. Carmichael and James Rowland Angell.

A program, composed of local talent, will be given at tonight's meeting. Dr. Stephens will preside.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Race Buys Thousands In Defense Bonds; Union Purchases $50,000 Worth

OCT 17 1941

The International Hod Carriers Building and Construction Labor's Union of America, Local No. 53, with headquarters at 1021 N. Compton Avenue, purchased $35,000 worth of United States Saving Defense Bonds Tuesday at the First National Bank. Last month the Union purchased $15,000 in defense bonds. This make the total invested $50,000.

Officers of Local No. 53 are Pres., Roger Stewart; Secty. Charles Shanks; Treas., Spencer Austin; John I. Taylor, representative. The union has about 1200 members. The members voted to buy the bonds at a regular meeting Oct.

OCT 17 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Negro, both individually and through his organizations, is participating actively in the National Defense Savings Program, according to information reaching the Treasury Department.

OCT 17 1941

Of 50 Negro insurance companies, of various types, in the United States, more than 25 already have notified the Treasury of initial purchases of Defense Bonds amounting to a total of $469,074. Six of these companies bought $50,000 worth of Series F and G, the maximum amount any corporation is permitted to buy in one year. They are: Mammoth Life and Accident, Louisville; Supreme Camp of American Woodmen, Denver; Atlanta Life, Atlanta; Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Richmond; North Carolina Mutual, Durham; and Universal Life, Memphis.

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., reported purchasing $33,800. Other companies include the Pilgrim Health and Life, Augusta, Ga., and the Metropolitan Funeral System Associations, Chicago, each $20,000; Virginia Mutual Benefit Life, Richmond, $15,000; Domestic Life and Accident, Louisville, $15,000; Guaranty Life, Savannah; and Afro-American Life, Jacksonville.

OCT 17 1941

Five companies reported purchases of $10,000 worth of Defense Bonds each. They are: The Great Lakes Mutual, Detroit; Golden State Mutual Life, Los Angeles; United Mutual Benefit Association, New York; Guaranty Life, Savannah; and Afro-American Life, Jacksonville.

OCT 17 1941

Lend . Aid

In Memphis the Negro Division of the Defense Savings Committee has laid out for itself the following five-point program: (1) Canvass all Negro business house to explain the allotment plan; (2) "Buy-a-Bond" Sunday; (3) A speakers bureau to serve club and lodge meetings; (4) School parades; (5) Distribution of poster and placards, etc., by Negro Boy Scouts.

OCT 17 1941

The Lichtman chain of Negro theaters in Washington, D. C., has inaugurated the sale of Defense Savings Stamps in their theater lobbies, and a notice on the screen asks patrons to take their change in Defense Stamps.

OCT 17 1941

Many business organizations, churches and social clubs are actively interested in promoting the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps, the reports show. In addition, special meetings designed to stimulate interest in the Defense Savings Program have been arranged in Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Braddock, Pa., Durham and Greensboro, N. C., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn., Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., Stockton, Sacramento, Salinas, Venice, Los Angeles and Pasadena, Calif., El Paso, Tex.; Puelo and Denver, Colo., and Omaha, Neb.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FIFTY NEGRO INSURANCE COS. AID DEFENSE

OCT 19 1941

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Five companies reported purchases of $10,000 worth of Defense Bonds each. They are: The Great Lakes Mutual, Detroit; Golden State Mutual Life, Los Angeles; United Mutual Benefit Association, New York; Guaranty Life, Savannah; and Afro-American Life, Jacksonville.

OCT 19 1941

In Memphis the Negro Division of the Defense Savings Committee has laid out for itself the following five-point program: (1) Canvass all Negro business houses to explain the allotment plan; (2) "Buy-a-Bond" Sunday; (3) A speakers bureau to serve club and lodge meetings; (4) School parades; (5) Distribution of posters and placards, etc., by Negro Boy Scouts.

The Lichtman chain of Negro theaters in Washington, D. C. has inaugurated the sale of Defense Savings Stamps in their theater lobbies, and a notice on the screen asks patrons to take their change in Defense Stamps.

OCT 19 1941

Many business organizations, churches and social clubs are actively interested in promoting the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps, the reports show. In addition, special meetings designed to stimulate interest in the Defense Saving program have been arranged in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinanti, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Braddock, Pa.; Durham and Greensboro, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Duluth and Minneapolis, Minn.: Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Stockton, Sacramento, Salinas, Venice, Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cailf.; El Paso, Tex.; Pueblo and Denver, Colo., and Omaha, Neb.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JESSE THOMAS GIVEN FEDERAL APPOINTMENT

OCT 18 1941

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16 (ANP)—Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League, has been named staff correspondent to the United States Treasury, so it was reported here this week. He will devote his time to the sale of Defense Bonds and will serve in Washington, D. C. Office headed by Pickens.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Detroit Woman Only Survivor Of First Fisk Jubilee Singers

OCT 1 1 1941

By A. J. ALLISON

I wish to thank the Rev. Mr. Glenn T. Settle, the Wings Over Jordan artists and staff, and the Columbia Network on behalf of the thousands of Fiskites and friends for the opportunity to appear on this program. This program is an honor and in celebration of Jubilee Day. Jubilee Day is celebrated each year, October 6, in commemoration of the Going Forth of the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers on October 6, 1871. This program is appropriately in the honor of the sole surviving original Fisk Jubilee singer in the person of Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole, who now lives in Detroit, Mich.

I visited her a few days ago and she was still reliving those days of her triumphs here and abroad as soprano soloist with the Fisk and her people. Though much wasted in body, she is still beautiful, with a glowing smile, and undaunted spirit, and with an ever increasing faith and trust in God. Fiskites and friends are there with her this morning as she listens in on this program with her room filled with the roma of fresh-cut flowers which are sent to her every day.

We bow in honor to her. We also honor,, on this program, the succeeding groups of Fisk Jubilee Singers and the present Fisk Jubilee Singers led by Mrs. James A. Myers, and again thank and pay honor to "Wings Over Jordan" for continuing and keeping before the American public, one of the Negro's greatest contributions—the Negro Spiritual.

REPRESENTS A SPIRIT

Jubilee Day is not just another day on our College calendar. It represents a spirit. By the sons and daughters of Fisk it is called the Fisk spirit, but in truth it is the spirit of America. For here was a group of eleven black students not only with zeal and determination to get an education themselves, but willing to lay a foundation and build a great spirit from within, and suffered physical pain, rebuffs and sacrifices in order that others might have light and live a more abundant life.

On October 6, 1871, the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers left Nashville to save their school. Four years later they returned triumphantly and built the $150,000.00 Jubilee Hall on Fisk campus. They had many discouragements and set-backs, but once having set forth in the name of their school and for the sake of their race and for the test of their America, there was no turning back. George L. White, their director and true friend, has already made a place for himself in history; not only as a great teacher, but as a great American.

It has been his spirit multiplied thousands of times by the imprint made on students who have come to Fisk from all over the U. S. and foreign countries and has made the name of Fisk and its students gain, not only nation-wide respect, but international acclaim. George L. White used a fertile brain and a good heart to help make a people not to break their spirits. His example of courage and resourcefulness, of honesty and fair-play has been the mark of every Fisk man and Fisk woman down through all the years.

HAD TO LIFT MIND

OCT 1 1 1941

George L. White, and scores of other white Americans, came South immediately after the Civil War. The Negroes' bodies had been freed from the shackles of slavery, but he and others like him, knew that more important still was that the mind and spirit of the Negro had to be freed and lifted up, if the Negro was to take his rightful place in American life. He had not only worked out an American Way of Life on paper, but he had determined in his own heart that a pure democracy could exist only where men's minds and spirits were free, where every man was given, not only the opportunity, but encouraged to live up to the extent of his capabilities and be permitted the fullest expression of his powers.

The spirit of our democracy, and its effect on the world, is suffering now, because we do not have more white Americans who will permit the Spirit of Christianity and fair play to prevail upon them and motivate their lives in relation to others who are less privileged. If that was true, Negroes would actually be included in American life and institutions and not just merely annexed or just considered an after-thought.

NO MENTION OF NEGRO

A popular magazine with a large national circulation recently carried a series of pictures of different individuals in our national life as representative Americans who were making their contributions to American Unity. Immigrants for the most part, a fine thing for up morale within our borders. But no mention or pictures of the Negro worker or home builder was carried! Now that omission might be a compliment to the Negro's patriotism, all right, wouldn't it be a fine thing to acknowledge this publicly? The disheartening thing about it is that the only group that recognizes or praises the loyalty and patriotism of the Negro American is the Negro himself.

A nation isn't necessarily strong because it is feared from without. It is strong if it has and can maintain internal unity. A nation is shot through with character just as an individual. Remember, America, it is what you ARE and DO that counts and not what you merely say. It is lamentable that the Negro of proven patriotism through all the wars this country has fought, has now to fight for an opportunity to fight if and when our country is attacked.

I remember telling an interracial group of youths more than 20 years ago that white people then had the opportunity of their lifetime in fair-dealing with the Negro, because he had not then become affected even by injustices at home or beckonings from abroad. However, there seems to be the prevailing thought among the rank and file of Negroes at present, that here and now is America's one great chance and maybe the last, to live up to the definitions of democracy, that of square-dealing to the Negro on every front of our civil life. It simply means the spirit of fair-play, which appeal was so urgently made by our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt recently to individual captains of industry, employers of labor and the Federal Civil Service.

OCT 1 1 1941

O America! White America!! Black America!! We call upon you now unequivocally, to declare and sincerely act upon a spirit of unity within our borders. Out of a spirit of humanitarianism, for the preservation of our Civilization, for the sake of our country and for the future and security of all peoples, in the name of God, we call upon America, black mothers suffered, too, and we of this present generation are ready and able to do it all over again for our country and our children's children.

A. J. ALLISON, Fisk alumnus, paid tribute to Mrs. Maggie Porter Cole, only living survivor of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers, in a radio address last Sunday morning on the "Wings Over Jordan" radio hour over station WGAR, Cleveland.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk Community School Will Offer Post-Graduate Course

OCT 3 1 1941

School Opens Nov. 5, In Memorial Chapel

Meeting the needs of over 140 graduates of the Fisk Community Training school for religious workers, a postgraduate course will be offered for the first time this year when the school opens in Fisk Memorial chapel on Wednesday night, Nov. 5 at 8 o'clock. The course will be entitled "Religious Education in Your Church" and will be taught by the dean—W. H. Shackleford—both terms.

The course will deal with church problems involving the proper interpretation of Missions, Sunday School administration from a practical viewpoint, the place of money-raising and how raised, plans for programs in all organizations in local churches, etc. This is an opportunity for members of all churches to get ideas and practical methods, aside from so much theory.

The alumni association headed by the Rev. J. C. Patton, president, will have charge of the opening night program. Members of that organization will furnish the numbers. Offer of an award for the alumni member who brings the largest number of new students will be announced by the president.

The dean announces that an assembly of five teachers for all the groups is completed. Every alumni member and every old student has been asked to secure new students. Help is expected from their friends. The tuition is 50c a quarter, no books to buy, no examinations to take. The largest enrollment in history of the school is expected.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

State Surprised To Find $317,500 School Surplus

OCT 1 1941

Tenn. State President Is Praised by Governor Cooper

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Budget Director W. M. Duggan, in an incomplete audit of accounts of State Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes here, reported that the school had a surplus of $317,500. This fund was discovered by the state auditors in a routine check of the institution's financial structure made at the request of Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan.

Gov. Cooper declared, "President W. J Hale is to be congratulated on accumulation of this fine surplus. I am pleased that the discussion over A. and I. is about a surplus and not a deficit." The chief executive said he did not know what disposition would be made of the excess amount, but he intimated that he would like to see it spent in expansion of the school. Financial disposition of the fund, however, which has been set up as a special account in the state treasury, would have to await the auditor's findings as to the source of the money.

OCT 1 1941

In addition to the accumulated surplus, it was said that $100,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, had not been expended and was returned to the state treasury, together with approximately $25,000 which had been impounded from the previous fiscal year's appropriation.

President Hale declined to comment on the findings of the auditors other than to say "The audit will speak for itself when it is completed and I feel that our record will be excellent."

In the meantime, Commissioner Duggan disclosed plans of the state board of education to expand the institution to the standards of the Univesity of Tennessee in both undergraduate and graduate work for Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Physicians Plan $7,950 Aid To Meharry

MAR 8 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 6—A ten-year plan whereby Meharry Medical College will net a total of $7,950 in connection with its endowment program, has been formulated by the National Medical Association, according to Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry.

MAR 8 1941

In making known the contents of a letter from Dr. William McKinley Thomas, of Leavenworth, Kans., chairman of the Medical Association's executive board, Dr. Turner said that the step was takent recently at a board meeting of the association, held in Chicago. At that time a plan whereby $500 a year would be donated, was advanced by Dr. Thomas, but a subsequent amendment was adopted which provided that $500 a month or a total of $600 a year for ten years be invested to result in a ten-year total of $7,950.

Fisk Given $300,000 For Erection Of Building

NASHVILLE BANNER MAY 3 1941

As a suitable climax to the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Fisk University, which has been commemorated by a five-day program, L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the university's board of trustees, announced today that $300,000 has been willed to the school for the erection of a building in honor of the memory of Erastus Milo Cravath, first president of the institution.

MAY 3 1941

In addition, Mr. Wood announced that the board of directors of the Congregational and Christian Churches had authorized the gift of $125,000, to be known as the American Missionary Association fund, for addition to the present endowment for work in religion. The amount, Mr. Wood said, will be matched by the General Education Board. The original $125,000 will be paid to the school between January 1, 1945, or earlier, and January 1, 1950.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees at Fisk until his death last July, stipulated in his will that upon the death of his wife, the $300,000 sum be paid the school for the erection of a building in memory of his father, Fisk's first president. The building is to be named for Erastus Milo Cravath.

Mr. Wood also said that an anonymous gift of $100,000 for the establishment of a professorship in the department of religion would be matched by the General Education Board.

MAY 3 1941

The present Fisk endowment, with the addition of the most recent gifts, stands at $2,993,000, he said.

NASHVILLE TENN.

While the robed and hooded delegates of seventy-five of the nation's institutions of higher learning listened, a world-renowned philanthropist and two of America's leading educators today paid tribute to the historic past of Fisk University and predicted for it a more brilliant future.

The occasion was the convocation service in Fisk Memorial Chapel, highlight of the Negro

"irrespective of the boundaries of race or creed, are ready not only to die for liberty, for truth and for the right, but, what is often much harder, to live and work for their establishment."

MAY 3 1941

Dr. Graham, after extending congratulations from his university, said that "Fisk represents liberty in a world imperiled today." He said Fisk stood for the right and freedom of a minority people and that the work of the college is "interconnected" with the work of a great people in a great region. The North Carolina University president emphasized that there "cannot be a great Negro people without a great Fisk; there cannot be a great South without a great Negro people proud of its sense of dignity and the brotherhood of man; and there can't be a great nation without a more prosperous or more noble South."

Dr. Graham said that the cause of the Negro, "which is our most realistic test of religion and democracy," is the cause of the South and of America."

The university president called not only for all-out aid to the British people now but "may be follow through to an organized peace after this terrible war so that we can have a family of nations." He added that there is more at stake for human freedom in every square mile of the British Isles than in any other similar number of square miles on earth, and made a concluding request that "our prayers go out to the island home of our American civil liberties and our democracy around the world."

MAY 3 1941

Chancellor Carmichael said that, "Among the great epics of American history is the advance of the Negro race in the last seventy-five years, and Fisk has played a great role in this advance." He declared that the Negro institution, with no is in an advantageous position to connection with church or state, serve the cause of liberalism, which is so needed in the world today.

Fisk's famous Jubilee Singers sang four numbers on the convocation program, including a special song for the occasion and three spirituals.

The special song, "Ode to Fisk University," was written especially for the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, and was presented first. It was pointed out during the program that the words of the song were "an overture" to the work of the Negro institution and the principles upon which it was founded.

The university choir also sang one song, one of Handel's famous hymns, "With Cheerful Notes."

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 5, 1941

'King David' Play Big Hit At Fisk Here

By ALVIN S. WIGGERS

The powerful symphonic psalm, "King David," which has had critics by the ears for several years, was performed at Fisk University Saturday night under the very able direction of Harold Schmidt. The unique work was given a stunning presentation.

Arthur Honegger, the composer, was born in France of Swiss parentage in 1892, studied Richard Strauss scores and other complicated ones for six years and burst forth as a vigorous composer of great originality. "King David," is a vivid score steeped in the poignancy of a racial heart-cry. That is from an encyclopedia.

The excellent narrator was William J. Faulkner, and between solos and choruses he told the story of the shepherd lad who slew Goliath and of the characters like Saul, Absalom, Bathsheba, and Solomon, who figure in his life.

Most of the music is cacophanous to a degree, and some of the choral outbursts and trumpet duets would no doubt be better appreciated if performed less lustily. The final chorus was the most melodious part of the work. Consecutive seconds and ninths, and simple chords with unrelated notes cluttering them up are generally the simple stock in trade of composers who strive to be "different." All these tricks were much in evidence, but the impact of the work as a whole is tremendous.

Catherine VanBuren's high soprano compassed the difficult intervals, and she held to her pitch in spite of the tendency of the women's chorus to sag. Louise Burge has a rich contralto, and she held her own regardless of the accompaniments which are often at sixes and sevens with the voice.

Luther King, whom we have heard in recital, has a good, clear tenor, and he sang well. William Allen and Robert N. Hemingway did yeoman service at two pianos, as did Arthur R. Croley at the organ. The large chorus sang the difficult parts exceedingly well, the Witch of Endor scene and the Song of the Angels being outstanding. Cymbals and a tambourine added much to the atmosphere.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 1, 1941

Official, Musician at Fisk Program

—Staff Photo by Campbell Bligh

C. E. Haydock, treasurer of the board of trustees of Fisk University, and Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Laboratories of the Franklin Institute and noted musician, paused for greetings at the door of Fisk Memorial Chapel last night before attending "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," a musical drama based on the history of the school. Dr. Swann, who lectured Wednesday at the University's 75th anniversary celebration, will give a violincello recital this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

Fisk Students Tell History Of School in Dramatic Episodes

'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot' Carries On Celebration; Lectures, Seminars Set Today

By JOHN THOMPSON

Fisk University last night carried forward its 75th anniversary celebration with "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," a series of dramatic scenes by the Stagecrafters and musical numbers by the Fisk Jubilee Singers telling the history of the school.

The dozen scenes were connected by narrators in the person of Winetta Gates and John Ross, head of the Fisk drama department and author of the piece.

DR. JONES HONORED

The product was in honor of President and Mrs. Thomas Elsa Jones. Dr. Jones, in the audience, saw himself depicted on the stage during one scene by a student, Calvin Scott.

Working under extreme production difficulties without scenery and curtain, the Fisk actors effectively conveyed the dramatic sense of the story in word and gesture, though their work would have been even more effective with stronger lighting in some scenes.

Special praise should go to Juanita Rudolph for authentic costuming of the characters depicting the original Jubilee Singers. In a number of scenes they reproduced exactly the effect of the vast painting of the original group done at [illegible]mmand of Queen Victoria, hung behind the stage.

[illegible]icularly effective acting jobs executed by Val Dora Tur-

ner as Queen Victoria, Dana Marie Tuck as America Robinson and Arthur Edmonds as George White, as well as Marshall LaNier in several parts.

SINGERS PARTICIPATED

The Jubilee Singers under the direction of Mrs. James A. Myers blended their voices exquisitely in a number of spirituals, though their program lacked variety of interpretation.

It also was surprising to hear an Irish lament and Stephen Foster's "Way Down Upon the Swanee River" interpolated into the program, in view of the vast amount of authentic Fisk music available.

The production as a whole, which told how the first Jubilee Singers literally sang the university into existence and took the message of the Negro spirituals to the world, was creditable, though the first portion of narration seemed too long to be effective.

Today the educational side of the celebration will continue with lectures and seminars.

LECTURE TODAY

Dr. Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago, will lecture on "Education for Collective Survival: The Jews," at 10 a. m. at the joint meeting of the Social Science Institution and Rural Education Council.

"A Problem in Acculturation: A Case Study of the Higher Education of Negroes," will be presented at the same meeting by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley College of Georgia.

Dr. Ruth Benedict, professor of anthropology at Columbus University, will speak on "Transmitting Our Democratic Heritage in the Schools."

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, will present a summary of education and the cultural process.

At the same hour Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, will lead a discussion of the present status of religion among educated Negroes at the religious department's seminar.

Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, professor of anthropology at Yale University and at the University of London, will lecture at 2:30 o'clock on "Magic: Ancient and Modern."

TO PRESENT RECITAL

Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Laboratories of the Franklin Institute who lectured Wednesday, at 4:15 o'clock will present a violincello recital with William Allen of the Fisk music faculty at the piano.

Tonight, the program will be devoted to a discussion of Negro writers, with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University treating writers from the days of "Phillis the Blessed," who was a contemporary of George Washington, through the Nineteenth Century.

Sterling Brown of Howard University, who was a commentator on the Negro folk music program that opened the celebration Tuesday night, will discuss Twentieth Century writers.

Louise Burge will complete the evening program with a group of songs by Negro composers. William Allen will accompany her.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 4, 1941

FISK GETS $300,000 FROM CRAVATH'S WILL

NASHVILLE, May 3 (AP).—A bequest of $300,000 for the erection of a building at Fisk university here was announced today by L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the university's board of trustees.

Speaking shortly after John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York philanthropist and benefactor of the university, Wood said the sum was provided for in the will of Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the trustees until his death last year. The new building will be dedicated to the memory of Cravath's father, Erastusmilo Cravath, first president of the university.

The program celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 2, 1941

Fisk Holds Election Of Trustees

Seminars directed by educational leaders of the nation and the annual meeting of the board of trustees held main interest as the fourth day of Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration got under way this morning.

At the annual meeting in the office of President Thomas E. Jones on the campus today, fifteen members of the board of trustees reelected present board officers, reappointed six board members whose terms had expired, appointed two new members and an additional alumni representative.

Bernard Fensterwald, of Nashville, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were appointed new trustees to serve as general members of the board.

The following trustees, whose terms had expired, were reappointed: P. D. Houston, of Nashville; Vernon Tupper, of Nashville; Mrs. William F. Gibbs, of New York City; William H. Baldwin, of New York City; David Mannes, of New York City; and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, of Washington, D. C., who also was reelected as an alumni representative of the board.

Dr. Ernest Alexander, of New York City, was made a new alumni representative of the board at the meeting.

Reelected as officers of the board of trustees were: Mrs. Gibbs, chairman; L. Hollingsworth Wood, of New York City, vice-chairman; Dr. Wesley, secretary, and Charles E. Haydock, of New York City, treasurer.

Attending the meeting were: President Jones; Dr. F. Q. Blanchard, of New York City; James B. Cashin, of Chicago; Mrs. Gibbs; Mr. Haydock; Dr. William Lloyd Imes, of New York City; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of New York City; Calvin McKissack, of Nashville; Edward Potter, Jr., of Nashville; Mrs. Sadie St. Clair, of Washington, D. C.; Edward L. Turner, of Nashville; Tupper; Dr. Wesley; Wood, and G. Wallace Woodworth, of Cambridge, Mass.

Visiting representatives of schools throughout the country and local delegates and friends prepared this afternoon to hear the James Hardy Dillard Lecture in Education, which was to be delivered in midafternoon by Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, professor of education, emeritus, at Columbia University. Dr. Kilpatrick, who was discussion leader of a seminar on education this morning, was to speak on the topic, "Seventy-five Years Advance in American Education."

At this morning's seminar, Dr. Kilpatrick discussed with attending students and school leaders freedom, individual differences, and democracy in education. He outlined the influence culture has on the individual, and a lengthy discussion was held on the causes of the collapse of freedom in the European totalitarian states, in view of the tremendous gains made in freedom during the past century.

A conference on employment, which began Wednesday, was continued this morning at the Little Theater on the Fisk campus, with Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, president of the National Negro Insurance Association, leading the discussion.

Held simultaneously was a seminar sponsored by the department of religion, in which Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Fred L. Brownlee, acting president of LeMoyne College, were the speakers. They discussed the present status of religion in the Negro college.

The Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council concluded a two-day session this morning, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, summarized the work of the conference.

Late this afternoon, John W. Work, assistant professor of music theory at Fisk, will be commentator at a program in the Memorial Chapel which will emphasize "Folk Lore in the Fisk Community."

Students at the school formed a long waiting line in the administration building this morning hoping to get tickets to tonight's concert by Roland Hayes, tenor. He will be accompanied by Reginald Boardman at the piano.

The day's activities will be climaxed by a reception and formal dance at Jubilee Hall for official delegates, special guests, trustees, faculty, alumni, and members of the senior class.

Those in charge of arrangements worked today preparing for tomorrow's convocation service, highlight of the anniversary celebration, which will feature addresses by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, music by the Fisk Jubilee singers, and the presentation of official delegates, with response by Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University.

Dr. Graham, after extending congratulations from his university, said that "Fisk represents liberty in a world imperiled today." He said Fisk stood for the right and freedom of a minority people and that the work of the college is "interconnected" with the work of a great people in a great region. The North Carolina University president emphasized that there "cannot be a great Negro people without a great Fisk; there cannot be a great South without a great Negro people proud of its sense of dignity and the brotherhood of man; and there can't be a great nation without a more prosperous or more noble South."

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The university choir also sang one song, one of Handel's famous hymns, "With Cheerful Notes."

TENN. (FISK UNIVERSITY'S SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY)
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ORIGINAL FISK BELLRINGER—An interesting feature of Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration today was the appearance on the campus of the institution's original bellringer, Charles H. Brown, 85, of St. Louis, Mo., who is shown at left with President Thomas Elsa Jones, as he rang the big bell at 10 o'clock calling students to classes. At upper right (close-up, inset), Brown is shown being given a hand at the bellringing by President Jones. After leaving Fisk at the end of his junior year, Brown taught at Charleston, Ind., for a time, but is now a half-day teacher in the St. Louis school system. He is a native of Murfreesboro, and said he was formerly a slave in the home of a Confederate soldier, on Hillsboro Road, before entering Fisk in 1866.

DR. JONES WILL FOREGO STUDY LEAVE GRANT

MAY 10 1941

Annual Meet Of School's Administrators Clears Deck For Year 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — In their annual meeting Friday, the Fisk university trustees appointed Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, and Bernard Fensterwald of Nashville to the board.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, who was granted a year's leave of absence during this academic term of the school, is to resume his administrative functions. Although his leave has not yet expired, he will spend more time in directing the affairs of the institution than had been possible in the past, Vice Chairman Wood announced. MAY 10 1941

One of the significant actions taken by the trustees was that no member of the teaching staff can be dismissed without an examination of the charges by a committee of five faculty members appointed by the faculty. Although his announcement was not officially given out, it emanated from a source close to the administration.

Chairman Wood announced that greater efforts will be expended in the future toward bringing Fisk closer to the national defense program. A faculty committee on national defense is already at work with a view to offering needed assistance to the federal government.

The board, it was learned, deliberated at length on a strongly worded resolution submitted by the alumni, calling for active participation by Fisk university in the present national emergency program.

Fisk Students Win Applause In 'King David'

MAY 5 - 1941

By SYDNEY DALTON

Nashville Banner

The last of the week's musical events at Fisk University, marking the seventy-fifth anniversary, was a memorable performance of "King David," by the distinguished French modernist, Arthur Honegger. The work was new to Nashville audiences and proved to be of a quite different character from the generality of oratorios. The composer, as a matter of fact, calls it a "Symphonic Psalm." He makes use of a mixed chorus, three soloists—soprano, contralto and tenor—and a narrator. The accompaniment was supplied by two pianos, organ, trumpets and several percussion instruments. MAY 5 - 1941

With a chorus of about ninety voices, Harold C. Schmidt gave a remarkably forceful and finished performance of the choral sections. The work is difficult to sing, with its contrapuntal intricacies, its modern idiom and frequent use of modal and atonal effects, but the group sang with surety and fine tone at all times.

The musical sections of the composition are linked with frequent short passages delivered by a narrator. These were presented with clear diction and keen understanding by William J. Faulkner. The soprano solos were sung by Catherine Van Buren; Louise Burge was the contralto, and Luther King sang the tenor numbers. They were all done with conviction, though there were many passages that were anything but grateful for the solo voice. MAY 5 - 19

The chief beauties and the most striking effects of Honegger's noteworthy score are to be found in the chorus and instrumental writing. It is to be hoped that it will be heard again here.

With Arthur R. Croley at the organ and William Allen and Robert Hemingway at the pianos, the accompaniments were excellently done.

Graham Hall Asks Aid for Meharry

Nashville Banner

MAY 5 1941

T. Graham Hall, president of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, urging public support of Meharry Medical College's current drive to raise $100,000 in Nashville, said this morning that the local Negro institution "has done work of such incalculable benefit to Nashville that the dollars it now asks can never pay for its services."

Hall, a member of the Meharry executive board of trustees and also a member of the local campaign advisory committee, declared this morning: MAY 5 1941

"Meharry Medical College, located right here in Nashville, is known throughout the medical world as the outstanding institution of its kind. Its study of the problem of cancer is attracting nationwide attention, and the results which it has obtained through the use of the fever cabinet combined with deep X-rays therapy have been amazing. I feel that Nashville will not fail to show its appreciation of a medical school so outstanding, not only in relation to the problem of Negro health but as concerns the general welfare as well—for the two problems are in reality one."

In commending the school's local drive the Chamber of Commerce official pointed to the fact that 103 of the 350 Meharry graduates now practicing in Tennessee are giving medical service in Nashville. "Thus Nashville itself is the school's chief beneficiary," Hall commented. MAY 5 1941

A kick-off luncheon Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce will inaugurate the local drive for funds.

The Nashville campaign is supplementing a nation-wide endowment drive in which the Grade-A medical school is seeking funds with which to match conditional grants offered by the General Education Board.

Swann Address Will Highlight Fisk Program

NASHVILLE BANNER
NASHVILLE TENN.
APR 30 1941

The address of Dr. William Francis Gray Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation, Franklin Institute, Swarthmore, Pa., noted scientist and musician, on "Science in Our Civilization," this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Fisk Memorial Chapel, was listed as the highlight of today's program in the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration at Fisk University.

APR 30 1941

Another feature of the day's program will be the story of Fisk University as interpreted by the Fisk Jubilee Singers and the Fisk Stagecrafters tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Fisk Memorial Chapel when twelve episodes dealing with the history of the institution will be presented. There will be student commentators for each episode, and the title of the presentation is "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." This program is dedicated to President and Mrs. Thomas Elsa Jones. It was written by John M. Ross, instructor in dramatics at Fisk, who will also be one of the commentators.

From the standpoint of visiting representatives of leading educational institutions, however, the high spots in the day's activities were the Employment Conference, the seminars on science and literature and the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council, which began this morning. The program of the council on rural education will continue tomorrow morning.

The principal speakers at the seminars were Dr. Swann and Dr. Perry Miller, of Harvard University. The principal speakers at the employment conference were Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business League, and Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, president of the general alumni association of Fisk.

APR 30 1941

The address of Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, of Yale University and the London School of Economics, highlighted the social science institute. He discussed "Interracial Education in Africa." Other speakers included Sterling Brown, of Howard University; Dr. Margaret Mead, of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Robert Redfield, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel, of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Swann and Dr. Malinowski will also appear on Thursday's program, the former giving a violincello recital at 4:15 o'clock, and the latter a public address at 2:30 o'clock on "Magic: Ancient and Modern." Both events will be in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Friday the board of trustees will hold its annual meeting, with Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs of New York, daughter of the late Chairman Paul Cravath, presiding.

APR 30 1941

The introductory feature of the anniversary program was a dinner last night in Jubilee Hall for members of the board, faculty, and friends, at which Mrs. Gibbs and President Jones spoke. L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, vice-chairman of the board, presided as master of ceremonies, and the program of Negro folk music, in Memorial Chapel, by the Golden Gate Singers, with Joshua White, guitarist. Commentators for the program were Alan Lomax, assistant in charge of the archive of American Folk Song, Library of Congress, and Sterling Brown, of Howard University.

Fisk Holds Election Of Trustees

Nashville Banner

Seminars directed by educational leaders of the nation and the annual meeting of the board of trustees held main interest as the fourth day of Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration got under way this morning.

At the annual meeting in the office of President Thomas E. Jones on the campus today, fifteen members of the board of trustees re-elected present board officers, re-appointed six board members whose terms had expired, appointed two new members and an additional alumni representative.

Bernard Fensterwald, of Nashville, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, were appointed new trustees to serve as general members of the board.

MAY 2 - 1941

The following trustees, whose terms had expired, were reappointed: P. D. Houston, of Nashville; Vernon Tupper, of Nashville; Mrs. William F. Gibbs, of New York City; William H. Baldwin, of New York City; David Mannes, of New York City; and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, of Washington, D. C., who also was reelected as an alumni representative of the board.

Dr. Ernest Alexander, of New York City, was made a new alumni representative of the board at the meeting.

Reelected as officers of the board of trustees were: Mrs. Gibbs, chairman; L. Hollingsworth Wood, of New York City, vice-chairman; Dr. Wesley, secretary, and Charles E. Haydock, of New York City, treasurer.

MAY 2 1941

Attending the meeting were: President Jones; Dr. F. Q. Blanchard, of New York City; James B. Cashin, of Chicago; Mrs. Gibbs; Mr. Haydock; Dr. William Lloyd Imes, of New York City; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of New York City; Calvin McKissack, of Nashville; Edward Potter, Jr., of Nashville; Mrs. Sadie St. Clair, of Washington, D. C.; Edward L. Turner, of Nashville; Tupper; Dr. Wesley; Wood, and G. Wallace Woodworth, of Cambridge, Mass.

MAY 2 - 1941

Visiting representatives of schools throughout the country and local delegates and friends prepared this afternoon to hear the James Hardy Dillard Lecture in Education, which was to be delivered in midafternoon by Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, professor of education, emeritus, at Columbia University. Dr. Kilpatrick, who was discussion leader of a seminar on education this morning, was to speak on the topic, "Seventy-five Years Advance in American Education."

At this morning's seminar, Dr. Kilpatrick discussed with attending students and school leaders freedom, individual differences, and democracy in education. He outlined the influence culture has on the individual, and a lengthy discussion was held on the causes of the collapse of freedom in the European totalitarian states, in view of the tremendous gains made in freedom during the past century.

A conference on employment, which began Wednesday, was continued this morning at the Little Theater on the Fisk campus, with Dr. Percy P. Creuzot, president of the National Negro Insurance Association, leading the discussion.

Held simultaneously was a seminar sponsored by the department of religion, in which Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Fred L. Brownlee, acting president of LeMoyne College, were the speakers. They discussed the present status of religion in the Negro college.

MAY 2 - 1941

The Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council concluded a two-day session this morning, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, summarized the work of the conference.

Late this afternoon, John W. Work, assistant professor of music theory at Fisk, will be commentator at a program in the Memorial Chapel which will emphasize "Folk Lore in the Fisk Community."

Students at the school formed a long waiting line in the administration building this morning hoping to get tickets to tonight's concert by Roland Hayes, tenor. He will be accompanied by Reginald Boardman at the piano.

The day's activities will be climaxed by a reception and formal dance at Jubilee Hall for official delegates, special guests, trustees, faculty, alumni, and members of the senior class.

MAY 2 - 1941

Those in charge of arrangements worked today preparing for tomorrow's convocation service, highlight of the anniversary celebration, which will feature addresses by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, music by the Fisk Jubilee singers, and the presentation of official delegates, with response by Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University.

Fisk Audience Told of Nazis' Mysticism

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Nashville Banner

Highlighting the third day's activities at the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration on the campus of Fisk University was the lecture this afternoon of Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, who told his audience at Fisk Memorial Chapel that "the wholesale corruption of spirit and intelligence which we find in the mysticism of modern Nazi, Fascist, or so-called Communist creeds are infinitely more pervading, ruthless and brutal than the worst superstitions of primitive man."

MAY 1 - 1941

Dr. Malinowski, a noted anthropologist and visiting professor from Yale University, spoke on the subject, "Magic: Ancient and Modern." He was introduced by Dr. Robert E. Park, professor of sociology at Fisk University.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, this morning served as chairman of the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council Seminars held in the Social Science Building on the campus

MAY 1 - 1941

The Rosenwald Fund president, who is a former vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, summarized this morning's discussions with a talk on "Education and the Cultural Process." Author of three books on racial relations, the latest of which is "Indians of the Americas," Dr. Embree received his doctorate at the University of Hawaii for research done on the Pacific peoples. He outlined the work of the Rosenwald Fund and told of its specific interest in the Council of Rural Education, the principal work of which is being done in the South.

MAY 1 - 1941

Also speaking at the Institute this morning were Dr. Louis Worth, professor of sociology, University of Chicago, who treated the topic, "Education for Collective Survival: The Jews"; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College, who spoke on "A Problem in Acculturation: A Case Study of the Higher Education of Negroes," and Dr. Ruth Benedict, professor of anthropology, Columbia University, who led a discussion on "Transmitting Our Democratic Heritage in the Schools."

A religious seminar on "The Present Status of Religion Among Educated Negroes" also was conducted this morning, with Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, as leader. The seminar was held in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

In the chapel, Dr. William Francis Gray Swann was to give a cello recital later this afternoon, accompanied by William Allen at the piano.

"An Evening With Negro Writers" will be the theme of tonight's sessions in the chapel. Dr. A. A. Taylor, dean of the school, will preside. Sterling Brown, associate professor of English, Howard University, and Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois, professor of sociology, Atlanta University, will lecture. Louise Burge, contralto, will present compositions by Negro writers.

MAY 1 - 1941

The day's program will culminate with a dramatic presentation, "Mary Tudor," by the Fisk Stagecrafters in the Little Theater on the campus.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
May 8, 1941

Rockefeller, Here for Fisk Celebration, Declines To Elaborate on Full Aid to Britain Statement

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Nashville to take part in Fisk University's convocation program today, was photographed in the lobby of the Hermitage Hotel last night with three associates. Left to right: Rockefeller, Willard Beatty of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington; Frederick McCuistion and A. R. Mann of the General Education Board, a Rockefeller endowment organization.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Nashville to take part in Fisk University's 75th anniversary celebration, last night declined to elaborate on his recent statement that this nation and all the Americas should aid Britain "to the limit at any cost."

Rockefeller announced his stand earlier this week, in a letter to Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times.

HASN'T CHANGED MIND

"I haven't changed my mind about it," he said last night, "but I'm here in a purely personal capacity and I prefer not to discuss the matter any further."

Rockefeller, who will speak this morning at a convocation service in Fisk Memorial Chapel, arrived in the city early yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by his son, John D. Rockefeller, III.

During the afternoon he and his son were taken on a tour of Vanderbilt University, Peabody and Scarritt Colleges and Fisk, Meharry and A. and I. State College. Last night he attended a dinner at Belle Meade Country Club at which Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt was host.

OTHERS IN PARTY

Others in the party included President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk; Chancellor Carmichael, Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry College, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the Fisk board of trustees.

President Jones of Fisk will preside at today's convocation service. Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will speak, as will Rockefeller, following the presentation of delegates by Wood and a response by Chancellor Carmichael.

Convocation Today; Trustees Are Named

Fisk University's convocation service—highlight of the school's 75th anniversary celebration—will begin at 10 o'clock this morning in the university's chapel with feature addresses by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

There will be music by the Fisk jubilee singers together with the presentation of official delegates and response by Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University.

During the afternoon there will be a physical education exhibit in the school gymnasium, a recital by music department students and a dinner for Fisk women, to begin at 5 o'clock in the Faculty Club.

In the evening a symphonic salm will be presented by the isk University Choir.

The anniversary celebration will ose tomorrow morning with a rvice of worship at which Bishop aul B. Kern will preach.

The school's annual meeting was ld yesterday in the office of resident Thomas E. Jones. Fifen members of the board of trusts reelected present board offirs, reappointed six board mems whose terms had expired and ppointed two new members.

RUSTEES NAMED

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LUMNI REPRESENTATIVE

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Officers of the board of trustees who ere reelected: Mrs. Gibbs, chairman; L. ollingsworth Wood, New York City, vicehairman; Dr. Wesey, secretary, and harles E. Haydock of New York City, easurer.

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Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 1, 1941

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Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 30, 1941

Musical Items Features of Fisk Program

By SYDNEY DALTON

This week Fisk University is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary, and the program of events includes several musical items of more than usual interest. The first of these was given Tuesday evening when the Golden Gate Male Quartet, with Joshua White and his guitar, participated in a program of Negro Folk music.

By way of explanation and illustrative comment, Alan Lomax, assistant in the department of American Folk Song in the Library of Congress, talked on the origin and development of Negro songs, taking as his main theme Reels and Work Songs.

He was followed by Sterling Brown, associate professor of English at Howard University, who dealt with Blues and Ballads. Both speakers were well informed and provided a colorful and illuminating background for the musical illustrations.

A few of these were in the form of recordings, but most of them were given by the quartet. The Golden Gate singers are uniquely adept in Negro music. They know it and have the spirit of it as few other organizations have. Not only are their voices of excellent quality, but they possess the unerring rhythmic sense of their race, and apparently have considerable creative ability in their field.

They sang examples of work songs, blues, ballads and spirituals to the evident delight of the audience. Joshua White's guitar accompaniments were remarkably skillful and appropriate.

The next musical program will be a 'cello recital by Dr. W. F. G. Swann on Thursday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Dr. Swann is also booked for an address in the science department.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
April 30, 1941

ORIGINAL FISK BELLRINGER—An interesting feature of Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration today was the appearance on the campus of the institution's original bellringer, Charles H. Brown, 85, of St. Louis, Mo., who is shown at left with President Thomas Elsa Jones, as he rang the big bell at 10 o'clock calling students to classes. At upper right (close-up, inset), Brown is shown being given a hand at the bellringing by President Jones. After leaving Fisk at the end of his junior year, Brown taught at Charleston, Ind., for a time, but is now a half-day teacher in the St. Louis school system. He is a native of Murfreesboro, and said he was formerly a slave in the home of a Confederate soldier, on Hillsboro Road, before entering Fisk in 1866.

Swann Address Will Highlight Fisk Program

The address of Dr. William Francis Gray Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation, Franklin Institute, Swarthmore, Pa., noted scientist and musician, on "Science in Our Civilization," this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Fisk Memorial Chapel, was listed as the highlight of today's program in the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration at Fisk University.

Another feature of the day's program will be the story of Fisk University as interpreted by the Fisk Jubilee Singers and the Fisk Stagecrafters tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Fisk Memorial Chapel when twelve episodes dealing with the history of the institution will be presented. There will be student commentators for each episode, and the title of the presentation is "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." This program is dedicated to President and Mrs. Thomas Elsa Jones. It was written by John M. Ross, instructor in dramatics at Fisk, who will also be one of the commentators.

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Dr. Swann and Dr. Malinowski will also appear on Thursday's program, the former giving a violincello recital at 4:15 o'clock, and the latter a public address at 2:30 o'clock on "Magic: Ancient and Modern." Both events will be in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

Friday the board of trustees will hold its annual meeting, with Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs of New York, daughter of the late Chairman Paul Cravath, presiding.

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Visiting dignitaries and delegates of more than 75 colleges and universities to Fisk University's 75th anniversary celebration will begin assembling here today for opening event tonight on the six-day program.

Opening event will be a welcoming dinner at Jubilee Hall, at which President Thomas Elsa Jones will speak. Presiding will be L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, vice-chairman of the board of trustees.

Chief guest of honor will be Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs of New York, board chairman, who is granddaughter of the university's first president and daughter of the former board chairman.

Music and seminars on educational and social problems will feature the program for the rest of the week.

The music will get off to a start at 8:15 o'clock tonight with a program of Negro folk music by the Golden Gate Singers of New York and Joshua White with his guitar.

In addition to spirituals, which will be further emphasized as Fisk's specialty in later events on the program, the singers will render work ballads, blues and jazz numbers to illustrate the Negro's contribution to American music.

Alan Lomax, in charge of the folk song department at the Library of Congress, and Sterling Brown, Negro writer of Howard University in Washington, will be commentators on tonight's program, explaining the origin of each type of music exemplified.

NOTED AUTHORITIES

Among the noted authorities to speak at Fisk during the week are Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Laboratories of the Franklin Institute; Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski of Yale University and the London School of Economics; Dr. Margaret Mead of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. W. Lloyd Warner, Dr. Louis Wirth and Dr. Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago; Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel. University of Wisconsin; John D. Rockefeller, Jr. long a patron of Fisk; Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Columbia University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro, Atlanta University, and Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Roland Hayes, noted Negro singer, will appear in concert Friday night, while the Fisk Jubilee Singers and the student university choir will appear on a number of programs during the week.

PROGRAM OF MUSIC

The program of Negro folk music by the Golden Gate Singers at Fisk University tonight will demonstrate effectively that Negro and white music equally have borrowed from each other in creating America's folk heritage.

That is the dictum of Alan Lomax, who is in charge of the folk song archives of the Library of Congress and who will be a commentator on tonight's program. Lomax arrived in Nashville yesterday.

The Library of Congress has more than 20,000 American folk songs recorded in the field in the past seven years. Two-thirds of this recording was done by Lomax and his father, with particular stress on Negro songs because "Negro singing seems to defy notation."

One of the finest Negro folk songs in the whole collection, he said, was recorded in the Tennessee state prison here in 1933 from the singing of a Negro convict, Allen Prothero, who since has died.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 29, 1941

Fisk Given $300,000 For Erection Of Building

As a suitable climax to the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Fisk University, which has been commemorated by a five-day program, L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the university's board of trustees, announced today that $300,000 has been willed to the school for the erection of a building in honor of the memory of Erastus Milo Cravath, first president of the institution.

In addition, Mr. Wood announced that the board of directors of the Congregational and Christian Churches had authorized the gift of $125,000, to be known as the American Missionary Association fund, for addition to the present endowment for work in religion. The amount, Mr. Wood said, will be matched by the General Education Board. The original $125,000 will be paid to the school between January 1, 1945, or earlier, and January 1, 1950.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees at Fisk until his death last July, stipulated in his will that upon the death of his wife, the $300,000 sum be paid the school for the erection of a building in memory of his father, Fisk's first president. The building is to be named for Erastus Milo Cravath.

Mr. Wood also said that an anonymous gift of $100,000 for the establishment of a professorship in the department of religion would be matched by the General Education Board.

The present Fisk endowment, with the addition of the most recent gifts, stands at $2,993,000, he said.

While the robed and hooded delegates of seventy-two of the nation's institutions of higher learning listened, a world-renowned philanthropist and two of Amer-

In a society of "free men of international goodwill and universal brotherhood, lies the hope of civilization," Mr. Rockefeller declared.

MAY 3 1941

CONVOCATION SERVICE CLIMAXES FISK CELEBRATION—Pictured here standing in the front row at Fisk Memorial Chapel this morning are the principals of the highlight service of the school's diamond anniversary celebration. They are, left to right: the Rev. James A. Nabrit, who gave the invocation; Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, who responded for the representatives of various colleges attending; L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the board of trustees, who presented the delegates and announced gifts to the university; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., noted philanthropist, who addressed the service; Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University; John D. Rockefeler III, who attended the meeting with his father; and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, who made the principal address. In the background may be seen members of the University Choir, who sang on the program, together with the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Roland Hayes Song Recital Draws Praise

Nashville Banner

MAY 3 1941

By SYDNEY DALTON

The audience that filled Memorial Chapel at Fisk University on Friday evening for a song recital by Roland Hayes listened to the most beautiful singing that has been heard in this city for a long time. It was the very essence of song interpretation—which, at its best, is the highest and most refined art of vocalism.

For those who delight in the flamboyant operatic aria, in the tricks of technique and the superficial appeal of the ballad, there was little satisfaction in a program made up of two early seventeenth century arias by Monteverdi, Handel's "Where e'er You Walk," Mozart's "Quando Miro," ten gems from Schumann's cycle "Dichterliebe" and a group of African and Afro-American songs and folk songs. For the musician, and for those who appreciate the beauties and niceties of great interpretation, it was, on the other hand, a rare experience.

Nashville Tenn.

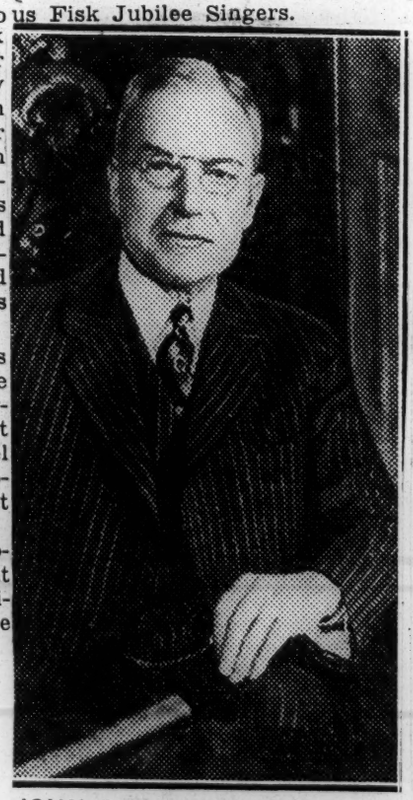
MAY 3 1941

I once heard Hayes say: "To me, the most beautiful song ever composed is the one I happen to be singing at the moment." In that remark is revealed the constant search for beauty in every note and every phrase that is always apparent in his singing. His voice is neither large nor strikingly beautiful in rich coloring. But he has it so thoroughly under control that it seems to float quietly into every nook and corner of an auditorium and, fulfilling the demands of text and music, take on a thousand shades of color and meaning.

With these virtues he combines flawless diction. He seems to take each syllable, whether it be English, German or Italian, form it correctly with just the right vowel shadings, wrap it up in an appropriately beautiful tone and send it forth to the listener.

MAY 3 1941

The singer was admirably supported by Reginald Boardman at the piano, playing the accompaniments that fitted perfectly into the Hays style.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

MAY 2 - 1941

Rockefeller Still Strong

upon which it was drawn that it was "good as gold," Mr. Rockefeller only smiled, but made no comment.

MAY 2 - 1941

Advised that President Roosevelt had ordered a speedup in defense industries with a twenty-four-hour schedule for tool plants, he still had "no comment."

He was met at Union Station by President Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk, Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the Fisk Board of Trustees.

This afternoon Mr. Rockefeller will be escorted on a tour of Fisk, Meharry, A&I State College, Vanderbilt, Peabody, and Scarritt College, and this evening will be among the guests at an informal dinner at Belle Meade Country Club, at which Chancellor Carmichael will be host.

In his communication to Publisher Arthur H. Sulzberger of the Times, Mr. Rockefeller not only advocated use of convoys in seeing that war materials and foodstuffs were delivered to Great Britain, but also urged the elimination from the defense program of all Nazi and Communist fifth-columnists, whom he blamed for some recent disputes between industry and labor.

MAY 2 - 1941

He expressed the belief that the President would take "prompt and effective action" as soon as he received assurance of general public support. Although he hates war, Mr. Rockefeller said the issue here is freedom against slavery, and stated his firm conviction "reached in anguish of spirit," that it would be better to die fighting Hitlerism than to live in a world dominated by it, and that all Americans should stand by the British Empire "to the limit and at any cost."

"The magnificent tenacity and unparalleled courage of the English nation must be reinforced by our fullest aid," he wrote. "Every hour is precious. We must act today. God grant that as those who come after us read the history of this fateful hour they may have occasion to give humble thanks for the stand this day taken by all those who proudly call themselves Americans."

MAY 2 - 1941

Mr. Rockefeller's only unmarried son, Winthrop, is in training having volunteered under the Selective Service Act, and is now with the Twenty-sixth Infantry, at Plattsburg. Another son, Nelson A. Rockefeller, is an official of the Council of National Defense as coordinator of commercial and cultural relations among the American Republics. Three other sons, Laurence S., David, and John D. III, are all registered for selective service.

For British Aid

Nashville Banner

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is to participate in the convocation program tomorrow at Fisk University in connection with the institution's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, arrived in Nashville this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. He was accompanied by his son, John D. Rockefeller, III.

Asked about his letter to the publisher of the New York Times recently, in which he advocated "immediate action to see that American war materials and foodstuffs," are "laid down at Britain's door," he said: "I haven't changed my mind about it."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had written the letter "because I had something to say."

MAY 2 - 1941

The philanthropist also advocated labor and industry getting together to bar strikes, lockouts, and stoppages of all kinds for the duration, and called on citizens generally to unite solidly behind President Roosevelt in any measures that may be necessary to help Britain win.

Shown an Associated Press story from Fitchburg, Mass., about his son, Winthrop, a buck private, giving a check for a new automobile and telling how the dealer held the check until advised by the bank

Nashville, Tenn Banner
May 3, 1941

ROLAND HAYES AND FISK JUBILEE SINGERS—The famous Georgia-born Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, is shown (middle row, center) as he talked with the Fisk Jubilee Singers Friday afternoon after putting them through a rehearsal of the song, "Ode to Fisk University" which they sang Saturday morning. Hayes, who worked his way through the university and later studied music there, arrived in Nashville Thursday to attend the anniversary exercises at Fisk. "The Negro spiritual must be understood and presented with its original feeling," the singer said, "if it is to convey the depth of meaning which it had for my people. It came from their souls and expressed the highest emotion—their religion. People have made a fuss about leaving the dialect off in spirituals. That is nothing compared with losing the true feeling behind the songs." Shown at Hayes' left is Mrs. James A. Myers, director of the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
MAY 3 1941

Fisk Announces $450,000 Gift; Trustees Named

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Fisk Board of Trustees announced at the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary, April 29 to May 4, that appropriations amounting to $450,000 have been made to strengthen the work of the department of religion.

The gifts were from the American Missionary Association, founder of the institution; a generous family, preferring to remain anonymous, part of whose money has been made in the South, and the General Education Board.

The department of religion will offer courses on both the graduate and undergraduate level in Biblical interpretation, religious education, psychology and philosophy of religion and Christian ethics which will be supplemented by work in personnel and religious guidance, methods of research and specialized study in group work.

Special Work Offered

Through co-operation with Scarritt College for Christian Workers, also located in Nashville, resources for graduate work are now available to Fisk students preparing to teach religion in colleges or to become secretaries in the YM's and YW's Christian Associations.

The first students to matriculate at Fisk for the degree of master of arts in religion were Miss Josephine Faulkner, Fisk, '40, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Faulkner, who plans to work with the YWCA and Mrs. Piccola Hardeway Wade, Fisk, '17, of Calvert, Texas, who is preparing for work with the United Methodist Church. Both will receive their degrees on June 2.

Trustees Elected

In the annual meeting of the Fisk board of trustees held on May 2, William H. Baldwin, Mrs. William F. Gibbs and David Mannes of New York City; P. D. Houston and Vernon Tupper of Nashville were re-elected for a period of three years.

As representatives of the General Alumni Association, Dr. Charles H. Wesley was re-elected and Dr. Ernest R. Alexander of New York City was elected to membership.

New members added to fill vacancies are Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and Bernard Fensterwald of Nashville. Officers re-elected were Mrs. William F. Gibbs, chairman; L. H. Wood, vice-chairman; Charles H. Wesley, secretary, and Charles E. Havdock, treasurer.

MAY 3 1941

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Year of Jubilee

It was music that made Fisk University what it is, a leading U.S. Negro institution. Last week Fisk let music ring, and swell the breeze, in celebration of its 75th anniversary.

Fisk's beginning, soon after the Civil War, was in a Federal hospital barracks in Nashville, Tenn. Thither, at the invitation of General Clinton Fisk, trooped Negroes of all ages, to get their schooling. They didn't get much until the school's treasurer, George White (white), formed a chorus, named it the Jubilee Singers, took them on a barnstorming tour of the North. Mr. White sent back $40,000 to buy a campus. The Singers went abroad, sang before Queen Victoria, who requested *Steal Away to Jesus*. That tour netted $200,000, which bought Jubilee Hall, other Fisk buildings.

MAY 12 1941

The Jubilee Singers, now 100% male, have never sung hotcha, keep their spirituals pure and dignified. But last week in Fisk Memorial Chapel, to the dismay of die-hards, Negroes stomped, slapped their thighs, plunk-a-plunked banjos and guitars, sang blues and "sinful songs." Fisk's music director, white, German-descended, Harvard-trained Harold Schmidt, 31, had resolved that Fisk's celebration should sound of whatever is Negro. The five-day program included such commercially successful performers as guitar-playing Joshua White, work-song singer, and the gospel-swinging Golden Gate Quartet. To show what his university choir could do with serious, non-Negro music, Harold Schmidt put on Swiss Arthur Honegger's choral work, *King David*. Fisk jubileers and their guests greeted the festival with everything from foot-tapping to wild applause.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HIGHLIGHTS AT FISK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Camera highlights of seventy-fifth anniversary ceremonies at Fisk university. At left the procession on way to convocation service at Fisk university. Reading from left to right beginning at the bottom: John D. Rockefeller Jr., Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university; John D. Rockefeller III, I. Hollingsworth Wood, vice chairman of the board of trustees; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina who gave the main address; Dr. Oliver Carmichael, chancellor of Vanderbilt university; Rev. James M. Nabrit, American Baptist Theological seminary, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee State college, and Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute. Top (right): Interesting guests seen at Fisk university during the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration. Reading from left to right: Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of Negro literature and history, 135th street branch, New York public library; Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, professor of anthropology, Yale university; Dr. Lewis Copeland, assistant professor of sociology, Fisk university; Mrs. Charles Wesley, Washington, D. C.; Sterling Brown, associate professor of English at Howard university; Dr. Samuel H. Rosenberg, Chicago; Dr. Metz T. Lochard, Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Charles Wesley, dean of graduate school at Howard university. Bottom (right): Appearing on the anniversary program at Fisk university, May 1 in "An Evening With Negro Writers," Sterling Brown of Howard university spoke on "Negro Writers of the Twentieth Century;" Miss Louise Burge, contralto, who is studying voice in New York City, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university spoke on "The Vision of Phillis the Blessed."

Dinner Opens Fisk Program Here Tonight

The opening event of Fisk University's seventy-fifth anniversay program will be the dinner tonight in Jubilee Hall for the trustees, faculty and friends, with L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, vice-chairman of the board, as master of ceremonies. The program will be officially opened by Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs of New York, board chairman and daughter of the late Paul Cravath, whom she succeeded. Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, Fisk president, will welcome the guests.

Following the dinner, there will be a program of Negro folk music in Fisk Memorial Chapel, featuring the Golden Gate Singers, Joshua White and his guitar. Commentators will be Alan Lomax of the Library of Congress and Sterling Brown of Howard University.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., long a friend and supporter of the institution, is to appear on the convocation service program Saturday morning, when delegates from seventy-five leading institutions of higher learning are to be presented. The response to the presentations will be by Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, and the principal speaker will be Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

The anniversary program will continue throughout Saturday, featured by seminars on education and social problems, with addresses by leading educators Wednesday and Thursday during sessions of the Social Science Institute and Rural Education Council.

Among outstanding speakers are Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation of Franklin Institute; Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, London School of Economics and Yale University; Dr. Robert Redfield, Dr. Louis Wirth, and Dr. W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago; Dr. H. Scudder Mekeel of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History; Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. William Heard Kirkpatrick of Columbia University.

Special musical programs have been arranged, including a recital Friday evening by Roland Hayes, noted Negro tenor, who holds a doctor of music degree from Fisk, and the oratorio, "King David," which will be given Saturday evening by the Fisk University Choir.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YOU ARE STILL in the swim, traducers to the contrary notwithstanding.

As long as you have Mr. Rockefeller and Mr Ford on your side, look to the future. A few days ago a silly statement made by some noisy gentlemen about the attitude colored workers should take as to Mr. Ford was called to his attention.

He is said to have remarked: "I give workers work; talkers work us both."

Now you have Mr. Rockefeller, who left all behind him in New York and journeyed to Nashville to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary of Fisk. In Nashville a reporter asked him about a letter he had written to a New York editor calling for **ALL** help to England.

"Not now," he said **"I am in Nashville on a personal matter and nothing else is on my mind."**

Nothing on the mind bearing one of the great names of history except **YOU.** The reporter failed to ask him about Fisk, about men and women who establisned it.

President Jones of Fisk ought to feel proud. Mr. Rockefeller said he came to Nashville not only because of the achievements and the work of Fisk but also because "of its great president."

With him was his son, John D. Rockefeller III. He might have said to him: **"Come along with me and I will show you one of the great universities of the world"**

Nashville politicians took a back seat when Mr. Rockefeller showed up. A dinner was given for him, but only humanitarians and philanthropists got in.

A man is known by the company he keeps; a heart by the things on the lip.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Boom At Jarvis As Oil Is Discovered On Campus

FEB3 1941

Black Gold Flows From Well Bordering 874-Acre Ground

FEB3 1941

HAWKINS, Texas—(SNS)—Jarvis Christian College, one of the largest colored schools in the southwest, located three miles east of Hawkins, has suddenly found itself in a position of wealth following the discovery of oil on the very border and rim of its large acreage and campus.

Already an institution of learning that has exerted a great influence among the race it serves, the college now finds itself in a position to do still greater things for the advancement and education of the colored people.

Jarvis Christian College was founded in 1910 under the leadership of the Christian Women's Board of Missions who felt the need of an institution in which young Negro boys and girls could receive industrial education.

GIVE 456 ACRES

The audible expression of this desire was heard by Mrs. Ida V. Jarvis who became interested immediately. She and her husband, Major J. J. Jarvis, gave 456 acres of land to be used specifically for the education of Negroes.

It was natural for Major and Mrs. Jarvis to become interested in fostering a movement for the benefit of the Negro. Coming to this country from North Carolina, both Mrs. Ida and the Major had been raised among the Negroes as small children. Their parents were large plantation owners and owned many slaves. As children the two college benefactors were practically raised by Negro women and developed a tender part in their hearts for the race.

When Major and Mrs. Jarvis moved from their plantations in North Carolina, they settled in Coultman.

He was a leader throughout his life in all educational movements, for whites as well as blacks.

Since the Negroes were set free during the Civil War Major Jarvis thought and contended earnestly that inasmuch as they had been made citizens under the constitution, the only way to make good citizens of them was by the three fold education of the head, the hand and heart. He lived to realize the dream of years in the school's opening.

Shortly after the original gift of land was made, Professor T. B. Frost was elected superintendent of the proposed new school and began his pioneer work of clearing the ground and erecting a building. School opened on January 1, 1912, with seven pupils and one instructor.

In 1914, feeling the need of a president for the institution, Mrs. Jarvis contacted Professor J. N. Ervin of Johnson City, Tennessee, regarding the work and development of the school. He accepted the presidency of the college in August, 1914.

FEB3 194

HAS 874 1-2 ACRES

The white Christian Churches of Texas and adjoining states became interested in the welfare of Jarvis Christian College after becoming acquainted with its program through the efforts of President Ervin, and in 1929, a Texas Trusteee Board was organized consisting of prominent members of the Christian Churches. The local administration functions under the direction of the United Christian Missionary Society.

As the college began to take on growth more land was purchased from time to time until today the institution owns 874 1-2 acres, almost twice the amount of the original gift of 456 acres. A great part of the land is under cultivation from which the majority of the food supply used by the school is obtained. An ample area is used for pasture and the wooded sections furnish much of the lumber for building purposes.

Jarvis Christian Institute became Jarvis Christian College in 1927 when it was accredited by the State Department of Education of Texas.

On October 9, 1935, Jarvis was visited by a devastating fire which really proved to be a blessing in disguise. After the fire an intensive building program was launched from which later arose and academic building, dining hall and a 12-cottage unit for the young men.

NOW HAVE 22 BUILDINGS

Today there are twenty-two buildings in all, spread over a beautiful campus of one hundred acres covered with large forest trees. The buildings are commodious and modern, and equipped with electric lights, sewage, hot and cold running water, and other conveniences to provide for comfortable, healthful living for the students and faculty.

Senior college work was begun during the 1937-38 session at which time the junior work was added. The first senior college degrees were awarded in May, 1939.

President Ervin was stricken in March 1938 with a stroke from which he never recovered. He passed in August 1938, and in this same month the duties of the presidency were assumed by Peter C. Washington of East St. Louis, Illinois.

The affairs of the college are considered and looked after by a number of campus organizations and committees. The health committee has arranged plans whereby all students may be helped with medical attention at a small cost and a regular physician is maintained by the school.

ERECT STONE SEATS

The campus committee looks after the beautification of the grounds. Trees have been planted, drains perfected and the campus is kept clean at all times. The State Highway Department has planted roses along the highway in front of the college and erected stone seats.

FEB3 1941

The education committee has sponsored the formation of various types of campus clubs which make the students more appreciative of the work of certain departments of the school.

The aim of the present administration is to make Jarvis a model institution in every respect as it strives toward the threefold development of the student as outlined in the beginning by Major Jarvis, and with its newly found wealth the college will be able to realize its fondest dreams, and those of its founders.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Dogan To Remain At Helm Of Wiley College

AUG 30 1941

Reelection Spikes Rumor Of Retirement

MARSHALL, Tex.—(ANP)— The re-election of M. W. Dogan for the 46th consecutive year as president of Wiley College has spiked a rumor of the president's supposed retirement at the end of his 45th year. The board of trustees acted upon a recommendation by M. S. Davage, secretary of Methodist Educational Institutions for Negroes, in a recent meeting to re-elect President Dogan.

AUG 30 1941

Immediately following his reappointment, Dr. Dogan submitted a tentative program outlining his plans for further development and expansion of the institution. Major needs of the institution are extensive repairs and adequate maintenance on the boys' dormitory until funds could be raised for its replacement; paving of streets bounding college grounds; increasing present endowment of $620,000 to $1,000,000 by launching a supplementary campaign; starting a building program to include home economics, science hall; new dormitories for men and women; teachers' cottages and stadium. The teachers have already subscribed and paid $1,000 toward building the cottages and stadium. Minor needs included funds for scholarships, student aid, and library books.

He announced gifts for scholarships during the past session from G. E. D. Beicher and L. C. Thomas, Houston, $25. each; Chicago Wiley Club, $40; A. E. Walker, president, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, $50; Rev. F. W. Logan, $205 for the Alice Dunn Logan scholarship fund; Laymen's Association of the Texas conference, $25. Other projects sponsored by Wiley clubs and alumni association are the Log Cabin Community Little theatre and a gymnasium.

AUG 30 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Rate Paul Quinn As 1st Class Senior College

WACO, Texas — President J. W. Yancy II, announced this week that Paul Quinn college, Waco, Texas, has been given class "A" rating as a standard four year college by the state department of education of Texas. Paul Quinn is also recognized as a standard four year college by the state department of education of the following states: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri.

This rating was given after the visit of E. H. Hereford, college examiner, state department of education, to the campus February 26. The establishment of a home economics department was the last requirement laid down by the state department of education which the college had to meet in order to receive this rating.

This department was installed this year, and the dedication was held February 26. Making his report to the state board of examiners, March 7, Mr. Hereford stated, "I recommend that the provisionel rating of this institution be removed and that it now be recognized as a senior college of the first class for Negroes."

The long road to receiving "A" rating for this institution as a four year standard college has been accomplished. This long and arduous task was stade by Dr. A. S. Jackson, former president of the college.

The death of Dr. John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the A.M.E. church caused Dr. Jackson to go to Washington, D. C., to fill the position of financial secretary. Prof. J. W. Yancy, II succeeded Dr. Jackson as president of Paul Quinn college, and started out at once to meet the final requests made by the state department of education.

President Lancy states that the next goal of the college is to receive recognition by the Southern association for accrediting colleges and secondard schools, the highest regional accrediting agency in this section of the country. This is President Yancy's second year as head of Paul Quinn.

This year, the college has one of the largest enrollments in the history of the institution. From the number of applications which have been received for the present summer school, indications are that this session will be one of the best in many years.

Bishop G. B. Young is the presiding prelate of the state of Texas, which is konwn as the Tenth Episcopal district. He is also chancellor of the college. It is under his wise guidance and financial management that Paul Quinn college is kept financially solvent and is able to carry on to these newly attained heights.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON HANCOCK

OCT 19 1941

THE HAMPTON TRADITION; AN ERROR CORRECTED

There is no institution of learning in this country with a higher, holier tradition than Hampton institute. Although such education as I have received has been of the liberal arts type, my admiration and veneration for the Hampton tradition have grown steadily through the years; and so it has come about that I am thoroughly interested in, and deeply concerned with, the fortunes of Hampton and Tuskegee.

For verily I believe that from these schools must emanate certain ideals and influences without which the Negro may perish from this continent. The Negro minister had his day; the Negro physician had his day; the Negro teacher is having his day; tomorrow the Negro artisan and business man will have his day. Because of the economic crisis that faces this nation in general and the Negro race in paritcular, within recent years I have become intensely allergic to anything that smacks of "intellectual aristocracy."

OCT 19 1941

Hence, several weeks ago in an article to the Associated Negro Press entitled "A DEPLORABLE DEPARTURE", I criticised what appeared to me to be a departure by Hampton from its great tradition, towards the ideal of intellectual aristocracy. The article was inspired by newspaper accounts that 200 students had been advised not to return to Hampton this fall, and by a conversation I had with one of the students so advised. I erroneously assumed that the news account plus the conversation warranted the conclusion that Hampton was making a "deplorable departure."

I was honestly criticising Hampton not as one of its enemies but as one of its staunchest friends. The article in question was not in any sense an attempt to disparage the vigorous administration of Dr. MacLean and the fine task he is performing in Hampton's reorganization. It grieved me to believe that in this fine reorganization plan, a glorious tradition was about to be sacrificed. And thus in a misunderstanding I vigorously criticised a policy I thought inimical to the cause of education among Negroes everywhere.

In a letter of recent date Dr. MacLean has been kind enough to disabuse my mind of the erroneous conclusion that the Hampton ideal was now one of intellectual aristocracy. My impression gleaned from the news account and my conversation with one of the dismissed students were as erroneous as my criticism proved to be.

Dr. MacLeans letter to me was heartening and reads in part thus: "Our position is briefly this, we are looking in our student body for a combination of qualities, a pattern of vocational interest, of basic natural skill, combined with a drive that will guarantee that a student will get all he is able to get from his life and work and study at Hampton; and, with a set attitude which include far more than concern with personal success and aggrandizement. We want him when he issues from here, to be well-prepared to earn his living, to live a happy and successful home life and do as good a job for his community and his folks as he can do. . . . We do not ask that he be an intellectual, although it does not hurt in any field to have brains. We are interested in the best mechanics, bricklayers, machinists, welders, farmers, carpenters, accountants, salesmen, clerks, stenographers, nutritionists, homemakers and the like."

OCT 19 1941

This letter from Dr. MacLean clearly refutes the conclusion that Hampton is leaving its first traditions for the field of intellectual aristocracy and I am tremendously glad that I was wrong; for it would be a calamity for Hampton to deviate from the faith of the fathers in such fundamental way as intimated in by previous release. This fine statement from Dr. MacLean is a declaration of educational faith that we are happy to publish even though it was provoked by an erroneous conclusion on our part. The truth is what we are after and not personal prestige; and we are glad to get it from Dr. MacLean himself, and I am sure that in its publication the Negro race will rejoice to know that Hampton still stands for those fundamentals without which nations and races cannot be great and civilizations cannot be splendid. Hampton is rightly the mother of the vocational ideal in American education and it is heartening to know that under Dr. MacLean Hampton is going to carry on true to the Armstrong tradition. Long live Hampton!

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Saint Paul's School Makes Foward Step

OCT 4 1941
NOV 1 5 1941

IN keeping with the general trend in education the trustees of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Virginia, adopted a program last week for the extension of the school's usefulness. The school is now offering courses in 15 trades or industries with a high school academic accompaniment, and two years beyond high school for those who plan to teach. Under the new program all the courses will be raised to a four-year college level leading to the bachelor of science degree. The trustees voted also to amend the charter so as to change the name of the school to St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute.

This change of name is indicative of the emphasis which St. Paul's will hereafter place upon vocational education. A thorough training of students in such trades as carpentry, automobile mechanics, masonry, painting and interior decorating, plumbing, steamfitting, electrical work and certain phases of engineering is proposed. For girls it is proposed to broaden the courses in home economics, cosmetology and secretarial science, and continue the teacher-training work to the four-year undergraduate level.

The trustees and administrators of the school have carefully considered the course which St. Paul's should take and have made their decision with full knowledge of all the difficulties involved in carrying out a program of expansion for a private educational institution with scant endowment. In the face of the rapid advances being made in the State supported system of education there is no longer any place for the private high school or junior college. There is a very definite opportunity, however, for St. Paul's to convert its excellent plant and facilities to the task of filling a wide gap in the vocational education structure, which lags far behind the academic, in the State's program.

NOV 1 5 1941

18b-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: *Girls Prepare For Many Vocations*

By Eleanor Roosevelt.

FEB 26 1941

WASHINGTON, Monday.—Flying from Washington to Richmond, Va., yesterday morning was very pleasant. It gave me time before I left to see my grandbaby for a little while, and to have a very leisurely breakfast all by myself for the first time that I can remember this winter in Washington.

The baby is at the stage where everything goes straight into his mouth. Whether it is the beads around his neck, the spoons of the table, or the newspaper which he grabs out of my hand. I discovered when little Johnny Boettiger was his age, that newsprint was evidently harmless, so I do not worry any more when I see it being chewed to a pulp.

The car met me in Richmond and it took only three-quarters of an hour to reach Virginia State College. The plant has been greatly improved in the last few years through the use of various government setups. I ate a very delicious lunch cooked and served by the home economic girls and can vouch for the fact that this course is well given. The head of the department told me that when they are through it, the girls are prepared for 17 vocations.

Most of these young Negro people, however, take teaching positions. I feel sure that they are gradually raising the standard of living among their own people in the state of Virginia. There was no convenient return plane, so I drove back in three hours and 20 minutes and arrived here in time for supper. Our house guests, Mr. Alexander Woollcott and his secretary, Mr. Hennessey, arrived in the afternoon and were settled in their rooms, prepared to meet all the rigors of daily acting in "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

FEB 26 1941

Mrs. Florence Kerr, of WPA, came to supper and also my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Allen, of Oneida, N. Y., and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kerr, whom they are visiting down here. Mrs. Allen broke a knee last year and has had a lot of trouble with them, and so she is on her way to Tucson, Ariz., to convalesce. However, she has lost none of her old spirit and remarked to me in parting that she is coming back to take up all the things she has been longing to do during her period of inactivity.

VIRGINIA

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Parley Lauds Negro Job Training Plan

FEB 13 1941

By the Associated Press

Hampton, Va., Feb. 12.—The national defense program of vocational education training for Negroes was praised in a resolution passed at the closing of the fifteenth biennial Hampton Institute Builders' Conference today.

The three-day meeting keyed to the theme of "defense construction and the Negro" closed with a panel discussion led by representatives of Virginia States College, Tuskegee Institute, South Carolina State College, Arkansas A. M. and N. College and Hampton Institute on the subject of "trade and industrial training and the national defense."

Studying the results of the first eight months of the United States Office of Education's vocational education program in defense trades the 200 delegates to the conference and National Builders' Association convention voted that:

1. The conference commends the recent actions of the Government as they relate to national defense training in our schools.

2. The enrollment in Negro schools will not swell to the desired level until Negro youth sees that the Government is taking specific action to give them equal opportunities for employment upon receiving their training as skilled mechanics.

FEB 13 1941

3. The schools are in a position, with respect to equipment and personnel, to cooperate further in any expansion of the program which the Government might see fit to inaugurate.

4. The program has succeeded in stimulating an interest in practical education upon both Negro and white and has been a positive force in the development of sound national morale.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
January 3, 1941

A Virginia Juvenile

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—While the avowed intention of European dictators is the destruction of civilization, the reorganization and reconstruction of the world, two momentous events have come to the people of Richmond and the State of Virginia, which should cause the celebration of a jubilee by all classes, creeds, colors and races.

First is the completion and dedication of the new Medical College of Virginia, the most wonderful and imposing structure of its kind ever erected in this State, or in the entire South. If we would know something of its vastness, its beautiful architectural pattern, its history in part, its inestimable service to the sick, afflicted, the dying, we have only to read the splendid editorial in "The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot," published in The Times-Dispatch December 7, 1940, under the headline, "Richmond's New Hospital."

Second, is the wonderful gift of the central unit of the Belgian Pavilion at the World's Fair, New York, to the Virginia University, Richmond. It is no doubt the most outstanding contribution ever made at one time to this worthy Negro institution of learning, which still needs financial assistance. Of course, the university officials have accepted the gift with due appreciation. Yet "The Times-Dispatch," December 8, is to be congratulated for its appeal for "widespread support from members of both races, not only in Virginia, but throughout the United States, for it symbolizes the sort of interracial cooperation and international good will which is so sorely needed in these troublous times."

Not only so, but the editorial goes further and practically thanks in behalf of the Negro race, all those interested in making possible the contribution, in language, spirit and sentiment which could not be equalled by editorials of the combined Negro press.

THEODORE W. JONES.
Richmond.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 2, 1941

M'LEAN STARTS STUDENT QUIZ

Patterned After Minnesota University

President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute has announced that a survey of Hampton graduates and former students has been begun by the institute's committee on research and publication.

Patterned after the survey conducted at the University of Minnesota in 1938 by Dr. MacLean, the survey is described as the most complete study of its type ever to be attempted by a Negro college.

An illustrated questionnaire booklet will be sent to more than 2,500 former students, covering such topics as job activities, points of view, home and family life, opinions, family relationships, socio-civic afafirs, newspaper and magazine reading, enjoyment of motion pictures and radio programs, life satisfactions and philosophy toward life, and leisure time activities.

In a letter to former students to be questioned explaining the purpose of the study and soliciting their cooperation, Dr. MacLean said that "only by drawing upon the experiences of you who have attended Hampton can we build here a program that will prepare our present student body and the students of the future for the life that they must face in your communities."

Dr. MacLean said that the data obtained from the survey would be an important help to school officials in organizing Hampton's future program.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 2, 1941

EXPAND ARTS AT INSTITUTE

Will Remodel Old Science Building

Hampton Institute, for the past 73 years a proponent of "learning by doing," will carry its basic philosophy into the wide new area of fine arts next year, according to an announcement by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the institute.

The present "Old Science building" on the campus will be completely modernized and converted into an arts center and an addition built to house a theater workshop. The new arts center will house courses in ceramics, architecture, painting, sculpture, and other graphic arts. It also will be the activity center for speech and radio work, dramatics, the dance, and vocal and instrumental music. Over $16,000 will be spent in converting the building to meet a pressing need of Negro youth, he said.

Plans have been prepared by the institute's department of building construction and work will be begun this semester. The plans include a

small auditorium and a fully equipped stage on which experimental work will be done in scenery, lighting, costumes, and the other phases of stagecraft. This stage will serve as an auxiliary to the larger one in Ogden hall.

A radio broadcasting station, a unit in the chain of intercollegiate broadcasting system stations, is included in the new plans.

Viktor E. Lowenfeld, Austrian refugee painter who came to Hampton last year, Helen L. Kendall, and George F. Ketcham Jr., are preparing curricula for next year's art courses. A kiln for the teaching of pottery has already been ordered, and many innovations will be added.

F. Irene Sauders, Charles H. Flax, Ernest Hays, Benjamin Jones, Paige I. Lancaster and Julian H. Lipscombe are planning new and greater functions for the music department. William H. Moses Jr., Negro architect, who won the State of Virginia competition for the World's fair exhibit, will head up the activities in the field of architecture.

The entire classroom space on campus will be reallocated during the coming semester, and the division of business, which is now in the building to be modernized, has been assigned new quarters.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 21, 1941

Negro Women Seek $5,000

Launch Dollar Drive For Belgian Bldg.

Negro women of Richmond and Virginia have launched an intensive drive in support of the campaign to bring the Belgian Friendship Building complete from the New York World's Fair to Virginia Union University, it was announced today. The undertaking has been titled the Women's Dollar Movement and has a total of $5,000 as its goal. In the general campaign the city and State have been asked for a minimum of $50,000.

The women's movement is sponsored by the Woman's Baptist Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia, which is effectively organized throughout the State. Every member has been called on for a personal contribution of $1 and a pledge to contact five or more other women for contributions of the same amount. Every contributor, it was said, will be privileged to have her name inscribed on a handsome scroll to be placed in the foyer of the Belgian Friendship Building when it is reconstructed here. While the sponsorship is Baptist, there no denominational lines in the campaign, which is essentially an undertaking to promote Negro education and stimulate interracial co-operation and understanding.

Contributions will be received by the association's president, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, 2504 Brook Road, Richmond, who will report them to Dr. William J. Clark, president of Virginia Union.

The women's campaign, said Mrs. Johnson, is by no means restricted to Virginia and will be extended vigorously into other states as soon as it gains momentum here. "Women," she said, are always willing to take a leading part in worthy movements, and we must all do our part in this."

Other officers Of Body Named

Other officers of the Woman's Baptist Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia are Mrs. Ada E. Buford, recording secretary, Danville; Mrs. Amanda J. Rowland, corresponding and literary secretary, Lexington, and Mrs. Julia B. Willis, treasurer, Portsmouth. The executive board consists of Mrs. Mary V. Binga, chairman, Miss Lucy A. Peters and Mrs. A. W. Brown, all of Richmond, and district secretaries are: Northern—Mrs. M. S. Farrar, chairman, Charlottesville; Southwestern—Mrs. M. C. Rux, chairman, Keysville; Central — Mrs. Phillis Sharks, chairman, and Mrs. Emma Winn, honorary chairman, Richmond; Eastern District, Tidewater Convention—Mrs. Nannie B. Ellis, chairman, Norfolk; Mrs. E. E. Smith, superintendent of the junior department, Richmond, and Miss Esther Rose, president, Norfolk.

Students of Virginia Union, as well as faculty members and alumni, also are conducting a strenuous campaign for funds. As part of the student activity, the choir of Virginia Union, recognized as one of the ablest of its kind in the South, will be presented in public concert at the Mosque Sunday at 3 o'clock in a rendition of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah." The title role in the first part will be essayed by Willie Thomas Jones, outstanding young Richmond baritone who, as a junior at Virginia Union has been heard in a number of public recitals and radio broadcasts, and in the second part by Leonard Napper, a Virginia Union freshman from Columbus, Ohio.

All proceeds from the concert will be devoted to the Belgian Friendship Building fund.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Head Says Teachers On The Spot

Addresses N. C. Hampton Alumni At Raleigh School

MAR 22 1941

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute said here last Saturday that the national education situation presents a crucial problem and that all teachers are on the spot.

"There is increased pressure from taxpayers to decrease expenses," he said, "and a clamor against the unreality of things we teach."

MAR 22 1941

Dr. MacLean spoke to alumni and others at the Crosby-Garfield School at the annual meeeting of the Hampton Alumni Clubs of North Carolina. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLean, Don Davis, Sr., Collis Davis, C. S. Isham, of the Institute.

ALUMNI REPORT

A morning session of the meeting was held on the campus of St. Augustine's College and was open only to alumni of the institution. Reports from chapters of the state showed $536 raised for the scholarship fund.

Officers of the state organization all reelected are: Miss Marie McIver, president; Neal McLean, vice-president; Mrs. J. L. Tilley, secretary; J. J. Henderson, assistant secretary; and F. W. Roland, treasurer. M. H. Crockett is president of the local chapter.

REALISTIC EDUCATION

"The CCC, NYA, WPA, have already developed a tremendous, powerful, realistic education outside of the school. If we had been realistic, there would have been no need for these agencies," asserted the distinguished educator.

MAR 22 1941

Displaying a keen insight into the problems of education as related to the total national defense and welfare of the commonwealth, the speaker made an urgent plea for a movement toward reality in education. He emphasized the need for skilled workers, relating experiences at Hampton and Nwport News where it is virtually impossible to find an unemployed skilled worker.

"The development in secondary and higher education of a personal and guidance system," was seen as the solution to the dilema. "Without a better selection we cannot go on doing a better job in higher education."

Dr. MacLean assailed the practice of education which he says does too much clinical work. He described educators as a bunch of repairmen looking for what's wrong and "fixing it up."

Asking for more consideration of the peronal needs of students he advised the teachers to take the point of view of a "talent scout." And then, he said, there must be more exploration of placement so that each individual may be placed into the vocation which he is trained for."

NEW HAMPTON PLANS

He discussed plans being carried out at Hampton in the reeorganization of the school of agriculture. The work will lead towards a master's degree with from six months to a year of interneship of the institution.

Other plans call for cooperative action with other institutions, whereby, there may be an exchange of students offering opportunity for specialization beyond the work offered at the institution awarding the degree. At present a Hampton student is receiving advanced training at Tuskegee in weaving and a Tuskegee student is at Hampton for advanced work in the folk dance.

Claude F. Gaddy, superintendent of Raleigh Schools welcomed the visitor on behalf of the schools of the city. Mrs. Clara D. Mann, supervisor of Craven County Schools responded to the welcome. Don Davis, Sr., bursar of Hampton presented the speaker.

MAR 22 1941

Isadore Oglesby, director of the Men's Glee Club of N. C. College lead in the group singing of spirituals.

Other brief remarks were made by Dr. N. H. Harris, Shaw University; J. W. Mitchell, state farm agent; N. C. Newbold, director of the N. C. Division of Negro Education.

J. J. Henderson, Durham read resolutions.

M. H. Crockett, president of the Raleigh chapter made introductory remarks and Miss Marie McIver presided.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Blind Hampton Girl Student Wins Hearts Of Virginia School Campus

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A brilliant, personable young lady of 14, blind since the age of two, has become the belle of the campus at the Hampton Institute summer session.

Last week the classes of the recently formed division for the handicapped in the Hampton Institute summer school presented a portable radio to Annalena Baldon in appreciation of the inspiration she has brought to Hampton.

Miss Baldon assists Mrs. Bessie B. Emanuel, adviser to the handicapped in the course in materials and methods for the blind. She teaches beginners how to write and read Braille characters.

Miss Baldon received all of her formal schooling at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. This institute, in June 1941, presented her with a certificate for proficiency in English Braille Grade Two, which is usually mastered by students of hgih school age. She is also a good typist.

Except for her blindness, a handicap which she has successfully subordinated by her personality, Annalena is much like any normal American girl. She swims, rows and enjoys horseback riding. She sings unusually well, enjoys listening to the radio and going to the movies, and her spare time at home is often spent in knitting.

Of her work she says, "I like to go to school, but I don't love it; most of all, I like to have some one read Ellery Queen's stories to me."

This young girl meets people and carries on conversation with an ease that is amazing. Being widely read, her cultural background is good and is reflected in her speech and in her manner. Her ambition is to be a teacher of the blind.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Singers Tour 68 Years to Aid Hampton

By the Associated Press

Hampton, Va., July 31.—A tour by Negro singers, started 68 years ago to "sing up" a building at Hampton Institute, is still under way with the original repertoire essentially unchanged.

Hampton, alma mater of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, and many other Negro leaders, was a struggling institution badly in need of funds when the original band of singers set out to raise money for "Virginia Hall."

For two and a half years, the student-singers toured the North, singing and studying as they went. Their receipts provided the money to erect the building, but the Hampton tours went on.

Successors to that first band have been heard in many parts of the world, singing some of America's best-loved folk music. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heard the initial concert of the 1941 tour at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Because of the popularity of its songs and the continuous demands for appearances, the group of singers finally was changed to a quartet of graduates who could be kept on the road most of the year.

Each year the quartet gives 300 or more programs in schools, colleges, universities, churches and private drawing rooms. It also sings on radio programs and makes phonograph records. It is forced to decline many of its invitations because of inability to be several different places at the same time.

Several score modern buildings now dot the campus on the banks of Hampton Roads where the singers' first efforts resulted in the erection of Virginia Hall.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Trustees Reverse Action

Full-Time Head Proposal Is Turned Down

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Reversing its decision of a month ago by a vote of 23 to 20 to name a full-time president, the board of trustees of Virginia Theological Seminary and College at its much publicized special meeting at Diamond Hill Baptist Church here July 29 voted to retain Dr. W. H. R. Powell as part-time president and named a special committee to work with him on the institution's future program.

The meeting lasted a full eight hours and was punctuated with heated discussions, but the final decision was apparently satisfactory to all.

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

Those named on the special committee were: Drs. C. C. Scott, chairman, Richmond; C. C. Harvey, Danville; A. L. James, Roanoke; T. J. King, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. E. Lee, Roanoke; J. A. Shelton, Lynchburg; R. H. Bowling, Norfolk.

The duty of this committee is to arrange for the fall opening of the school, in conjunction with Dr. Powell, and adjust the alleged debt on the president's salary account.

NO SALARY ARRANGEMENT

As to the exact compensation for his services, both past and future, Dr. Powell asked the committee for time to consult the records. However, he assured them that due to his continued love for the institution and its work, "neither the board nor the school's supporters need have any fear of his maintaining a Shylock attitude or being over-exacting."

When the committee met following the adjournment of the special meeting, it was informed that President Powell had never demanded a back salary account of $12,600. Certain board members, it was revealed, had made that deduction at the July meeting.

CITED CONVENTION ACTION

At that meeting, Dr. Powell in denying charges of inefficiency, lack of executive abilty and misuse of college funds, called the board's attention to the action of the Baptist State Convention in voting him a salary of $150 a month as full-time president, although he had offered his services without compensation.

Published reports of this meeting did not carry the statement that Dr. Powell had at any time demanded an accounting or presented a bill for salary due, although some board members interpreted news stories on the meeting as such.

43 MEMBERS PRESENT

Out of the total membership of 57 of the board of trustees, 47 were present. Dr. W. E. Lee, Roanoke, chairman, presided. The Rev. C. C. Harvey of Danville is secretary.

Following a wide canvass on the situation, it was brought out that the board was unanimous in believing that full-time president was the ideal but after the financial problems of the institution were analyzed, the present policy of a part-time president was considered the best that could be done.

Letters and telegrams from interested Baptists from Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia, favoring the retention of Dr. Powell were read.

COMMITTEE MAPS FUND CAMPAIGN

At the meeting of the special committee it was also decided that an immediate campaign to raise at least $2,000 for repairs to the heating system, fire escapes and lighting system of the school would be inaugurated.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Between The Lines

OCT 13 1941

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(ANP Feature Writer)

THERE IS NO institution of learning in this country with a higher, holier tradition than Hampton institution. Although such education as I have received has been of the liberal arts type, my admiration of veneration for the Hampton tradition thoroughly interested, and deeply concerned with, the fortuned of Hampton and Tuskegee.

For I verily believe that from these schools must emanate certain ideals and influences without which the Negro may perish from this continent. The Negro minister had his day; the Negro physician had his day; the Negro teacher is having his day; tomorrow the Negro artisan and business man will have his day. Because of the economic crisis facing this nation in general and the Negro race in particular, within recent years I have become intensely allergic to anything that smacks of "intellectual aristocracy."

Hence several weeks ago in an article to the Associated Negro Press entitled "A DEPENDABLE DEPARTURE," I criticized what appeared to me to be a departure by Hampton from its great tradition, towards the ideal of the intellectual aristocracy. The article was Inspired by newspaper accounts that 200 students had been advised not to return to Hampton this fall, and by a conversation I had with one of the students so advised. I erroneously assumed that the news account plus the conversation warranted the conclusion that Hampton was making a "deplorable departure."

I was honestly criticizing Hampton not as one of its enemies but as one of its staunchest friends. The article in question was not in any sense an attempt to disparage the vigorous administration of Dr. McLean and the fine task he is performing in Hampton's reorganization. It grieved me to believe that in this fine reorganization plan, a glorious tradition was about to be sacrificed. And thus in an misunderstanding I vigorously criticize a policy I thought inimical to the cause of education among Negroes everywhere.

In a letter of recent date Dr. McLean has been kind enough to disabuse my mind of the erroneous conclusion that the Hampton ideal was now one of intellectual aristocracy. My impression gleaned from the news account and my conversation one of the dismissed students were as erroneous as my criticism proved to be.

OCT 13 1941

Dr. MacLean's letter to me heartening and reads in part thus: "Our position is briefly this, we are looking in our student body for a combination of qualities, a pattern of vocational interest, of basic natural skill, combined with a drive that will guarantee that a student will get all he is able to get from his life and work and study at Hampton; and with a set of attitudes which include far more than concern with personal success and aggrandizement. We want him when he issues from here, to be well-prepared to earn his living, to live a happy and successful home life and do as good a job for his community and his folks as he can do. —We do not ask that he be an intellectual, although, it does not hurt in any field to have brains. We are interested in the best mechanics, Bricklayers, Machinists, welders, farmers, carpenters, accountants, salesmen, clerks, stenographers, nutritionists, homemakers and the like."

OCT 13 1941

This letter from Dr. MacLean clearly refutes the conclusion that Hampton is leaving its first traditions for the field of intellectual aristocracy and I am tremendously glad that I was wrong; for it would be a calmity for Hampton to deviate from the faith of the fathers in such fundamental way as intimated in my previous release. This fine statement from Dr. MacLean is a declaration of educational faith that we are happy to publish even though it was provoked by an erraneous conclusion on our part. The truth is what we are after and not personal erroneous conclusion on our part. The truth is what we are after and not personal prestige. and we are glad to get it from Dr. MacLean himself, and I am sure that in its publication the Negro race will rejoice to know that Hampton still stands for these fundamentals without which nations and races cannot be great and civilization cannot be splendid Hampton is rightly the mother of the vocational ideal in American education and it is heartening to know that under Dr. MacLean Hampton is going to carry on true to the Armstrong tradition. Long live Hampton!

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ST. PAUL NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES AUTHORIZE TRAINING ON COLLEGE LEVEL

NOV 23 1941

Name Of School Changed To St. Paul Polytechnic Institute

Acting largely upon the recommendations of J. T. Thornton, executive vice principal, the Board of Trustees of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, in a special meeting held November 4, unanimously voted to raise the work of the school to a four-year undergraduate level, granting the bachelor of science degree. Authority was given to proceed at once with plans and preparations for the inauguration of the new program.

In adopting the advanced training the administration has been authorized to raise the work in the teacher-training division to the four year level by adding the junior and senior college years. Students completing this work will be awarded the bachelor of science degree in education.

The school at present offers training in 15 trades or industries. While all of these courses will gradually be placed on the college level the plan for the 1942-1943 school year is to advance the work to four years of technical training in the following skills carpentry, automobile mechanics, masonry, painting and interior decorating, tailoring, engineering-plumbing and steamfitting, home economics, cosmetology; and secretarial science.

General Educational Trends Necessitate Advancement

NOV 23 1941

The board of trustees and the administration of St. Paul's School have recognized for some time the rapidly moving trend toward higher standards on the part of educational agencies generally. They have carefully studied and weighed the question of advancing the training of the work at St. Paul. Extensive investigation was begun in 1939, as the school was then faced with the problem of raising the teacher-training work to meet the present requirements of the State Board of Education or probably discontinuing such training. The latter course was agreed upon, with the understanding that special provisions be made to improve the work of the industrial division, emphasizing training specifically designed to equip young men and women for employment as artisans in their chosen trades. In this connection Mr. J T. Thornton, formerly director of industries at the school for 13 years, and more recently vice principal of the R. T. Cole Junior Vocational High School, Kansas City, Mo., was asked by the board to return to the school in an executive capacity to revamp the work of the trade division.

A study of the curriculum of other technical schools and a keen cognizance of the lack of technical training on the part of Negro Youth and the resultant lack of skilled employment prompted Mr. Thornton to present his findings to the board and urge technical training on the college level.

NOV 23 1941

Physical Plant to be Improved

The advanced program will necessitate physical expansion as well as curricular and staff expansion. Funds have been provided for a new dining hall and kitchen, an addition to the trade buildings, and the remodeling and renovating of other buildings. A model dairy barn will be erected and will form the first unit of a future agriculture group.

New Objective Prompts Change of Name

NOV 23 1941

The new objective in technical training prompted a change of name of this 53 year old institution, and the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School will hereafter be known as The St. Paul Polytechnic institute.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MacLean Elected Head Of Negro College Group

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Nov. 19—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, was elected president of the Negro Land Grant College Association today at the concluding session of the 19th annual conference, succeeding Dr. Arthur Howell, head of the group for many years.

NOV 23 1941

Other officers elected were Dr G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, state school for Negoes, Langston, Okla., vice-president; Dr. R. B. Atwood president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, sectary and Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., treasurer

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower To Be Erected On Campus Of Va. Union Univ.

MAR 22 1941

$60,000 Tower of the Belgian World Fair Pavilion Will Memorialize Outstanding Graduate — National Committee Formed.

MAR 22 1941

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 20—Virginia Union University has set in motion plans to honor the memory of one of its most distinguished graduates by naming the $60,000 tower of the Belgian World Fair Pavilion, the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower, and to re-erect it on the campus here.

This is part of an unusual and significant project, involving a gift of more than $750,000, including the Belgian Pavilion itself, dedicated to International friendship, interracial goodwill and Negro education.

The Memorial Tower will be equipped with amplifiers and dedicated to the development of the best in Negro music. No such Memorial has so far been erected anywhere in the world to honor the memory of a Negro leader.

The Belgian Pavilion was originally constructed so that it might be returned to Belgium and set up as a university. This original purpose will be followed by Virginia Union where it will be set up to extend the university's services.

The project is being sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Belgian ambassador, Count Van Der Straten-Ponthoz, and Gov. James H. Price of Virginia, as honorary chairmen.

MAR 22 1941

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ENDORSEMENT

Mrs. Roosevelt accepted partial leadership in the project in the following letter:

"I am very much interested in the offer made by His Excellency, the Belgian Ambassador, to present the spacious and handsome Belgian World's Fair Building to the United States to be used as an addition to Virginia Union University for Negroes at Richmond.

"The proposal to dedicate the artistic Belgian Tower to the best in Negro music as a memorial to that illustrious member of the Negro race, Mr. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, seems to be very appropriate.

"I am very glad to endorse this most interesting and constructive project.

MAR 22 1941

"Very sincerely yours,
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT."

As a Sponsoring Committe to raise $25,000—the amount needed to level the Tower at New York, transport it to Richmond and re-erect it as a part of the complete project—a group of representative colored citizens, representing every section and interest in the country, has been appointed.

TOWER FUND COMMITTEE

The names of other committee members are to come, but the committee so far accepting this responsibility follows:

Emmett J. Scott, 1711 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C., chairman.

CHANNING H. TOBIAS, New York; GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, New Haven; EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, New York; IRA F. LEWIS, Pittsburgh; JAMES E. SHEPARD, Durham, N. C.; HERBERT T. MILLER, Philadelphia; C. C. SPAULDING, Durham; MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, Washington; CHARLES H. MAHONEY, Detroit; E. G. BOWDEN, M. D., Atlanta; A. CLAYTON POWELL, Sr., New York; JAMES A. COBB, Washington; HUBERT T. DELANY, New York; WILLIAM L. HOUSTON, Washington; HOMER S. BROWN, Pittsburgh; CHARLES S. JOHNSAN, Nashville; C. A. FRANKLIN, Kansas City; NANNIE H. BURROUGHS, Washington; MARSHALL A. TALLEY, Nashville; HOBSON R. REYNOLDS, Phila.; P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK; JANE E. HUNTER, Cleveland; JAMES A. GREGG, Kansas City; DAVID HENRY SIMS, Philadelphia; W. R. VALENTINE, Bordentown, N. J.; DAISY E. LAMPKIN, Pittsburgh; CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON, Washington; WEST A. HAMILTON, Washington; JOHN H. SENGSTACKE, Chicago; PAUL R. WILLIAMS, Los Angeles; W. J. HALE, Nashville.

A NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION

It is desired that the Tower shall be a national contribution of the colored people of the United States in whose behalf Mr. Vann labored for so many years as attorney, publicist, orator, newspaper publisher and political leader.

Programs to raise the money required are already being formulated and put into action.

As might be expected, reports from Pittsburgh indicate rapid progress in the advancement of a drive there to raise a substantial portion of the Fund. Emulating a college set-up, one hundred workers there have volunteered to raise $50 each, a total of $5,000, although the sum may easily exceed that.

MAR 22 1941

Dr. W. Roderick Brown, tuberculosis specialist, is president of Pittsburgh's college fund-raising set-up and Henry C. Parker, Jr., executive secretary of the Centre Avenue branch of the YMCA is campaign chairman.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Gov. Price To Accept Belgium Building For Virginia Union University In Radio Talk

APR 26 1941

RICHMOND, Va. — Governor James H. Price of Virginia will accept for the Virginia Union University in Richmond, the Belgian Pavilion which formerly stood at the New York World's Fair, when he is heard as guest speaker on Columbia network's program, "Wings Over Jordan," Sunday, April 27. (WABC-CBS, 9:30 to 10 a. m. EDST).

Governor Price speaks from the studio of WRVA, Richmond, while the 35-voice "Wings Over Jordan" choir, directed by Worth Kramer, is to be heard in a program of spirituals from WGAR, Cleveland.

The Belgian Pavilian building, which is being rererected at the nationally-known Negro educational center, is being presented to the University b ythe Belgian government through Dr. J. A. Goris World's Fair Deputy Commissioner-General for Belgium.

In dedicating the building to Virginia Union University, Dr. Goris says:

APR 26 1941

"It will tell the people of America that Belgium, although invaded by a group whose sole object is to crush the spirit of our people, to annihilate their belief in what they have always stood for through the ages, is not dead, that it has not surrendered its soul."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

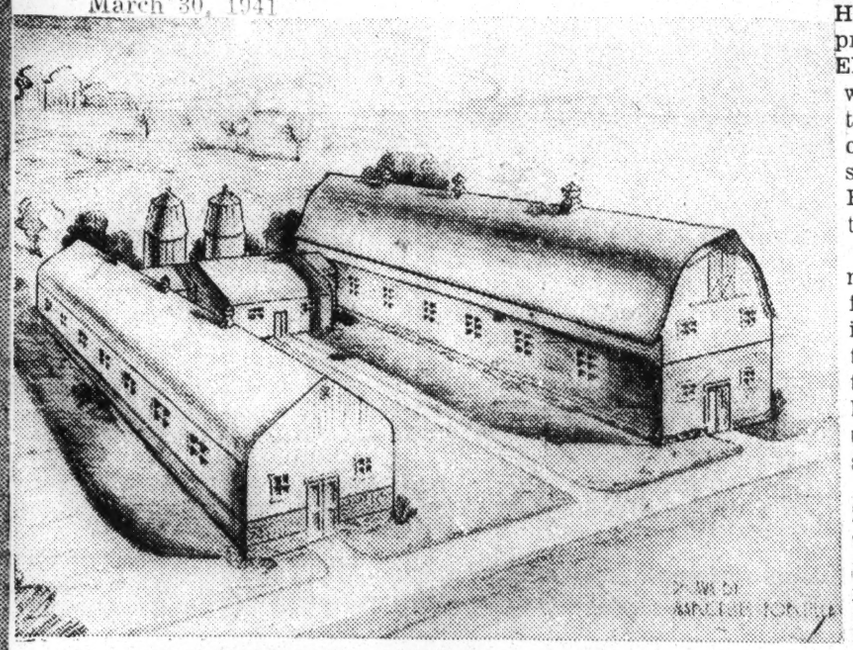
THIS TOWER TO BE NAMED FOR ROBERT L. VANN

MAR 2 2 1941

MAR 2 2 1941

Virginia Union University announced this week that it proposes to name the tower to the Belgian World Fair Pavilion, the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower, in honor of one of its most distinguished graduates. Friends of Negro education throughout the United States are being asked to contribute a fund of $25,000 to move the tower to the university campus and re erect it there. MAR 2 2 1941

Newport News, Va. Press
March 30, 1941



STRUCTURES PLANNED BY INSTITUTE

Above is an artist's conception of two of the three modern barns which will be constructed by the division of agriculture of Hampton institute. They will be built on the Tabb farm, recently acquired by the institute. Shown above are the one-story pen bar (at left), a two-story dairy barn, two silos and a one-story feed room which will connect the barns and silos. Also to be built later is a modern creamery unit. The above drawing was prepared by Mercellus Portilla, a senior art fellow at the institute.

NURSES ELECT OFFICERS TO END CONCLAVE

The 41st annual convention of the Graduate Nurses association of Virginia was brought to a close at the Chamberlin hotel yesterday with the election of officers of the association, divisions of the association and the Virginia League of Nurses. The convention has been in session for three days during which technical problems were discussed and speakers detailed the great importance of nurses in the national defense program.

The officers are as follows: President, Ferma Hoover, Danville, superintendent of Danville Memorial hospital; first vice-president, Nellie Seay, superintendent of Johnston Memorial hospital, Abingdon; second vice-president, Anne Parsons of the Cabaniss School of Nursing Petersburg; secretary, Katharine R Gary, superintendent of nurses o the Stuart Circle hospital, Richmond; treasurer, Mrs. Jessie W Faris, Richmond; director, Elizabeth Buxton, of Buxton hospital Newport News.

Board of Examiners

State board of examiners elected include, Miss Hoover, Clare Wangen, University of Virginia hospital; Mrs. Mildred Lawrence Glenn, director of nursing at King's Daughters hospital, Norfolk; Mabel Montgomery, science instructor at University of Virginia hospital; Marie Showalter, instructor at Norfoll General hospital; C. Viola Hahn, o Richmond, and Grace Outland o Norfolk.

Officers elected for Virginia League of Nursing Education are Myrtle Hollo, Richmond, president Harriett Patterson, Petersburg, vic president; Mary Hughes Vaughar Elizabeth Buxton hospital, Newpor

will be used in the construction o these buildings, and diversified type of modern equipment will be installed for educational purposes. Each barn will have a separate ventilating system.

The creamery will house equipment for the manufacture and refrigeration of cheese, butter, and ice cream. Milk will also be pasteurized, separated, and bottled i this unit. The creamery building wil house functional classrooms, technical and processing laboratories and offices.

The project, from start to finish is the work of both Hampton institute staff and student body. Plans were developed at student and staf meetings under the direction o Merle S. Klinck, who heads the division of agriculture's planning commission. An artist's conception o the two barns has been drawn by Marcellus Portilla, a senior art fellow at the institute.

The Louden Machinery company of Fairfield, Iowa, and the Jamesway Manufacturing company of Elmira, N. Y., will furnish equipment for the barns.

18b-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

VIRGINIA

Principal Figures in 15th Hampton Builders' Conference

FEB 15 1941

FEB 15 1941

The 15th Hampton Builders' Conference and the annual convention of the National Builders' Association opened Monday morning, February 10, with an address by Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Shown above (left to right) are the key participants in the opening session Monday morning: R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of instruction at Hampton Institute; W. E. Carter, director of the Hampton Institute Trade School; W. E. Lee, director of Mechanic Arts at A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; W. J. Trent, racial relations officer, Federal Works Agency; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League; W. H. Aiken, Atlanta, Ga., contractor; Mr. Granger, William H. Moses, Jr., director of the Building Construction Department of the Hampton Institute Trade School, and Dean L. K. Downing of the School of Engineering, Howard University.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

White School Aids Drive Of Va. Union U.

FEB 13 1941

Richmond University Raises Fund To Move Belgian Building

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—As a concrete gesture of good will and friendship between the two schools, University of Richmond students are conducting a concerted drive for funds to support the movement to bring the $700,000 Belgian Friendship building from the New York World's Fair to Virginia Union University.

The campaign was organized under the direction of the Student Government association, assisted by the presidents of the four classes and representatives of each of the 11 social fraternities on the campus.

Edgar G. Garber, president of the association, in commenting on the plan to raise funds to assist in bringing the building to the campus of Virginia Union, said, "It is a gesture of racial, religious and educational cooperation existing between the two schools."

FEB 13 1941

The national drive is aiming to raise $100,000 in public contributions, the total probably to be augmented by the gift of a like amount by an educational foundation. The quota assigned to Richmond and Virginia is $50,000 and many organizations and churches are cooperating in the movement to raise money.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DR. ELLISON IS NAMED VA. U. VICE PRESIDENT

MAR 15 1941

Religious Education Head Elected To Post By Executive Body

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. John Malcus Ellison, professor of religious education and ethics at Virginia Union university and campaign director in the current building drive, was elected Friday to the office of executive vice president of Virginia Union university by the executive committee of the university's board of trustees, it was announced here Saturday by Dr. Theodore F. Addams, president of the board.

An alumnus of Virginia Union having earned his bachelor of art's degree in 1925, Dr. Ellison began his active duties there in 1925 at the suggestion and direction of the General Education board. He brings to his present post a wide background of experiences in all phases of activity connected with the uplifting of the race.

Active in Many Fields

A native of Heathville, in Northumberland county, Dr. Ellison began his long and colorful career as a teacher in the rural schools of that section. He later served as principal of the Northern Neck Industrial Academy and Northumberland County Training school. At the same time, he was pastor of the Shiloh Baptist church, Northumberland county, and moderator of the Northern Neck Baptist association.

From 1927 to 1934, Dr. Ellison served as professor of sociology and philosophy, and director of religious education at Virginia State college. During this period, he was appointed to the research staff of Virginia Polytechnic institute.

Investigating social and economic conditions among Negroes in rural Virginia, he had many bulletins published at this time. He was for some time minister of Zion Baptist church, Washington, and, from 1934 to 1936, instructor in religious education at Howard university.

In 1936, Dr. Ellison was commissioned by the Resettlement Administration to do special research work in Michigan. At present, he serves as chairman of research of the state inter-racial commission.

Author of Publications

In connection with his extensive research works, Dr. Ellison has had published many widely read works. Among these are "Negro Organizations and Leadership in Rural Virginia," "The Negro Church in Rural Virginia," and "Negro Life in Virginia, 1865-1934."

His most recent work was connected with the publication of the Hamitic Bible for the Negro race, concerning which he received such praise for his "arduous and scholarly labor." The major portions of this great work were done by Dr Ellison.

MAR 15 1941

In addition to his administrative duties, which he will take on immediately, Dr. Ellison will have complete charge of the current drive for funds to obtain the entire Belgian building. One section of the building has been assured the school. Dr. Ellison says: "I have always been deeply interested in Virginia Union. With the coming of the Belgian building, she will face a new day."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THESE STUDENTS . . . WILL ADVISE . . . HAMPTON'S PREXY

FEB 22 1941

Another step in the integration of the democratic process in the administration of Hampton institute was the recent naming by President Malcolm S. MacLean of these 10 outstanding undergraduates to serve on an advisory committee on all matters of school administration. The committee will work directly with the president. The students were nominated for their exalted positions by faculty members and student leaders and are described as the "cream of the crop." Left to right, they are: James L. Satchell, Hampton, Va.; Orestes L. Taylor, Pickens, Ark.; Walter E. Dozier, Lafayette, Ala.; Velma Anderson, Hampton, Va.; William D. Carroll, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Pres. MacLean, Gertrude H. Gordon, Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Jules F. Johnson, Montgomery, W. Va.; Theophia Hicks, Washington, D. C.; James R. Cheatham, Weldon, N. C., and Amanda A. Nunley, Clifton, Tennessee.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Hampton President Reveals Plan for Selecting Students

MAR 8 - 1941

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, told the Downtown Association Friday, that "The school is making another pioneering move in the direction of more careful selection and guidance of students, more efficient planning of courses of study, and more effective use of teaching staffs and plants.

MAR 8 - 1941

"Hampton Institute is now also demonstrating in its trade school that America's 13,000,000 Negroes constitute virtually untapped human resources for man power and skilled workers for national defense," he said.

In keeping with the school's latest program, Miss Lucille Salisbury, special counsellor in pre-college guidance, has within the past week interviewed many young men and women at Hotel Theresa with the hope that they will be able to win scholarships on the work-and-pay plan being sponsored by Hampton.

MAR 8 - 1941

According to Miss Salisbury, her work will take her into all of the southern States and the mid-west and by the time school reopens in the Fall she expects to have about 400 deserving students matriculate at Hampton.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Congressman Pays Tribute To Hampton

Closes History Week Annual Celebration

MAR 1 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A fervent plea that we never become ashamed of our identity, and high praise for Hampton Institute's contribution to the glorious history of the Negro race, featured the closing address of Negro History Week celebration here Sunday, February 16, by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago.

"I think we know too little about ourselves," said the speaker, "and I think one reason why we know too little about ourselves is that there are too many of us who are somewhat ashamed of the fact that we are Negroes.

"I am going to insist upon the fact that you must not be ashamed of your identity. You must make no apology for the fact that you are a Negro. You had nothing to do with your color. God made you, as He made all mankind. I want the Negroes of America to stand up and be proud of the fact that they are members of the Negro race."

TRIBUTE TO HAMPTON

In his tribute to the institution, the Chicago solon said: "If I were asked to name the spot that has made the largest single contribution to Negro history in America, I think I would without hesitation, name Hampton Institute.

"There are other sections of the country and other states, towns and cities that have made valuable and large contributions, but when we think of what this school has done in the way of helping the Negro find himself in a difficult situation; when we think of the men and women who have been prepared at this spot, and have been sent out into the world with a vision to help humanity, to render real service to mankind, we have to say, if we want to be fair, that Hampton is the one spot that has made, perhaps, the most lasting contribution to Negro history in America."

MAR 1 1941

The celebration opened, Sunday, February 6, with an address by Lester B. Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Bristol Va., Herald-Courier
February 3, 1941

FOUNDER OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE HONORED

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 2. (AP)—President Malcolm S. MacLean today paid tribute to Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton Institute 73 years ago, as a man of "long-range vision."

Speaking at exercises commemorating the founding of the negro college here, Dr. MacLean told an audience composed of the institute's board of trustees, students, faculty members and visitors, that Armstrong's ideas on education were so far ahead of his time that they seemed to be taken from "the most recent document of the Progressive Education Association."

The new president of Hampton said that he "pored over the yellowed, quaintly illustrated and quaintly phrased but vigorous and far-seeing reports" to find in the founder's own words authority for his own moves in the reorganization of the institute.

Outlining his future course of administrative action at Hampton along the lines laid down by Armstrong, Dr. MacLean concurred with the founder in the statement that the institute should "send men and women rather than scholars out into the world."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Fenn Resigns Agricultural Post As Hampton Reshapes Policy To Meets Modern Needs

JAN 18 1941

Students and Alumni Represented On Reorganization Committee; Sale Of Shellbanks Farm Hastened Action

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president, announced Tuesday afternoon, that a program "designed to reorganize the school's agricultural department to more adequately meet today's needs" has been instituted by a committee representing students, faculty, alumni and administration.

JAN 18 1941

Donald Fisher Fenn, assistant professor and director of the agricultural department, has resigned from the Institute staff. His post will not be filled until the institute can determine what exact steps the organization will follow.

Mr. Fenn came to Hampton Institue in 1920 and was apopinted agricultural director in 1926.

Elden S. Mobery, a teacher in the agricultural department, has been selected operating chairman of the department by the agricultural student body and faculty. He will be in charge of all details of management until the course has bene completely mapped out.

Merle S. Klick was elected to head a planning committee to decide what the future curriculum, teaching methods, and policy will be.

Co-chairman of this committee will be a student selected by the Ag student body.

Precipitated by the recent sale to the government of 778 acre Shellbank Farm, this modernization program will move Hampton Institute into many new fields of Negro agricultural activity.

Dr. MacLean has this week conferred with the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickett, and with outstanding Negro agricultural leaders in an effort to obtain constructive council and thought on what the Agricultural department could best do for Negroes. He is contacting many Negro colege presidents to determine what future the Negro has in agriculture.

John B. Pierce, field agent for the agricultural department who has been at Hampton for twenty years, made it possible for Dr. MacLean to discuss the school's program with key government officials.

Mr. Pierce told the Journal and Guide: "The contemplated changes will put the agricultural department in a position to function in a larger and more timely way in meeting student needs and will prove of more service to Negro farmers of the South."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. McGuinn's Honor Roll Citation

JAN 11 1941

RICHMOND, Va. — The Richmond Times-Dispatch, in naming Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, Virginia Union University social scientist, to the Virginia Honor Roll for 1940, published, last Sunday, the following citation of his career and achievements:

Henry Jared McGuinn, director of the division of social science at Virginia Union University, is the Negro member of the Housing Authority of Richmond. He was appointed to the authority by Mayor Ambler on October 5, in recognition of the excellent work he had done as a leader of the housing movement in the city. He has since taken an important part in the planning of two housing projects for Richmond.

EFFECTIVE SPEAKER

Dr. McGuinn was one of the most effective speakers for the public housing program during the two-year campaign that led to the establishment of a housing authority in Richmond. He was one of a panel of speakers chosen to present the case for housing in Richmond at an open forum at which Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, discussed the part his agency was playing in rehousing dwellers in American slums. Looking back over the trail of their long campaign, after victory had been won, members of the Citizens' Housing Committee decided that their open-forum meeting was one of the most important steps they had taken, and one that had counted most heavily toward their final victory. Dr. McGuinn continued to take an active part in the housing campaign, until the final approval of the Thompson housing resolution by City Council.

HUMANTARIAN

Henry J. McGuinn's interest in public housing has been in part the product of his interesting career as a social scientist; in part, also, it is the result of a natural interest of the humanitarian in how "the other half lives."

Dr. McGuinn's academic qualifications are of the highest. He took the degree of bachelor of arts at Virginia Union University and went to Columbia University to take the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. At Columbia, Dr. McGuinn studied sociology (he took his doctorate in this field) under Dr. Franklin Giddings, and later did research work in New Yor' City. In 1926-27 he was research assistant for the Institute of Social and Religious Research, in New York City, for which he made a study of commercial and public recreational facilities for Negroes, which was published in T. J. Woofter's "Negro Problems in the City."

JAN 11 1941

During the summer of 1929, he was field worker on a study conducted by the Virginia Agricultural Station into the status of Negro farmers in seven Virginia counties. More recently in 1936, he served as Virginia director of a survey of the training and employment of white-collar class and skilled Negro workers.

SELF-MADE

Dr. McGuinn "worked his way through school," up to the highest academic degree obtainable at a university at which that degree was the highest significance. Because of their demonstrative value, his academic achievements and his practical work as a social scientist, have given him a position of importance in the movement for better interracial cooperation in Virginia.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SCHOOL NEWS MEN ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION

JAN 3 - 1941

David Apter of Hampton Heads Public Relations Group

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RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—With an educational drive to open up new avenues for the publication of Negro college news as one of their primary objectives, publicity men of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic association colleges organized "the College Public Relations association" at the annual meeting of that organization at Virginia Union university.

The association will immediately begin a campiagn to bring into membership all people in the field of Negro educational public relations.

Appointed president of the College Public Relations association was David Apter of Hampton institute. A. M. Rivera Jr., of North Carolina college was named vice-president; Otto McClarrin of Howard university was elected secretary-treasurer, and William R. Simms of Virginia State college was appointed chairman of a committee to draft the constitution.

Among the purposes of the group are the standardization of publicity forms, the mutual interchange of trade information, adherence to recognized journalistic ethics standardization of relations with the press, and the promotion of closer co-operation between faculty and publicity directors of Negro colleges.

A survey of the place of public relations in Negro colleges was launched at the opening meeting of the association and Mr. Simms of Virginia State named to head the survey. Among the publicity men present at the organization meeting were C. A. Halliburton of St. Augustine college, Theodore Mahaffey of Bluefield State Teachers' college, Edward S. Wilson of Morgan college, Simeon Booker of Virginia Union university, A. M. Rivera Jr., of North Carolina college, David Apter of Hampton Institute, William R. Simms of Virginia State college, Otto McClarrin of Howard university, E .R. Still of Lincoln university, and J. Archie Hargraves of A. and T. college.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 3, 1941

Hampton Institute Founder Is Praised As 'Man of Vision'

Armstrong's Ideas Far Ahead of Time, President MacLean Declares

Hampton, Feb. 2.—(AP)—President Malcolm S. MacLean today paid tribute to Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton Institute 73 years ago, as a man of "long-range vision."

Speaking at exercises commemorating the founding of the Negro college here, Dr. MacLean told an audience composed of the institute's board of trustees, students, faculty members and visitors, that Armstrong's ideas on education were so far ahead of his time that they seemed to be taken from "the most recent document of the progressive education association."

The new president of Hampton said that he "pored over the yellowed, quaintly illustrated and quaintly phrased but vigorous and far-seeing reports" to find in the founder's own words authority for his own moves in the reorganization of the institute.

Outlining his future course of administrative action at Hampton along the lines laid down by Armstrong, Dr. MacLean concurred with the founder in the statement that the institute should "send men and women rather than scholars out into the world."

He agreed, too, with Armstrong's belief in co-operation between Hampton and other schools, and announced that a joint workshop in higher education would be stationed at Hampton next summer in conjunction with Tuskegee, Fisk and Atlanta.

Stressing Hampton's emphasis on education for women as well as men, the speaker quoted Armstrong's words that "woman's influence is more subtle and far-reaching than man's. . . . Mentally, the sexes appear about even."

This, Dr. MacLean said, was "a startling statement for its time before even women's rights were acknowledged."

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
February 9, 1941

HAMPTON SCHOOL WILL BE HOST TO NEGRO BUILDERS

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 8.—(UP)—Hampton institute will be host to some 200 outstanding negro builders from 20 states at the 15th Hampton Builders' conference Feb 10-12 to study the "subject of discrimination in national defense housing," it was announced today.

Claude Monsees, executive assistant to the co-ordinator of defense housing in Washington, will state the government's attitude on the question Wednesday. Other topics to be discussed included "Defense construction and the negro," "Employment of negro craftsmen on national defense construction projects," "Trade and industrial training and the national defense," and "Problems of the practical builder," the announcement said.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 2, 1941

PICK MORRIS AS TRUSTEE OF INSTITUTE

N. Y. City Council President Selected For Post

Newbold Morris, president of the council of the city of New York, was elected to the board of trustees of Hampton institute at its meeting yesterday at Hampton.

Morris, second in command of the largest city in the world, has had a noteworthy career in government. His recent address at the November conference on the "Participation of the Negro in National Defense" at Hampton institute was featured by the statement that "I would be proud to meet an enemy anywhere, any time, in the defense of our country, and if a United States army officer, who happens to be a Negro, issues orders to me, I will follow him, even into battle." Other highlights of this address were his references to the three enemies of America—the totalitarian powers, the "fifth column," and prejudice.

Morris joins a liberal board of trustees, which during the past 73 years has included some of America's outstanding figures in business, education, government, and religion. Two former Presidents, Garfield and Taft, have been on the Hampton board.

The new trustee is reputed to be one of the most outstanding young career men in government today. He attended the Groton school, graduated from Yale in 1925, and received his law degree from the same university in 1928. He served as assistant corporation counsel of New York in 1932, was elected to the city council in 1935, and became its president in 1937. He is the great-grandson of Ambrose Kingsland, a former mayor of New York.

The current members of the board of trustees of Hampton institute are Arthur Curtiss James of New York city, chairman emeritus; J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia, chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, New York city; Frank W. Darling, Hampton; W. Cameron Forbes, Boston; Chester B. Emerson, Cleveland; Henry Wilder Foote, Belmont, Mass.; Daniel W. Armstrong, New York city; John W. Hanes, New York city; Dwight P. Robinson, Philadelphia;

NEWBOLD MORRIS

Thomas Jesse Jones, New York city; Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock; Plummer Bernard Young, Norfolk; Thomas D. Cabot, Boston; Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton; Robert Ogden Purves, Hampton; and J. M. G. Ramsey, Richmond.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 16, 1941

COLLEGE GROUP CONVENES HERE

Speaker Attacks 'Jim Crow' Policies

"Negroes should stand up for their right as American citizens," said Mrs. Janie Porte Barrett, founder of the Virginia Industrial School for Girls at Peake, in an address to the delegates of the first annual southeastern sectional conference of the National Association of College Women, which was held at Hampton institute yesterday.

"When faced with Jim Crow policies, you should let your feelings be known to whoever is directly responsible," she continued. Mrs. Barrett was one of two keynote speakers during the morning session of the conference.

In welcoming the delegates, Mrs. Malcolm S. MacLean, wife of the president of Hampton institute, presented the theme of the conference, "Guidance of Youth in Our National Crisis," and stated that "the purpose of college life is to fit young people for the communities in which they will make their homes."

Dr. O. M. Fisher, Reidsville, N. C., physician, stressed in her discussion of "Youth and Its Problems of Health," that children should be trained to adhere to the fundamental principles of health in their early age. Dr. Fisher asserted that the health program of the schools should be so planned to continue this health training.

T. Lucille Salisbury, counsellor for pre-college guidance at Hampton institute, discussed the problems of the "Educational Counselling of Youth" at the conference luncheon. She was appointed to head a special study on the guidance of youth in high schools and colleges by Regional Director Amanda E. Peele.

More than 50 delegate, from the states of Virginia and North Carolina heard other talks by Mrs. William M. Whitehead, Mrs. W. M. Cooper, Mrs. S. B. Thompson, and Mrs. J. S. Higginbotham, president of the Hampton Roads branch of the N A. C. W. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women at Hampton institute, also spoke.

Norfolk Va. Pilot
February 24, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Negro's Lot Improving

First Lady Is Speaker at Virginia State College for Negroes

Petersburg, Feb. 23.—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted today it was obvious that Negroes had not been given equal opportunity in the arms, in the nation's industrial program, or in education, but expressed belief "there is going to be increased opportunity because of the increased number of jobs that are being created."

The First Lady spoke at the Virginia State College for Negroes before an audience which included the student body and Negro educators from throughout the State. Her address followed a luncheon and an inspection of several buildings at the institution.

Discussing the place of youth in the national defense program, Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized the importance of educational training and urged young people to prove their willingness to accept responsibility not only in the present but also in the democracy of the future.

The nation's immediate and urgent need is to build up its military forces and merchant marine in order to be prepared for "any eventuality," she said, adding that America is at peace in a warring world only "by the grace of God."

"We hope that we may never have to actually use our Army and Navy in war, but we also know we must be prepared for anything that may happen. That is why youth subjects itself to the Selective Draft."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 14, 1941

V. U. U. Gets $28,173 in Drive For $50,000 for Building

A total of $28,173 has been contributed to the $50,000 fund to bring the complete Belgian Friendship Building to Virginia Union University from the New York World's Fair, it was announced last night by the campaign chairman, Egbert Leigh 3d.

Classification of the contributions was reported as follows:

Richmond—white, $7,673; Negroes, $4,500. Elsewhere—white, $14,000; Negroes, $2,000. Though the campaign is centered in Richmond, outside contributions have exceeded those of the city by approximately $4,000. As a result, Mr. Leigh and his associates, all of whom are volunteer workers, will press the drive today with renewed vigor. The effort is focused on achieving the goal by January 31 because of time limitations imposed on dismantling the huge structure, a work reported already well progressed.

One section of the building containing an auditorium and library has been assured Virginia Union by funds already available. If the acquisition of the complete $700,000 building, a gift of the Belgian government, is realized in the current campaign one of the first steps to enlarge the student training program at the university will be the planning of vocational courses, for which there is declared to be an urgent need. Federal, State and city agencies will co-operate in this plan, it was said. The National Defense Council and the National Youth Administration are reported definitely interested in the project and have indicated a willingness to assist in its establishment.

All Baptist churches in Richmond are supporting the undertaking in an endeavor to promote Negro education and interracial good will. Churches of other denominations also are assisting actively. The Baptist movement is under the direction of a special committee composed of the Rev. Wade H. Bryant, Dr. T. Rupert Coleman and the Rev. Charles A. Maddry, with Dr. Theodore F. Adams serving as a member of the general campaign executive committee.

Mr. Leigh declared that the campaign has made highly gratifying progress since the lapse caused by the Christmas holidays and that he is looking to its ultimate success with confidence.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 6, 1941

$10,500 Raised For Va. Union

Workers for Belgian Building to Meet

Workers in the Virginia Union University campaign to raise $50,000 for its Belgian Friendship Building have been called to meet with the campaign executive committee at a luncheon Wednesday at 1 o'clock at the Commonwealth Club, it was announced today by Chairman Egbert Leigh, III. At this meeting reports will be tabulated on the progress of the campaign, which at the moment has $10,500 in hand.

The reports, it is expected, will be concerned almost entirely with the movement in Richmond, including the activity of a number of churches on behalf of the enterprise. While alumni of Virginia Union are carrying the campaign into thirty-seven States and United States possessions, reports from this source are still scattered and it may be several weeks before Dr. William J. Clark, president of the university, has them complete.

The $50,000 will permit the moving of the $700,000 Belgian Friendship Building from the New York World's Fair in its entirety and reconstruction on the Virginia Union campus, providing facilities which will increase the student training capacity from 660 to approximately 1,000 and permit the introduction of vocational courses. While the first unit of the building, containing a handsome auditorium and huge library, has been assured Virginia Union by funds already available, acquisition of the second unit depends on the success of the $50,000 campaign. It is this section which contains the classrooms, laboratories and offices for which Virginia Union has a pressing and immediate need.

Mr. Leigh said today that on the basis of unofficial information the campaign is meeting encouraging public response, especially from those interested in interracial co-operation and alert to the present importance of advancing Negro education.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 2, 1941

$100,000 Additional Funds May Be Given for Pavilion

The General Education Board, a Rockefeller benefaction, has indicated that it will give another $100,000 toward the establishment of the great Belgian Friendship Building at Virginia Union University provided the people of Richmond and Virginia contribute $50,000. This was learned last night from leaders of the $50,000 campaign which is now in full swing here under the chairmanship of Egbert Leigh 3d.

The General Education Board recently released $100,000 toward the enterprise, one of the greatest ever undertaken in Richmond for the advancement of Negro education and the promotion of interracial relations. This amount had been earmarked for a library at Virginia Union contingent upon the university raising a stipulated amount in support. Approximately $20,000 was obtained by Virginia Union toward the project.

Recently the university, bidding against considerable competition, obtained from the Belgian government the gift of its $700,000 pavilion which was a notable feature for two years at the New York World's Fair. Having been originally designed for educational use in Belgium, one section of the building was found admirably suited as a library for Virginia Union, supplying in addition a handsome auditorium and facilities for a badly needed gymnasium.

Three Dollars for One

The grant of the General Education Board is making possible the shipment and reconstruction of the library-auditorium unit here. Alone, this unit will be an auxiliary to the existing establishment. Acquisition of the second unit, however, would provide sufficient classroom, laboratory and office space to increase the university's student training capacity 50 per cent. It is to obtain the complete structure, including a 165-foot tower, that the campaign for $50,000 has been launched, stimulated by the General Education Board's contingent offer.

Dr. T. D. King of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York, who is serving as financial director of the campaign, pointed out that realization of the offer will mean that for every dollar contributed by Richmond and Virginia three additional dollars will be brought into the State to establish an educational unit that should care for most of the university's needs during the next generation.

Roanoke, Va., World News
June 13, 1941

Negro College Graduates

(Clifton Forge Daily Review)

The six Negro colleges of Virginia in the next few days will graduate 448 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission in Interracial Co-operation. The degrees to be conferred will be bachelor of arts, 102; bachelor of science, 320; master of arts, 10; master of science, 9; bachelor of divinity, 5; bachelor of theology, 2.

During the year these six colleges enrolled 1,368 men and 1,470 women, a total of 2,838. In 1926 a Government survey of Negro college enrollment in the State showed 1,729. Thus the current figure represents a gain of 120 per cent in the intervening 15 years.

Virginia State College at Ettrick is the largest Negro institution in the State with an enrollment of 1,092 and 177 graduates this year. The next largest is Hampton Institute with 925 enrolled and 156 graduates. Third largest is Virginia Union University, Richmond, with 671 enrolled and 107 graduates. The others are Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg; St. Paul Normal, Lawrenceville, and Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg.

The Negro race is making strides in education and is due commendation for this fact.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton Institute Sells Farm to War Department for $155,000

HAMPTON, Va.—The sale of the 770-acre farm at Hampton Institute, known as Shellbanks, to the War Department for $155,000, as a national defense measure in the expansion of Langley Field, was announced last week by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the school.

The addition of this property will make Langley Field one of the largest military air bases in the world.

Hampton's capital outlay on the property and buildings was said to have been $225,000. There are at present eleven farm buildings on the site, including a brick dormitory for agriculture students.

To Buy Tabb Farm

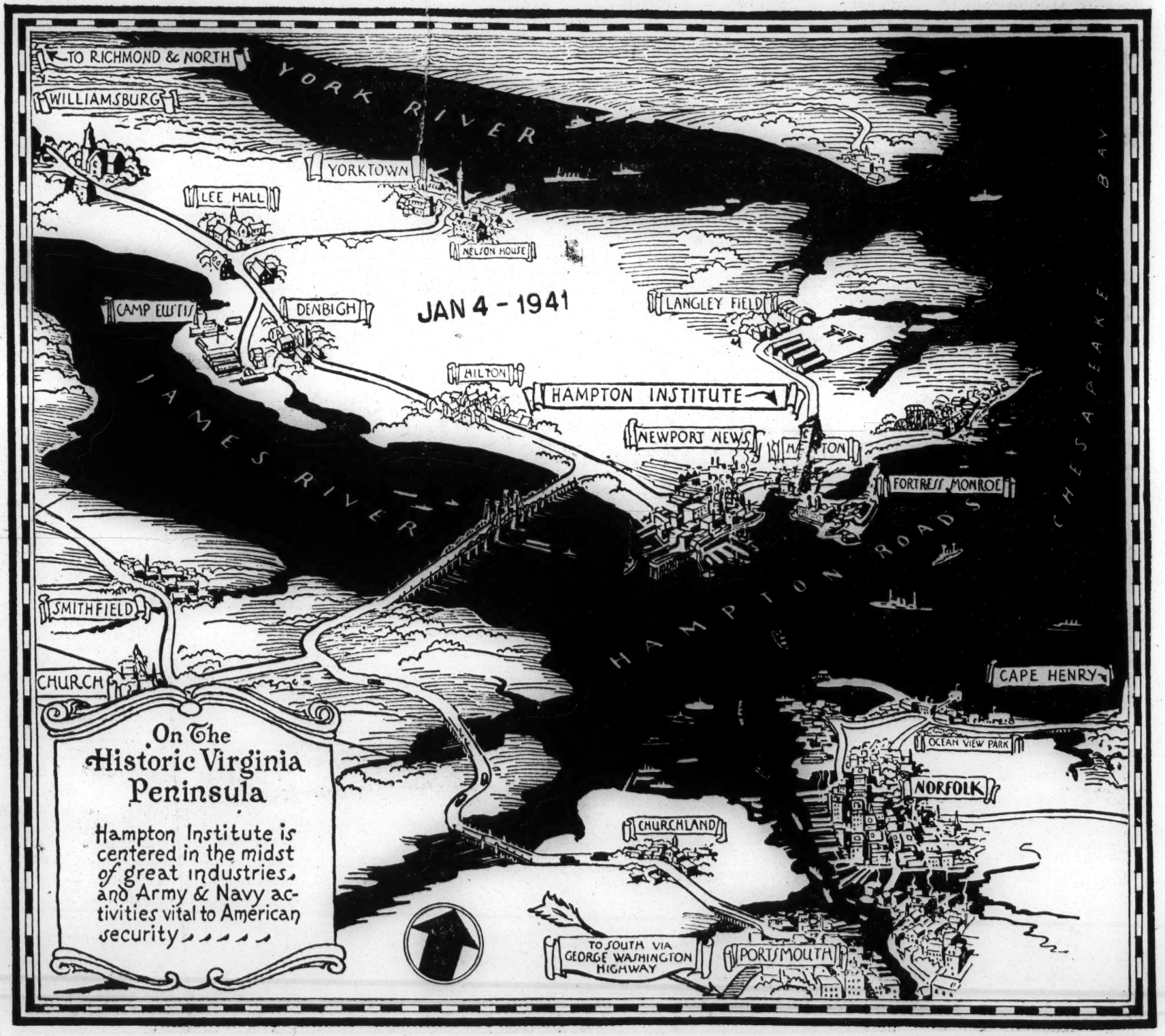
Dr. MacLean announced also that the institute will purchase the seventy-three acre Tabb Farm, which adjoins the campus, to take care of the school of agriculture. This will be converted into a model farm and new buildings will be erected immediately, he said. The former farm was four and a half miles from the campus.

Tentative plans of the War Department call for the immediate construction of a cantonment area at Shellbanks. The Twenty-first Aviation Engineers, 2,200 men, and the First Chemical Company will immediately take over the property.

Work Underway

Work has already begun on standard mobilization frame buildings for the men. A seventy-acre plot in the northeast corner of the farm may be used to extend the runways of the field.

The farm, situated on Back River, was originally a plantation of 350 acres and was a gift to the school from Mrs. Mary Hemenway of Boston in 1878. Gifts by others increased the acreage to 872. Other sales were made to Langley Field several years ago when that airport was undergoing modernization changes.



18b-1941

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 16, 1941

Hampton Gets $7,500 Grant For Expansion

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—The General Education Board, a philanthropic organization founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902, has granted Hampton Institute $7,500 to assist the institute in setting up one of the most extensive student personnel and guidance systems in any Negro institution of higher learning, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute.

This appropriation will aid Hampton in securing a highly trained co-ordinator of personnel and guidance, and provide for help in setting up a statistical service, doing test scoring, analysis and evaluation of some of the program for a period of two years. Hampton Institute will assume the ongoing expenses of the system at the end of this period.

"It is our considered opinion that only by a fully integrated personnel system ranging from selection of students through continuous four-year diagnostic study and vocational, educational, and personal guidance to placement and follow-up in the field after graduation, can Hampton accomplish the development of effective eduaction of Negro youth," says Dr. MacLean.

Can Avoid Wastage

"Only in this way," he continues, "can Hampton avoid the wastage of misplaced effort in wrong directions, replacing abstraction and unreality of its edutional processes with reality, working towards adequate placement of its graduates in the fields in which they are trained, and developing a curricular program that will accomplish these ends."

In his announcement of the new guidance program, Dr. MacLean continued: "We assume that only by the development of such a system can we train modern personally balanced, well adjusted, and competent teachers and community leaders and educate these in the methods and procedure of diagnostic study of case histories, cumulative records, and able teaching in the elementary and secondary school.

"It is clear that, while we know in general that Negroes have many identical skills and abilities, academic, musical, artistic, manipulative, financial, and social with the whites, nevertheless scientific evidences as gathered by the use of well-known techniques established in some white colleges is at present almost entirely lacking."

Dr. MacLean announced that Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women; the new co-ordinator, and he, will supervise the new program and will move immediately toward a consolidation of the six existing and different record-keeping offices on campus and begin a personnel and guidance service that, they hope, may serve as a model and guide to other Negro higher institutions.

The General Education Board grant also provides that able young men and women from Hampton and other colleges will be trained to become personnel co-ordinators in other institutions and that, in the meantime, the program will do a thorough job in instructing future undergraduate teachers in personnel methods. It will further help vastly in bringing about a distribution of the Hampton student body to those areas of occupational training which are most in line with their basic, measured interests and abilities.

The United States Employment Service, says Dr. MacLean, has suggested that, as soon as Hampton has set up an adequate personnel service, it may use this system as a laboratory in the revision and checking of all diagnostic measurements in the vocational training field.

VIRGINIA

Negro To Supervise Belgian Building Assembly At Union

APR 26 1941 Savannah Journal-Savannah, Ga.

By SIMEON BOOKER, JR.

RICHMOND, Va — (ANP) — Here's a story that the metropolitan newspapers overlooked somehow or other.

Prof. Charles T. Russell, Virginia Union's superintendent of buildings and grounds, will supervise the actual construction of the Belgian World's Fair building on the Union campus here. The famous Belgian architect, Dr. Van Kuyck, will make advisory trips here at various times but the Negro architect will be on hand 24 hours a day.

APR 26 1941

Architectural work is nothing new to Prof. Russell. He was the first Negro certified architect in the state passing the exams more than 20 years ago. He has designed and supervised constructions of the buildings on the Union campus. At Tuskegee under Dr. Booker T. Washington, Prof. Russell was the head of the construction department and was very close friend of the educator.

APR 26 1941

Prof. Russell has been at Virgini Union since 1907. He is member of both the Virginia Society of Architects and the Professional Engineers, Architects, and Land and Surveyors association.

The beautiful $700,000 structure orginally designed as a one building college is now being dismantled and the material shipped to the Union campus here. Almost 50 trucks have arrived already but according to Architect Russell, the actual construction will not begin until about the middle of May.

The drive to secure funds for the re-erection of the Belgium building is progressing in all sections of the country. Friends of the school are being urged to aid in the bringing of the landmark to the historic Union campus.

Hits South's Wastage Of Human Resources

Savannah Journal Savannah, Ga.

MAY 3 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Stating that "the whole American process of handling its Negro problem is a fundamental violation of both democracy and intellectual freedom," Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, told 200 professors and college deans in New York last week that "this system is an enormous wastage of human resources, a wastage that no nation, certainly no democracy, can afford."

MAY 3 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

MAY 10 1941

NEW YORK—Stating that "the whole American process of handling its Negro problem is a fundamental violation of both democracy and intellectual freedom," Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, told 200 professors and college deans recently that "this system is an enormous wastage of human resources, a wastage that no nation, certainly no democracy, can afford."

Speakisg under the auspices of the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom at the Columbia University Men's Faculty Club Dr. MacLean told his audience what he had learned of "Negro Higher Education" in his first eight months as president of Hampton Institute.

With these fresh impressions of an old campaigner in a new field of action and the research and daily exploration of the general field of Negro higher education as his background, the Hampton president declared that the South was the Number One Economic Problem of the nation, because "it has wasted many of its physical resources and spent so much energy 'keeping the Negro in his place' instead of managing and developing both its physical and human resources, both white and Negro."

The dam that holds the Negro back today is made up of many masses of materials, he said. First is that attitudinal complex of prejudice and fear arising from the "high visibility" of a dark skin in a largely light colored world of human animals.

Exposes Fantasies

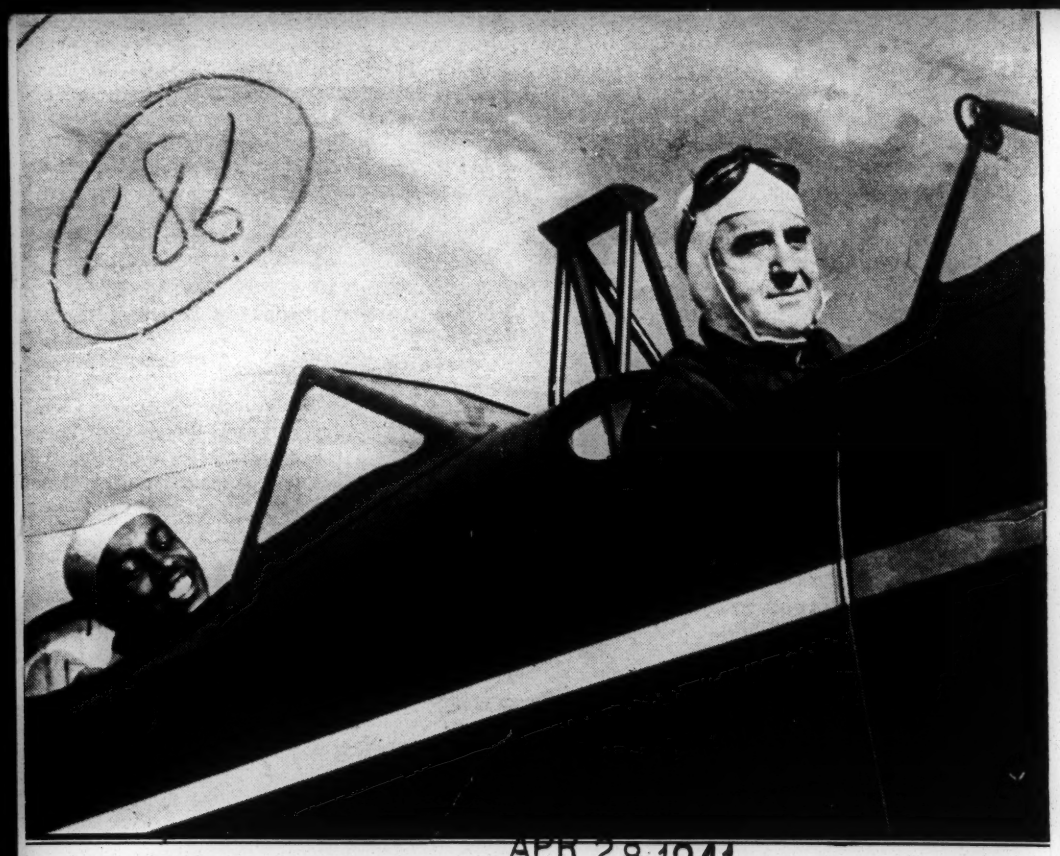
Blasting the "strange beliefs and fantasies" that have arisen because of the differences in pigmentation among humans, Dr. MacLean said that the whole body of research on the Negro by scholars of both races, winds up with these conclusions in regard to mental ability:

"That experimentation to date has neither demonstrated that there are any inherent mental differences between American Negroes and American whites, that Negroes of very superior intelligence emerge when environmental conditions are propitious, that differences in intelligence are a matter of individual rather than rarial differences, and that any program looking towards the development of the American Negro must be based on the assumption that the race is fully capable in mental ability, of assuming a position of equality is the social order."

Negro colleges, even now, do more cooperative planning and working together than do the white, he continued, and "if they continue this trend, they will lead rather than follow the white institutions of higher education."

One statement that evoked much comment was his plea for a "two-way flow" of teaching personnel. Dr. MacLean feels that, because of the extraordinary contribution that many Negroes have to make to Northern white college and university students, these colleges would profit greatly by employing Negro professors. "I can visualize totalitarian administrators cringing in horror from such a proposal, but in democracy it makes the most obvious common sense."

He further suggested that the Negro colleges invite more white teachers to take leave of absence to lecture and give classes, and that the white universities and colleges reciprocate.



Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, battler for Negroes, with a Negro pilot

APR 28 1941

EDUCATION

Newsweek

Better Break for the Negroes Partly Urged by Hampton Head

Dayton, Ohio

APR 28 1941

Malcolm MacLean as an orator is something like a bee. Almost every sentence carries a sting that he developed early as a copy editor for The Minneapolis Tribune and later sharpened as director of the University of Minnesota's General College. Since last September the gray-haired, handsome educator has headed Hampton Institute in Virginia, which resembles General College in that both stress vocational schooling for students who aren't likely to have much use for pure academics, but differs in that Hampton is Negro. It has turned out such great figures as the educator Booker T. Washington and the soprano Dorothy Maynor.

At Hampton, MacLean has busied himself exploring the Negro field, visiting more than a score of other schools, and boning up on research. In New York last week he unburdened himself of a few first impressions in a stinging speech at a dinner given him by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, sounding board of 60-odd liberal leaders in education. Some of his opinions:

¶ "While we make no bones about our fondness for black, brown, and white horses, dogs, cats, or birds, we do wrap up in the same kind of differences in pigmentation among humans all kinds of strange beliefs and fantasies."

APR 28 1941

¶ Research shows that the nation's 13,000,000 Negroes are inherently no less intelligent than whites; given proper environment, they produce their share of geniuses. What cut down Negro IQ's and expose the race to syphilis, tuberculosis, and pneumonia are poverty, poor diet, and "rotten living conditions," which in turn are "largely attributable to the stupidities of fear, prejudice, and superstition."

APR 28 1941

¶ Negroes have taken the lead from whites in national and regional cooperation among colleges, as a "democratic retreat from the rivalry, jealousy, and wasteful competition between dear old Siwash and dear old Hogwash."

¶ As one step toward interracial understanding, Negro and white colleges should work out a "two-way flow" of personnel, with more Negro teachers lecturing at white schools and more whites at Negro schools.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VANN TOWER CEREMONIES

Before a distinguished audience of prominent citizens, Mrs. Jessie M. Vann is shown laying the cornerstone of the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower, part of the Belgian Friendship Building, at impressive ceremonies Monday on the campus of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va. The 145-foot high memorial tower will be the largest monument ever to be erected to a Negro in America. The late Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, was an alumnus of Virginia Union and known as a leader in the advancement of Negro education and the promotion of interracial understanding. Left to right: Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader; Dr. J. M. Ellison, president-elect; Dr. William J. Clark, retiring president; Dr. Jan A. Goris, representing the Belgian government, and Mrs. Vann, widow of the famous humanitarian.

JUN 4 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

St. Paul School to Give Degree; Name Changed

NOV 3 1941

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — The board of trustees of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School in a special meeting on Tuesday unanimously voted to raise the work of the school to a four-year undergraduate level, granting the bachelor of science degree.

It was also voted, in view of the emphasis put on technical training, to change the name of the fifty-three-year-old institution to St. Paul Polytechnic Institute. At present fifteen trades are offered at the school.

Courses Affected in '42

While all of the trade courses will gradually be placed on the college level, the plan for 1942-43 is to advance the work to four years in carpentry, automobile mechanics, masonry, painting and interior decorating, tailoring, engineering, home economics, cosmetology and secretarial science.

The administration has also been authorized to raise the work in the teacher-training division to the four-year level by adding the junior and senior college years.

Plant to Be Improved

The changes in the trade curriculum were recommend by J. T. Thornton, executive vice-principal of the school, as the result of a two-year study of other technical schools and the need of the youth of today.

NOV 15 1941

Funds have been provided for a new dining hall and kitchen, an addition to the trade buildings and the remodeling and renovating of other buildings. A model dairy barn will be erected and will form the first unit of a future agriculture group.

18b-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Man Will Supervise Actual Belgian Building Construction At Va. Union

APR 26 1941

RICHMOND, Va., April 24 (By Simeon Booker, Jr., for ANP)—Here's a story that the metropolitan newspapers overlooked somehow or other.

Prof. Charles T. Russell, Virginia Union University's superintendent of buildings and grounds, will supervise the actual construction of the Belgian World's Fair building on the Union campus here. The famous Belgian architect, Dr. Van Kuyck, will make advisory trips here at various times but the Negro architect will be on hand 24 hours a day.

APR 26 1941

Architectural work is nothing new to Prof. Russell. He was the first Negro certified architect in the state passing the exams more than 20 years ago. He has designed and supervised construction of many of the buildings on the Union campus. At Tuskegee under Dr. Booker T. Washington, Prof. Russell was the head of the construction department and was a very close friend of the educator.

Prof. Russell has been at Virginia Union since 1907. He is a member of both the Virginia Society of Architects and the Professional Engineers, Architects and Land Surveyors' Association.

The beautiful $700,000 structure originally designed as a one-building college is now being dismantled and the material shipped to the Union campus here. Almost 50 trucks have arrived already but according to architect Russell, the actual construction will not begin until about the middle of May.

APR 26 1941

The drive to secure funds for the re-erection of the Belgian building is progressing in all sections of the country. Friends of the school are being urged to aid in the bringing of the landmark to the historic Union campus.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 17, 1941

BOARD GRANTS AID TO LOCAL NEGRO SCHOOL

The general education board, a philanthropic organization founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902, has granted Hampton Institute $7,500 to assist the institute in setting up one of the most extensive student personnel and guidance systems in any Negro institution of higher learning, it was announced today by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute.

This appropriation will aid Hampton in securing a highly trained coordinator of personnel and guidance, and provides for help in setting up a statistical service, doing test scoring, analysis and evaluation of some of the program for a period of two years. Hampton institu will assume the ongoing expenses of the system at the end of this period.

"It is our considered opinion that only by a fully integrated personnel system ranging from selection of students through continuous four-year diagnostic study and vocational, educational, and personal guidance to placement and follow-up in the field after graduation, can Hampton accomplish the development of effective education of Negro youth," says Dr. MacLean.

"Only in this way," he continues, "can Hampton avoid the wastage of misplaced effort in wrong directions, replacing abstraction and unreality of its educational processes with reality, working working towards adequate placement of its graduates in the fields in which they are trained, and developing a curricular program that will accomplish these ends."

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Dr. MacLean announced that Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women; the new coordinator, and he, will supervise the new program and will move immediately toward a consolidation of the six existing and different record-keeping offices on campus and begin a personnel and guidance service that, they hope, may serve as a model and guide to other Negro higher institutions.

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The United States Employment Service, says Dr. MacLean, has suggested that, as soon as Hampton has set up an adequate personnel service, it may use this system as a laboratory in the revision and checking of all diagnostic measurements in the vocational training field.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 13, 1941

TO GIVE TALK AT INSTITUTE

Augusta Savage, Negro sculptor whose recent work, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," was a featured work at the New York fair, will speak in Ogden hall, Hampton institute, on "Art in Everyday Life" at 8:15 Tuesday night.

Miss Savage has won scholarships which have permitted her to study first in this country and then in France and Germany for four years. Some of her pieces of sculpture have been exhibited in leading European and American galleries. She is president of the first art gallery in America devoted to the exhibition and sale of the works of Negro artists.

With little formal education, she left Green Cove Springs, Fla., in 1920 for New York to study art and arrived there with $4.60 to her name. Today her works have become known internationally, and her most recent piece of sculpture, which stood in front of the Contemporary Arts building at the New York World's Fair, has brought her added recognition.

She has been aided in her work and study by the Carnegie foundation, the Rosenwald fund, by Cooper union and Fontainbleau, France.

The seventh child in a family of 14, the young sculptress' first efforts in art began with modeling in native clay at the mud-pie age. That her art will endure for many years is a fact attested by most critics.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Students Endorse Dr. Ellison

APR 26 1941

Unionites Deplore Circulation of "Cowardly" Letter

RICHMOND—Apropos the current nationwide controversy over the appointment of Dr. J. M. Ellison as executive vice-president of the Virginia Union University students at the school have joined the discussions with an unqualified endorsement of the professor and have also flayed in no uncertain terms the circulation of an anonymous letter to former students of the school in an effort to void the appointment.

This was the major development of the week in a controversy which may array the leading educators of the country on opposite sides. These leaders, including well known professors and administrators in the field of Negro education, have been expressing their sentiments in public utterances and in private conversations.

APR 26 1941

In an open statement released through the Student Senate, spokesmen for the student body, students of Virginia Union University this week condemned as "vicious and slanderous," an unsigned letter which is being circulated among approximately 3,000 alumni of the school branding Dr Ellison as incapable of performing the duties placed upon him by his recent promotion to the post of executive vice-president of the University.

STATEMENT

APR 26 1941

Taking their stand, after consideration of all of the issues involved, the students made the following statements:

"(1) We feel that the said letter was intended to reflect upon the ability of the Board of Trustees which has so ably served Union down through the years.

"(2) We feel that it is a reflection upon the alumni of Virginia Union University that one of its members should take such an underhand means (libel through U. S. mails) to defame the character of a person who has so nobly and capably served our school.

APR 26 1941

"(3) In so far as the attitudes and opinions of the students are brought in, we feel that the statement does not reflect the attitudes or opinions of the better thinking students of our institution.

RECOGNIZES PROMOTION

The conclusion of the statement issued by the students reads as follows: "We are glad to acknowledge and recognize the promotion of Dr. Ellison because we feel that his faithfulness, diligence, and efficiency in serving the institution warrants such recognition.

"We deplore the underhand tactics of the individual who wrote the letter because the attack is not a true picture of the situation of Dr. Ellison's achievements. The cowardliness of printing such a record of epithets without signing one's name is inexcusable."

APR 26 1941

The statement was signed by William F. Richardson, senior, of Richmond, president of the Student Government Association.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 20, 1941

GRADUATING STUDENTS TO HEAR DR. LEE

213 to Receive Diplomas at Hampton Institute

Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, will be the principal speaker at the Hampton institute commencement exercises May 28. The title of his address will be "America's Bases of Permanent Defense."

Now in its 73rd yar, Hampton institute will award diplomas and degrees to 213 graduates.

Dr. Lee became president of Florida A. & M. in 1924 after many years of experience in the field of education. Under his leadership, the college has grown to an institution of more than 48 buildings on a campus of aproximately 400 acres.

He received his bachelor of arts degree from Bishop college in Texas in 1889. Since then he has taken further study at the University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin University of Minnesota, and Cornell, and was awarded an honorary M. A. by his alma mater in 1903 and an LL.D. by both Wilberforce and Howard universities in 1918 and 1937, respectively.

The first Negro ever to teach at Bishop college, he soon became heads of the mathematics department at Tuskegee institute and then supervisor of mathematics and state educational agent for Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.

Tuskegee recalled Dr. Lee to direct its academic department, and during this time he was closely associated with Hampton institute's most famous alumnus, Dr. Booker T. Washington, and assisted him in working out many projects.

President Lee later became principal of Lincoln high school in Kansas City, Mo., and instituted a program in secondary education that increased the enrollment from 300 to 600 and the faculty from 17 to 30. He then became field secretary of the National Urban league and, unable to stay out of the teaching profession very long, was made president of Florida A. & M. in 1924.

Dr. Lee is a member of the National Education association, American Association of School Administrators, and the American Teachers association.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 13, 1941

SPEAKS TODAY AT INSTITUTE

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Sr., D. D., of New York, will be the guest preacher at Hampton institute today. His subject will be "The Immortality of Influence."

Dr. Powell is a Virginian and was educated at Virginia Union university and at Yale Divinity school. He will speak in Memorial church at 11:30 a. m. and at chapel at 7:30 p .m., will talk on, "Facing Our Problems."

After serving in several important pastorates, Dr. Powell became in 1908 the pastor of the Abyssinia Baptist church in New York city. He remained there for more than 30 years. He is a trustee of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington; a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the National Urban league.

Dr. Powell is much in demand throughout the country as lecturer on race relations and he has also traveled abroad extensively, the institute reported.

He is the autnor of "The Power of the Spirit," "The Need of the Church," "The Kind of Christianity to Reconstruct the World," and "The Attitude of Jesus Toward World Problems."

Newport News, Va. Press
May 1, 1941

DETT BRINGS BENNETT CHOIR TO INSTITUTE

Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, Negro composer, pianist, and conductor, will bring his Bennett college choir to Hampton institute tonight for a recital in Ogden hall at 8:15.

Dr. Dett, four years director of music at Bennett college, a girls' school in Greensboro, N. C., will appear at the institute under the auspices of the Hampton Roads branch of the National Association of College Women.

The youngest of three brothers, Dr. Dett was born of educated parents in Drummondville, Ontario. As a boy, he used to follow his two older brothers to the home of the local music teacher, a Mrs. Marshall, organist of the First Presbyterian church, and listen while their lessons were in progress. Finally, attracted by his obvious interest, Mrs. Marshall gave the young music lover free lessons. But he often taxed her patienece by changing his studies "to make them sound better," as he explains it.

Enthused by the playing and singing of the late Gerald Tyler, for many years director of music, Sumner high school, St. Louis, but who was then a student at Oberlin. Dett entered the Oberlin conservatory where he graduated in 1908. It was here that he was the first of his race to receive a bachelor of music degree in original composition.

For three years Dett was director of music at Lane college, Jackson, Tenn., where he wrote "Magnolia," his first piano suite, and for the following years became director of music, Lincoln institute, Jefferson City, Mo. While at this institution he composed his "In the Bottoms" suite which contains the famous Juba dance.

In 1931, he accepted the position as head of the music department at Hampton institute. It was here that he wrote "Listen to the Lambs" to supply the need of the Hampton A Cappella choir. It is of interest to add at this point that the soprano, Miss Dorothy Maynor, was eight years a member of this choir under Dett, and sang the solo part of "Listen to the Lambs" on the European and American tours of that organization.

He has written in all forms for the piano, solo voice, violin, choir, and orchestra. Perhaps his best known works are in choral form, some of which were recently sung by the Bennett choir on a coast-to-coast program of a broadcasting system.

While on sabbatical leave from Hampton and studying at Harvard university, Dett won the Frances Boote music prize and the Bowdoin literary award and medal.

During the summer of 1929, Dett studied in Paris under Madame Nadia Boulanger. His latest work is "The Ordering of Moses," an oratorio for orchestra, chorus and four solo voices. This work had its premiere at the Cincinnati festival of music, May, 1937. Both text and music are of his creation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Say Circular Unworthy Of Consideration

MAY 10 1941

Mrs. McQuinn Defended; Use of Name Condemned

RICHMOND — The executive committee of the Virginia Union University Alumni Association has condemned the recent anonymously circulated communication addressed to the board of trustees of the university as being "entirely unworthy of consideration," it was announced by the committee after its annual meeting which was held last week here at the university.

The committee also expressed confidence in the executive committee of the trustee board and pledged the full-hearted support of the entire alumni to the new administration of the school and to the board of trustees in its operation of the institution.

EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

The group, in no uncertain terms, condemned the use of the name of Mrs. H. J. McGuinn by the senders of the letter, and not only expressed confidence in Mrs. McGuinn, but stated categorically that she had nothing to do with the composition or the sending out of the scurrilous communication.

MAY 10 1941

This letter, which was reported in the Journal and Guide in a recent issue, was sent to all former students of Virginia Union University and purported to give reasons why Dr. J. M. Ellison (since that time elevated to the presidency of the university) was not qualified to fill that post.

The letter was simply signed "An Alumnus," and asked that the receiver send his protest against Dr. Ellison to Mrs. McGuinn, who is secretary of the national alumni association.

REGISTER PROTEST

A storm of protest was registered by friends of Dr. Ellison and subsequently, upon the retirement of Dr. W. J. Clark as president of Virginia Union University, the trustees of the school unanimously selected Dr. Ellison for the post. He will assume full charge on June 15.

MAY 10 1941

Members of the Alumni's executive board who attended the Richmond session were: the Rev. C. L. Franklin of New York City, Dr. J. W. Pierce of Suffolk, Dr. Theodore George of Washington, D. C., G. W. C. Brown of Norfolk, Dr. E. E. Bassett, Mrs. M. J. McGuinn, Mrs. Clarissa V. Dillard, the Rev. C. S. McCall and Wiley A. Hall of Richmond.

18b-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Public Relations Group Formed For Negro Colleges

JAN 4 1941

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—With an educational drive to open up new avenues for the publication of Negro college news as one of their primary objectives, publicity men of Colored Intercollegiate Athletic association colleges organized "the Colored Public Relations Association" at the annual meeting of that organization at Virginia Union university.

The association will immediately begin a campaign to bring into membership all people in the field of Negro educational public relations.

Appointed president of the College Public Relations association was David Apter of Hampton institute. A. M. Rivera jr. of North Carolina college, was named vice president, Otto McClarrin of Howard university, was elected secretary-treasurer, and William R. Simms of Virginia State college, was appointed chairman of a committee to draft the constitution.

JAN 4 1941

Among the purposes of the group are the standardization of publicity forms, the mutual interchange of trade information, adherence to recognized journalistic ethics, standardization of relations with the press, and the promotion of closer cooperation between faculty and publicity directors of Negro colleges.

A survey of the place of public relations in Negro colleges was launched at the opening meeting of the association and Mr. Simms of Virginia State named to head the survey. Among the publicity men present at the organization meeting were C. A. Halliburton of St. Augustine college, Theodore Mahaffey of Bluefield State Teachers college, Edward S. Wilson of Morgan college, Simeon Booker of Virginia Union university, A. M. Rivera jr. of North Carolina college, David Apter of Hampton institute, William R. Simms of Virginia State college, Otto McClarrin of Howard university, E. R. Still of Lincoln university, and J. Archie Hargraves of A. and T. college.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Head to Board of Incorporators of Red Cross

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has been signally honored by being unanimously elected a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American National Red Cross. Dr. Patterson's election to the board was officially conveyed to him by letter received from Miss Mabel T. Boardman, secretary.

JAN 17 1941

Dr. Patterson is chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross chapter which has been active since the first World war and has been commended frequently for the prompt manner which it has responded when called upon to share when appeal has been made for a national emergency. The local chapter has always over-subscribed the quota set by the national body.

Dr. Patterson is the first member of the race to be elected a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

JAN 19 1941

Dean Lanier To Advise On Job Training Body

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 16—Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute has been appointed on an advisory committee on vocational training programs for Negroes by the National Survey Committee on Employment Opportunities for Negroes of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

The other members of the committee are John C. Dancy, chairman; Charles H. Wesley, general president; J. C. Evans, West Virginia State college; Sidney Williams, Urban League, St. Louis, Mo.; Willis Ward, Ford Motor Car company, Detroit, Mich.; and R. Maurice Moss, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Decorating Open Field For Negroes, Says Prof

FEB 1 1941

Courier

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 30—Negroes should explore the interior decorating and furniture trades more fully, said Roy Williams, head of the furniture trades department of Hampton Institute, before a large audience in the Mount Pleasant School, Henderson, N. C., today.

Stressing its wide opportunities, Mr. Williams went on to show that decorating offers the Negro an opportunity to teach, to know a trade that brings large financial rewards or to run a personal business at a profit.

There are many unexplored avenues in this trade that pay dividends to the skilled Negro, the Hampton Institute teacher said. First is upholstering, which is in greatest demand. Another is the understanding of fine cabinet work and the knowledge of the uses and beauty of period designs.

Mr. Williams told his audience that proper understanding and use of color and the harmonization of furnishings to fit a personality, is becoming more in favor every day as a factor in health and mental poise.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

SALE SEEN AS DEFENSE MOVE

Historic Tract Will Be Used To Expand Langley Field

JAN 4 194

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VA.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute last Monday announced the sale of the school's 770 acre farm, "Shellbanks," to the War Department, as a national defense measure in the expansion of Langley Field.

The addition of these adjoining 770 acres will make Langley Field one of the largest military airbases in the world.

"Shellbanks," or the Hemenway Farm, as it is officially known, has an interesting history. Once a famed plantation of 350 acres, situated on the beautiful Back River of Hampton, it was given to Hampton Institute in 1878 by Mrs. Mary Hemenway of Boston. It has since been added to by many gifts from friends of Hampton Institute.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child left a legacy which brought in the adjoining plantation "Canebrake," and gifts of Miss Ellen F. Mason of Boston and others brought the total acreage of "Shellbanks" to 852 acres at the beginning of the century. Other sales were made to Langley Field several years ago when that airport was undergoing modernization changes.

The plantation "Shellbanks" once played host to George Washington. Today it again jumps into the national spotlight as a vital factor in the drive for national defense.

The sale price was $155,000. Hampton Institute's capital outlay on the property and buildings has been $225,000.

There are at present 11 farm buildings on the property, including a brick dormitory for Hampton Institute agriculture students.

Dr. MacLean announces that the Institute will purchase the 73 acre "Tabb Farm," directly across the county road from its present campus or "Whipple Farm" to take care of the school of agriculture. This property lies between the Hampton city line and the Chamberlin Country Club and adjoins the school. The former farm was 4½ miles from the campus. "Tabb Farm" will be converted into a model farm for students of scientific agriculture and new buildings will be erected immediately.

Tentative plans of the War Department call for the immediate construction of a cantonment area at "Shellbanks." The 21st Aviation Engineers, 2200 men and the First Chemical Company, decontamination, will immediately take over the property. Work has already begun on standard mobilization lumber frame buildings for the men. A 70 acre plot in the northeast corner of the farm may be used to extend the runways of the field.

Dairy and farm equipment is already being moved. First used for wheat farming, "Shellbanks" later developed into a stock and dairy farm with corn and hay crops—as a means for more efficient training of its students.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Interracial Body Receives Hampton Gift

JAN 19 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 16—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, has presented a check of $365.21 to the Virgina State Interracial Commission.

This gift was made possible by individual contributions from the student body, faculty, administration, staff, trustees, and friends of the school.

The Interracial Commission in Virginia has functioned for many years and has contributed greatly to interracial understanding and tolerance in this state. L. R. Reynolds of Richmond is head of the state body.

...rd, Va. News-Leader
...anuary 11, 1941

Builders' Conference Will Be Held

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Jan. 14.—Representative Negro builders from the entire Eastern seaboard section of the United States have been invited to attend the fifteenth Hampton Builders' Conference at Hampton Institute, Hampton, on Feb. 10, 11 and 12.

The conference will revolve primarily around the problems of the Negro mechanic, journeyman, carpenter, builder, contractor, engineer and architect as they affect the construction industry in the national defense program.

The first Hampton Builders' Conference was held in January, 1923. A direct outcome of this meeting was the organization of the National Builders Association, which still holds its meetings in conjunction with the Hampton Builders' Conference.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Newbold Morris Elected to Hampton Trustee Board

FEB 8 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Newbold Morris, president of the council of the City of New York, was elected to the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute at its meeting on Saturday, Feburary 1, at Hampton.

Mr. Morris joins a liberal board of Trustees, which during the past seventy-three years has included some of America's outstanding figures in business, education, government, and religion. Two former Presidents, Garfield and Taft, have been on the Hampton Board.

The current members of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute are Arthur Curtiss James of New York City, chairman emeritus; J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia, chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, New York City; Frank W. Darling, Hampton, Va; W. Cameron Forbes, Boston; Chester B. Emerson, Cleveland; Henry Wilder Foote, Belmont, Mass.; Daniel W. Armstrong, New York City; John W. Hanes, New York City; Dwight P. Robinson, Philadelphia; Thomas Jesse Jones, New York City; Frank P. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock, Va.; Plummer Bernard Young, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas D. Gabot, Boston; Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton, Va.; Robert Ogden Purves, Hampton, Va.; and J. M. G. Ramsey, Richmond, Va.

FEB 8 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

TRANSITION AT HAMPTON

JAN 1 8 1941

SINCE THE INAUGURATION of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as president of Hampton Institute a few months ago, several important announcements have come out of the famous Virginia institution. The first of these was on the conference among white and colored leaders from all parts of the country on how to integrate the Negro into the defense program of our government, at which time some plain talking was done by Hon. Newbold Morris, president of the City Council of New York, and several other speakers.

Since that time announcements have been made of the sale of the school farm to the U. S. Army for an addition to Langley Field, the No. 1 military airport of the East; and later of the resignation of Donald Fenn as head of the Department of Agriculture at Hampton. Mr. Fenn is a white man and it is to be hoped that Dr. MacLean will see the wisdom of promoting one of his Negro assistants, perhaps Gideon [illegible] Smith to head this department. Such a move would be evidence of the new president's sincerity in giving qualified Negroes, graduates and other promotions without regards to race or color.

JAN 1 8 1941

Unfortunately, however, Dr. MacLean has made one appointment which does not seem to indicate that his policy will be any difference from that of his immediate predecessors. We refer to the naming of David Apter as assistant to the president in charge of public relations. Mr. Apter is an experienced newspaperman but he is of the white race, and we cannot see the wisdom of appointing a white man to such a position in a Negro school when many qualified Negroes are available for such a post. A few months before Dr. MacLean came to Hampton, the Southern Workman, long the official organ of Hampton Institute was suspended and its editor, Isaac Fisher, a Negro, was fired because of a shortage of funds. Mr. Fisher also served as director of public relations at Hampton.

Evidently the financial condition at Hampton has improved but this fact doesn't seem to help the faithful Negro members of the faculty. Dr. MacLean has a splendid opportunity to take the leadership in the fight for real economic democracy for the Negro, and we sincerely hope that he will grasp this opportunity by appointing more Negroes to head departments in the institution of which he is the head.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Asks That Trade Students Be Allowed To Work With Builders For Month

FEB 15 1941

Staff Correspondence

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — President Malcolm S. MacLean called upon delegates to the 15th Hampton Builders' Conference at the annual banquet Monday night for help and advice in building a better trade school at Hampton Institute and invited them to take students on their jobs as internes for a period of a month or more.

A. A. Alexander, nationall known contractor from Des Moines, Iowa, and W. H. Aiken of Atlanta, Ga., contractor, indicted several Negro schools which refused to permit Negro contractors to build their dormitories, libraries, and other buildings.

SPEAKERS FEB 15 1941

Other speakers included Edwin S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, who recommended interneships for students to study trade unionism and labor organization; H. Whittimore Brown of Concord, Mass., organizer of the builders conference in 1923; and C. D. Smith who was engineer for the Aberdeen Gardens Project.

The Tuesday morning sessison was featured by an address on "The Relationship of Unions to Building Trades Craftsmen," by Mr. Lewis. He reviewed the struggles in Baltimore leading to recognition of Negro skilled mechanics by unions and contractors and getting them placed on defense projects.

The speaker pointed out that there are 200 organized skilled Negro mechanics in Baltimore, 81 of whom are employed on five housing projects. There are 131 Negro carpenters at work at Fort Meade earning $95 per week.

MAY GET TUSKEGEE JOB

Mr. Alexander pointed out that the government reserved the right to award contracts by geographical location. A recent investigation by him in Washington revealed that of 1,900 large and small contracting firms, listed for government contracts, only ninety of them have as yet received any consideration.

He said it was his understanding that if the government established separate military camps for Negroes, Negro contractors will be considered for the jobs. This is particularly true with regard to the construction of an aviation center for the race at Tuskegee.

The discussion leaders pointed out that leadership holds the key to the solution of discrimination against Negro skilled mechanics.

TO ATLANTA IN 1942

P. V. Jewell, dean of the mechanical industries, at South Carolina State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., presided and A. A. Alexander substituted as discussion leader for Frederick Messiah of Philadelphia. Howard B. Woodson, Washington engineer, summarized the morning session in the absence of Dr. J. A. Jackson.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

GREAT GROWTH OF NEGRO B. & L. ASS'NS.

JAN 23 1941

Hampton Institute, Va.—The amazing story of the origin and growth of Negro managed building and loan associations in the United States is told for the first time in the recently published volume, "Negro Managed Building and Loan Associations in the United States" by Samuel A. Rosenberg, professor of accounting at Hampton Institute.

From their humble beginning in 1883, Negro managed building and loan associations have grown to the point where today over $3,500,000 is invested in 48 Negro managed building and loan associations. These associations have resources ranging from $3,000 to almost $500,000. Six are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton Man Tells of Research with Mosquito

JAN 4 - 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Next summer when the annoying mosquitoes draw near to taste your blood, you probably will not recall that the females—as in many other kinds of animals (man not excepted)—are the more deadly of the species, for only the females bite, so far as mosquito experts know now.

Nor, will you be cheered to learn that though male mosquitoes have better vision than females, both sexes have the ability to see many colors, including the ultraviolet rays of light which are invisible to human eyes. Maybe that's why you can't hide in the dark.

Attracted by Warmth

In a series of experiments on chemical forces and factors that serve to attract mosquitoes, whether the insects like it or not, Dr. Kenneth Crooks, professor of biology at Hampton Institute, has made some curious observations on the pesky winged insects that spoil your moonlit summer evenings.

He found that most mosquitoes do not bit when and if the temperature is much below 50 degree Fahrenheit, but that they are attracted to warmth when they are at such low temperatures.

Prefer Dim Lights

Mosquitoes also were found to be attracted by humidity or moisture when in dry places and from bright lights to dim lights. The mosquitoes used in Dr. Crooks's experiments were clearly color blind to red, but could see yellow, blue, green and ultraviolet.

When given a chance to select the color they preferred, female mosquitoes always choose the various shades of blue rather than black or any other color. So choose your dress accordingly.

As for their attraction to chemicals, mosquitoes were not specially interested in any of nearly seventy common organic and inorganic chemicals tried, nor did they seem to bother about body odor, fresh blood, or perspiration.

Addresses Scientists

At the meetings of the Entomological Society of America in Philadelphia on December 28, Professor Crooks told the other scientists that though many other dangerous insects such as peach moth, Japanese beetle and many kinds of locusts can be controlled by traps using chemical baits or lights of special colors, mosquitoes refuse to be attracted to light or bait in sufficient number for traps to be used successfully as controls.

So we poor laymen must still depend on the conventional methods of mosquito control and learn to swat 'em better.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hampton Institute Activities Shown In Pictorial Graph

JAN 4 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—An interesting 16-page pictorial pamphlet—"Hampton Today"—which dramatizes, in pictures, a story of the many activities of Hampton Institute, has been published by the school to commemorate the inauguration of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean as its sixth president.

Featuring on its cover a close-up photograph of two bright-eyed youngsters looking toward the future, this unique book shows scenes of campus buildings and gives a picture story of the many diversified types of learning being taught by the famous old school at Hampton, Virginia.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

One of the features of "Hampton Today" is a vivid pictograph of the employment percentages of Hampton Institute graduates in the last five years. Designed by William H. Moses, Jr. of the Institute faculty, it shows that 84.2 per cent of all graduates of the college were known to be placed in employment after graduation. These figures are unusually high. The pictograph breaks down the percentages into the various schools and shows that the School of Nursing, which has now been transferred to the Dixie Hospital, placed 90 per cent of its graduates, the School of Agriculture 89.1 per cent, and the 5 year degree course in trades 87.5 per cent.

The booklet lists Booker T. Washington, one of the school's first graduates, and Dorothy Maynor among famous graduates.

In a special message on page two, Dr. MacLean states that "at Hampton Institute, we are living a fuller and richer life than I have seen on any campus in America," and extends a welcome and invitation to visit the campus and classes.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Shake-Up in Ag. School at Hampton

JAN 18 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, has announced that a program designed to reorganize the school's agricultural department to more adequately meet today's needs, has been instituted by a committee representing students, faculty, alumni and administration.

Donald Fisher Fenn, associate professor and director of the division of agriculture, has resigned, effective at the end of the academic year. His post will not be filled until Hampton can determine the exact steps reorganization will follow. Mr. Fenn came to Hampton in 1920 and was appointed director in 1926.

Moberg in Charge

Eldon S. Moberg, white, associate professor of dairying, has been elected operating chairman of the division by the agriculture student body and faculty. He will be in charge of all details of management until Hampton's future course in this field has been completely mapped out.

Merle S. Klinck, professor of agricultural engineering, was elected to head a planning commission, to decide what the future curriculum, teaching methods and policies will be. He will also work with representatives of the student body, faculty and administration in planning the new agricultural plant of the Tabb farm.

Precipitated by the recent sale of one of the institute's farms, the 770 acre Shellbanks, this modernization program will move Hampton into many new fields for agriculturists. Dr. MacLean last week conferred with the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickert, and with outstanding specialists in agriculture.

More Service Planned

John B. Pierce, field agent for the Department of Agriculture, who has been stationed at Hampton Institute for 20 years, arranged Dr. MacLean's conferences with key government officials.

Mr. Pierce says that the contemplated changes "will put the department in a position to function in a larger and more timely way in meeting the needs of students and will prove of more service to the farmers of the South."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hampton Grads Eulogized For Noted Labors

FEB 6 1941

Founder's Day Program Hears Address By Dr. G. Lake Imes

"The South respected and admired Booker T. Washington but it loved Dr. Robert Russa Moten," declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, for 25 years associated with Tuskegee Institute, Sunday night as he delivered the Founder's Day address of the Philadelphia branch of the Hampton Alumni Association at Mutchmore Baptist Church, 1728 Montgomery avenue.

Dr. Imes spoke on "Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton—Hampton's Great Contribution to America."

God endowed Dr. Washington "with a mind that has not been equalled in America," Dr. Imes said, as he pointed out the contributions of the founder of Tuskegee, not only whites get along without Negroes, as pointed out at the Atlanta Exposition.

CONSIDERED A GENIUS

White people looked on Dr. Washington as a genius, as unique, but to a great extent he aved them, they considered him too 'smart,' Dr. Imes said.

Southern people, therefore, did not love him as much as they respected him. But, when Dr. Moton succeeded Booker T. in 191 , he found a way to make the South love him.

"Among other things, Major Moton never let the South down; he never said anything away from the South which he did not say in the South, and he always gave the impression that he was willing to return South and work things out there together," Dr. Imes said.

Dr. Moton also contributed greatly by conserving and expanding the plant and program started by Dr. Washington, and brought the institute from a "glorified high school," to a college, according to the speaker.

MARKED 73rd YEAR

The Founder's Day program marked the 73rd anniversary of Hampton Institute, and similar services were held in different parts of the country.

Roy L. Cordery presided here, with Mrs. Ethel L. Banks, chairman of the program committee. The Rev. Evandon T. Lewis gave welcome remarks; Miss Bertha Wilson read the "Armstrong Memorandum," the last words written by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of Hampton; James C. Burley sang Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer; Preston H. King, president of the local Hamptonites, told of the local program. The Mutchmore Baptist choir, under Mrs. Elizabeth Conley, furnished the music.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

HAMPTON HEAD BARES POLICY

FEB 1 1941

"Learn By Doing" is New Program of McLean, Wants Gabbing Cut Out

"Learning in the open field of experience, in real situations, under expert guidance and instruction, not in the classroom with a piece of chalk and a great deal of gab," was declared as the purpose of the new administration at Hampton Institute by its recently elected President Malcolm McLean last Sunday afternoon.

Dr. McLean, who was the guest speaker on the New York Hampton Founder's Day program at the Church of the Master, 122nd Street and Morningside Ave., spoke on "Hampton Moves Forward." He emphasized the need of co-operation among all those who had the welfare of the institute at heart,—administration, faculty, student body and alumni.

"We are beginning to develop a personnel system whereby we can study everything about everybody who comes to Hampton. You can't know what to teach, how and when, until you know whom you are teaching," he declared.

FEB 1 194

Important problems now facing theadministration at Hampton, Dr. McLean said, include the raising of a scholarship endowment fund of $16,000 by June; a placement bureau for Hampton graduates through which desirable jobs will be found for individuals with trained hands and minds, and an interested, alert and co-operative alumni throughout the country.

In addition, Dr. McLean lamented the existence of intra-racial prejudices on the part of student organizationsand groups on the campus. He said that Southern students discriminated against students from the North; boys discriminated against girls, and discrimination by American students against students "from the islands and Africa," was rampant.

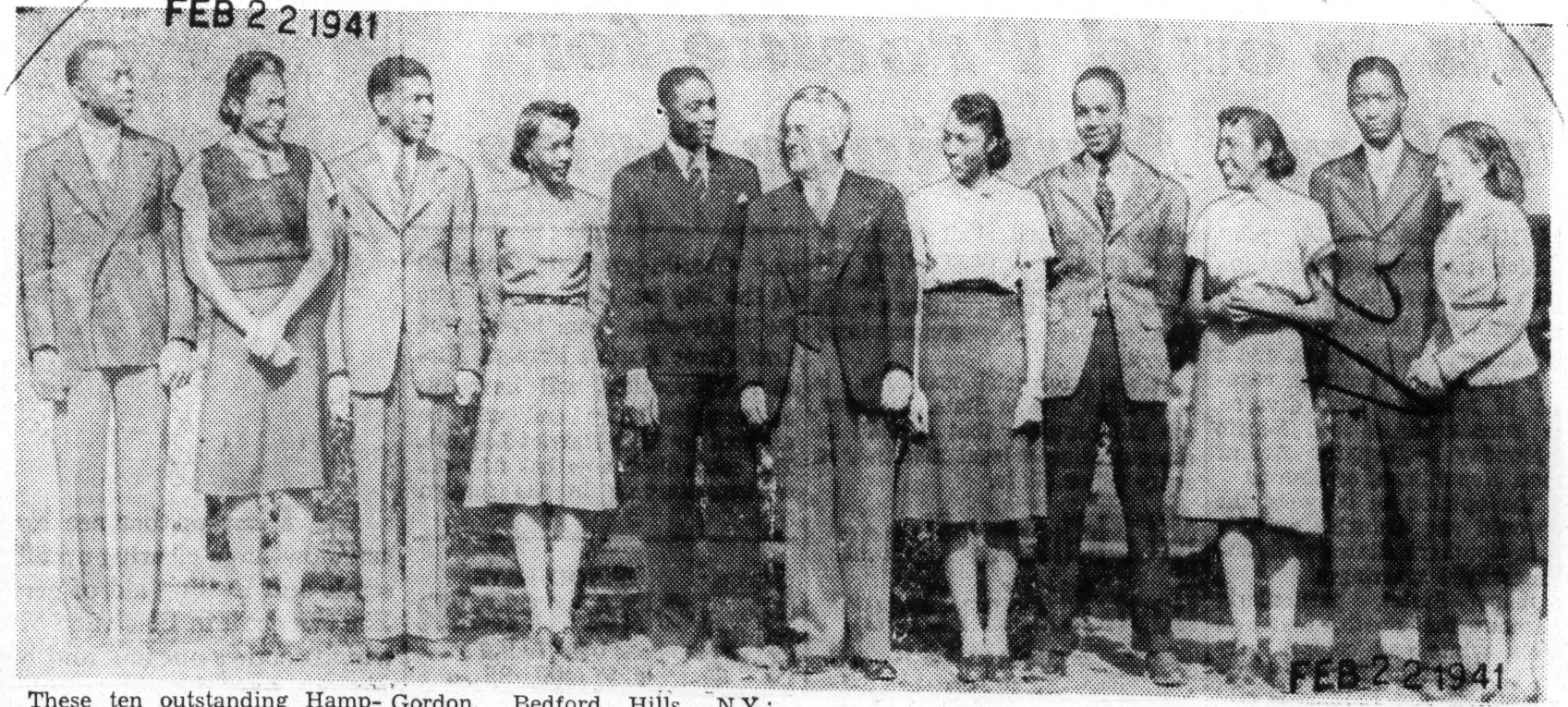
Plans for the reorganization of agriculture at Hampton was made possible by the sale of Shelby Farm to the Federal Government, he said, and the reorganization of the individual schools, total co-operative planning by all are among the development plans now being pushed forward to make Hampton "a great institution in the field of agriculture," Dr. McLean asserted.

Dr. McLean was introduced by Lester B .Granger, assistant executive secretary, National Urban League. Other participants in the program were: the Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, and Chauncey Northern, Northern Choral Club; Miss Lorraine Booker, Mrs. Frauline Alford and the Hampton Quartette, which rendered musical selections. Mrs. Alford gave a dramatic reading.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton Students Advise President

FEB 2 2 1941



FEB 2 2 1941

These ten outstanding Hampton Institute undergraduates have been named as President Malcolm S. MacLean's personal advisory committee on all matters of school administration, which is another step in the integration of the democratic process in the administration of Hampton.

These students were named by both faculty and student body leaders as the "cream of the crop." Left to right, they are: James L. Satchell, Hampton, Va.; Orestes L. Taylor, Pickens, Ark.; Walter E. Dozier, Lafayette, Ala.; Velma Anderson, Hampton, Va.; William D. Carroll, Tulsa, Okla.; President MacLean; Gertrude H. Gordon, Bedford Hills, N.Y.; Jules F. Jackson, Montgomery, W.Va.; Theophia Hicks, Washington, D.C.; James R. Cheatham, Weldon, N.C.; and Amanda A. Nunley. Clifton, Tenn.

13b-1941

VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 25, 1941

Woman's Belgian Building Fund Gift Reaches $25,000

A $14,000 personal contribution to the Belgian Friendship Building campaign fund, augmenting a previous contribution of $11,000, was announced today from New York by S. E. Hening of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, who is treasurer of the board of Virginia Union University.

The $25,000 has been given by an annonymous donor—a woman of New Jersey—interested in the advancement of Negro education. The $11,000 gift was announced several weeks ago. When informed of the pressing need for more and immediate donations if the building in its entirety is to be obtained for the university here, the benefactor carried her total gift to $25,000, already paid in full.

Such a gift has proved a vigorous stimulant to the campaign, in which Richmond and Virginia have been asked to raise $50,000. Under the chairmanship of Egbert Leigh III, the drive is reported continuing steadily toward its goal. The Baptist churches of the city and State, with the co-operation of other denominations, are giving energetic support to the movement. The alumni of Virginia Union, assisted by the undergraduates and faculty, are working actively for the fund.

Mayor Ambler will speak on behalf of the Belgian Friendship Building next Sunday at 4 P. M. at a public meeting in the First African Baptist Church. He will be presented by Mrs. Alice Pollard Stryker. Special music for the occasion will be provided by the Westwood Junior Quartet and the Harmonizing Four, well known to radio andiences. Preparations are being made at the church for a large attendance, both white and Negro.

On the succeeding Sunday at 9:30 A. M., Governor Price will be heard in a national broadcast endorsing the campaign on the "Wings Over Jordan" program, a regular feature of the CBS network. This event will be rebroadcast over the system of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Large truck caravans almost daily are bringing additional building material here from the New York World's Fair grounds and actual breaking of ground for reconstruction of the $700,000 Belgian Pavilion is scheduled for April. The exact date has not yet been determined.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 28, 1941

SEEK CHANGE IN NSS ACT

Going on record in favor of an amendment to the national social security act which will include domestic laborers and agricultural workers within the benefits of social security, the North Carolina Regional Hampton institute alumni conference closed its annual meeting at Raleigh, N. C., recently

The conference, which attracted 150 delegates from 11 Hampton institute alumni chapters in North Carolina, also asked the national alumni organization to go on record favoring such an amendment to the social security act.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, told the delegates of the many changes that are taking place in the present reorganization of Hampton institute and spoke extensively on the need today of making education practical.

Other speakers were: N. C. Newbold, supervisor of Negro schools for North Carolina, Claude T. Gaddy, superintendent of schools for the city of Raleigh, Don A. Davis, J. W. Mitchell and Dr. Nelson Harris.

The convention also went on record to encourage and actively support the "internship program" for the development of Hampton students and endorsed the new program of the institute.

MacLean Makes 2 Appointments

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, announced yesterday the appointment of two teaching fellows, Jessie Dixon Moore and James Albert Allen, in the English department and division of agriculture, respectively.

The woman, who will teach English and do further study in preparation for her master's degree, graduated from Hampton in 1940 and has since been doing substitute teaching in the public schools of Norfolk.

Allen, a specialist in agricultural education, is teaching this subject and supervising students' agricultural projects. A graduate of Hampton in 1923, he also will take further studies in agriculture.

The woman, who is a second generation Hampton graduate — her father having graduated in 1910—was salutatorian of the 1936 class of the Booker T. Washington high school in Norfolk. She majored in English and social studies in the school of secondary education at Hampton and is interested in continuing her career as a teacher in the secondary schools. While at Hampton, she was active in the Negro History society, the Junior Negro Business league, the YWCA, and was a student adviser in 1939.

Since Allen's graduation in 1923 he has served four years in Frederick and Cambridge, Md., as a teacher of agriculture in the high schools; six and a half years at the York County Training school at Yorktown, and most recently spent six and a half years at the Christiansburg Industrial institute at Cambria, Va., where he taught vocational agriculture and was manager of the 169-acre farm at the school. Allen's home is in Yorktown and he is married and has two children.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Roosevelt Endorses Drive For Belgian Building Tower

APR 5 - 1941

Friends of Union Seek To Raise $100,000 For R. L. Vann Memorial Tower

RICHMOND — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has endorsed the effort now being made by friends of Virginia Union University to secure the Belgian Tower, which was a part of the Belgian Building at the New York World's Fair, now being re-erected on the university's campus here.

Funds now on hand are sufficient to finance the removal and erection of the building without the tower and an effort is being made to raise $100,000 to add the tower to the building when it is completed here.

Mrs. Roosevelt's endorsement stated:

"I am very much interested in the offer made by His Excellency, the Belgian Ambassador, to present the spacious and handsome Belgian World's Fair Buiding to the United States to be used as an addition to Virginia Union University for Negroes at Richmond.

"The proposal to dedicate the artistic Belgian Tower to the best in Negro music as a memorial to that illustrious member of the Negro race, Mr. Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, seems to be very appropriate.

"I am very glad to endorse this most interesting and constructive project."

A MEMORIAL TO VANN

The tower which will be named "The Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower," will be equipped with amplifiers and dedicated to the development of the best in Negro music. No such memorial has so far been erected anywhere in the world to the memory of a colored person.

APR 5 - 1941

Mr. Vann, an alumnus of the university, was editor of The Pittsburgh Courier and had also served as an assistant United States Attorney General.

The remainder of the Belgian Building, as erected here, will serve as a library for the university and will also include a large auditorium and executive offices.

SPONSORS NAMED

APR 5 - 1941

The whole project is sponsored by Mrs. Roosevelt, the Belgian Ambassador at Washington and the Honorable James Hubert Price, Governor of the State of Virginia, as honorary chairmenn.

It is desired by friends of the university that the tower shall be a national contribution of the colored people of the United States in whose behalf Mr. Vann labored for so many years as attorney, publicist, orator, newspaper publisher, and political leader.

A campaign of solicitation is being formulated whereby, through meetings, and other campaign efforts, full opportunities will be given all who wish to share in bringing the Memorial Tower project to realization.

CITIZENS NAMED

A group of representative citizens, from every section of the country, has been named as follows:

Channing Tobias, New York, N. Y.; George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, New York, N. Y.; Ira F. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James E. Shepard, Durham, N. C.; C. D. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.

APR 5 - 1941

Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City, Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C.; C. B. Powell, M.D., New York, N. Y.; Marshall A. Talley, Nashville, Tenn.; Hobson R. Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. B. Young, Norfolk.

Charles H. Mahoney, Detroit, Mich.; E. G. Bowden, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Hubert T. Delany, New York, N. Y.; J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla.; Wm. L. Houston, Washington, D. C.; Homer Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio; David Henry Sims, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. R. Valentine, Bordentown, N. J.; Herbert T. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daisy E. Lampkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Campbell C. Johnson, Washington D. C.; West A. Hamilton, Washington D. C.; John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Ill.; Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles Calif.; Carter W. Wesley, Houston Texas, and W. J. Hale, Nashville Tenn.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 4, 1941

Hampton Institute Opens Vocational Spring Courses

Hampton Institute, one of several Negro colleges which have instituted courses designed to prepare workers for national defense work, will open its spring term of evening vocational classes on Monday.

These courses, inaugurated in July, 1940, at Hampton have the six divisions of the institute working at full speed to train men for national defense work and the courses have graduated 451 men in such fields as automobile mechanics, bricklaying, drafting and blueprint reading, electrical maintenance, forging, machine shop operations, pipefitting, sheet metal, paint spraying, woodworking and carpentry.

Two hundred additional students completed the course yesterday and a new group is to begin training immediately.

Among those who have taken refresher courses are Navy Yard and shipyard employes from Portsmouth, Norfolk and Newport News; regular army and CCC men, as well as private citizens in other fields who are anxious to obtain the necessary training for defense industries.

In addition to these industrial courses offered in the evening, Hampton Institute is co-operating with the NYA and WPA in a program of daytime training in the building trades. These government agencies have already sent five classes to Hampton Institute for this type of training.

Additional plans for a pre-college course offering a general mechanical background for fifty CCC enrollees, who will be sent from the Third Corps Area, have recently been completed. Extensive plans to co-operate with the United States Army in the training of enlisted men at the rate of 100 every eight weeks have already been mapped out, and the first group of soldiers will arrive on the Hampton campus April 14

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 5, 1941

Negro Papers To Be Given

MacLean, Others on Hampton Program

HAMPTON, April 5.—The Virginia Society for Research will hold its annual spring meeting at Hampton Institute in du Pont Hall, beginning at 10:30 A. M. April 6.

The group will be addressed by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, who has been interested in research for many years.

Other papers to be delivered are: "The Historical Status of the Negro in Maryland," by Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, of Virginia Union University; "Trends in Technical Education," by Dr. J. M. Hunter, of Virginia State College; "Significant Findings From a Study of Boy's Interscholastic Athletics in the Accredited Negro High Schools of Virginia," by Richard L. Armistead, Dunbar High School, Lynchburg; "Sex Control," by Percy H. Baker, of Virginia State College, and "The Effect of the War on Our Free Institutions," by Harry W. Roberts, of Virginia State College.

The officers of the association are: Dr. R. R. McDaniel, of Virginia State College, president; Dean Peter S. Ridley, of St. Paul's School, secretary-treasurer.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

"Nobody Knows de Trouble I See"

APR 12 1941

APR 12 1941

Spiritual interpretation by Hampton Institute creative dancers who plainly show depression in their facial expressions. They appeared at the Baltimore Art Museum in recital recently.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Negro University Gets Belgian Fair Pavilion

APR 16 1941

George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, announced last night, at a dinner in his honor held in the Riverside Church, that the pavilion used by Belgium at the New York World's Fair has been given to Virginia Union University, Negro educational center at Richmond, Va.

APR 16 1941

The structure, which is to be re-erected on the university grounds, was valued at $400,000. Speakers estimated that the cost of transporting, rebuilding and equipping it would add another $400,000. Of this amount, $100,000 is to be met by an appropriation of the Baptist Education Board. Another $20,000 has been obtained by a campaign in Richmond, leaving $280,000 to be raised.

The Rev. Theodore F. Adams, president of the board of trustees of the university, presided at the dinner. About fifty persons were present.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Alumni Ask Hampton to Resume Music Emphasis

HAMPTON, Va.—Re-establishment of a department of music at Hampton Institute was urged by the alumni association, last week, during its two-day biennial reunion here at which Dr. Albert O. Reid ('03), Baltimore dentist, was elected president.

The group, which declared full endorsement of Hampton's new administration, led by President Malcolm S. MacLean and Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, also proposed a health and recreation center, courses in adult education, a rigid system for the selection of new students and more emphasis on athletics.

JUN 7 1941

To Meet Annually

A plan to hold meetings every year, hereafter, was adopted.

Other new officers are:

Gertrude Perry, Norfolk teacher; Miss Marie McIver, supervisor of colored schools in North Carolina; Nathaniel Williams, New York social worker; Thomas N. Roberts, Tuskegee agriculturist, and Hiawatha Harris, director of a Macon, Ga., resettlement project, vice presidents;

Charles S. Isham, financial secretary; Don A. Davis, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lena G. Anderson, assistant secretary, and Walter R. Brown, treasurer, all of Hampton.

John L. Charity of the class of 1916 was named chairman of the executive board.

1881 Grad Present

William M. Cooper reported that the association had grown from 17 chapters in 1893 to 55 in 1941, and its contributions from about $300 to more than $4,000 annually.

Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Danville, Va., who graduated in 1881, sixty years ago, was the oldest alumnus present. She spoke briefly at the banquet.

Scholarship Fund Grows

The $15,000 scholarship fund, which got under way a year ago, went over the $7,500 mark in its first year, Mr. Isham reported. Last year, the alumni completed a $5,000 student loan fund for Hampton Institute, and are now close to achieving the $15,000 scholarship fund.

Miss Lavinia Black of New York City, class of 1887, presented the association with one dollar for every year that she had been out of college, with an extra dollar for good luck.

Dr. Moton Honored

The newest alumni chapter, founded this year in the Virgin Islands, has already submitted $72 for the alumni fund.

The two-day session closed with memorial services at the grave of the late Robert R. Moton, Hampton graduate and former president of Tuskegee Institute, at the Hampton Institute cemetery.

JUN 7 1941

VIRGINIA

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEW HEAD OF VA. UNION

TEN YEARS AGO, few graduates and friends of Virginia Union University would have dreamed that a Negro would be elected to succeed President William J. Clark upon his retirement. Yet so improved have inter-racial relations become in the past decade that the election of Dr. John M. Ellison to the presidency of this famous Richmond, Va. college attracted very little attention outside the Old Dominion.

JUL 10 1941

Virginia Union is one of the schools founded by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York and until a few years ago was supported largely by that organization. But in the past few years Negro alumni and friends have been added to the trustee board, as well as replacing whites on the faculty. Dr. Ellison, who has been on the Union faculty for some years, was recently elected executive vice president, and last week was promoted to the presidency to succeed Dr. Clark. The new president has charge of the campaign to raise $700,000 for the re-erection of the Belgium building of the New York World's Fair on the Richmond campus.

The action of the trustees in electing Dr. Ellison head of Union is but another bit of evidence of the changing times and that we as a race are becoming of age. In the future our private educational instittuions will survive or fail as we support them, financially as well as morally.

JUL 10 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean President Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, Does Not Represent The Negroes Views

Immediately following the President's executive order, against discrimination on our national defense program, on the grounds of race or color; Dr. MacLean speaking for the Negro without his knowledge or consent, issued a statement saying that the race thanked the President for doing his plain and sworn duty under his oath of office; in which he did not express the race's views in the premises, because the Negroes did not thank the President for giving them their right to work, which he had been withholding from them since the beginning of our national defense work. In this statement, it matters not how well President MacLean may have wanted to serve the Negro; and we believe he meant everything that a Christian brother could mean, for his fellow brother in Christ; he did not represent the pulse of the Negroes' heart. Dr. MacLean could not represent the Negroes' mind or heart because he did not know either. The manly patriotic Negro does not thank President Roosevelt, for speaking out for him to have his Constitutional rights, after he had been keeping him out of them from the beginning of the war. The President only acted after an overwhelming public sentiment had compelled him to do so, and deserves no thanks for his action under pressure that he could no longer resist.

JUL 18 1941

Dr. MacLean though our friend, and brother in Christ; did not speak our views or express our sentiment when he said, the Negroes thanked the President for his generous policy. The American Negro like the vanquished American Indian, does not accept any promise the white man makes him, touching his rights, privileges and opportunities, except with a grain of salt and a definite qualification. He has been ruthlessly deprived of his Constitutional rights by the white man so long, in the teeth of the law; that he feels like the "show me man from Missouri." The Negro will not accept promises any more for performance. The Negro appreciates Dr. MacLean's services and know that he means well; he is in love with his work; but he must understand that Negroes have but little confidence in the public servant, who has often deceived his people. The Negro understands that the American white man means democracy for white folks and everything else except democracy for black folks. The President's conversation with Negro leaders before he issued his executive order carried an implied threat; and the Negro does not thank any man for giving him his property rights. He knows to do so, is a confession of an inferiority complex on his part, and the acknowledgement of a superiority complex on the part of the giver. He refuses to so compromise his rights and privileges abjectly, and thank the abridger for returning to him his property rights, freedom of speech and press, or the opportunity to work and fight for his country when it is attacked by a foreign foe.

White folks have had one hundred per cent of the national defense work since its beginning, and none of them have thanked the President for opening the gates wide that they might make money for their support doing work on our national defense program. Since this is true, there is no reason why Negroes should thank the President for extending to them the same opportunities and privileges to work, he has extended to white citizens without restrictions. If any body owes any thanks in this situation, the President owes it to Negro citizens for not extending to them the same privileges and opportunities that he has extended all along to white citizens. The Negro wants no special dispensation or favors, all he wants, is equal opportunities in common with other citizens. He is loyal and willing to make any sacrifice for his country that any other citizen is willing to make, without regard to race or color; but demands in return the same pay and consideration for services well rendered. It would have been an ugly situation had the President permitted the Negroes to "March" on Washington demanding more jobs that they had long been entitled to. It would have made a bad impression the world round, for the Axis powers to publish to the world that 13,000,000 American citizens were beginning a "March" on Washington, to demand opportunity to earn bread of the President; and that the "March" was the beginning of a revolution to overthrow the Government to keep from starving. The "March" was a petition to the government for an equality of opportunities to earn a living. The Constitution provides the right of petition for every American citizen when he has a grievance. Many Negroes think that the leaders of the movement should but possibly they did the wisest not have called the movement off; thing and the only thing that would to national unity.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: Hampton Activities Depicted in Movie

By Eleanor Roosevelt.

HYDE PARK, Friday—We drove most of the way yesterday morning from Boston to Hyde Park in the rain. Nevertheless, it was a pleasant and easy drive. I think we would have made very good time, except for the fact that we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of a procession of Army trucks.

They drive most deliberately, leaving plenty of space between each truck for those who want to pass and have to get in behind them. But even at that, it did slow us up a bit. However, we reached home by 12:40 and I owe Mrs. Morgenthau and Miss Thompson a compliment, for in spite of going to bed late, they were up and ready to leave Boston at the early hour we had planned.

Our luncheon guests were three young people from New Jersey and a young school teacher, whom Congressman Geyer had asked me to see. She turned out to be a very charming girl from Los Angeles, who had come east to spend a few short hours with her fiance, who is on a merchant ship now bound for South America. She is finishing her stay in this part of the country with a little sight-seeing in New York city.

I took these young people over to see the library and then, at 4:30, guests began to arrive at my mother-in-law's house, where the Hampton Quartette sang for us. They showed, for the first time, a movie which they had made under a grant from the Harmon Foundation. This movie depicts activities in Hampton Institute in many different fields, and ends with a most inspiring picture of all the boys and girls marching with their faces turned upwards, reminding us of their march forward into the future.

The statistics for employment of Hampton graduates are most impressive. The total employment in all the fields listed was 87 per cent, which would compare favorably with the graduates of any college for white people. The quartette presented me with a book of records which they have just made of Negro spirituals. I am looking forward to playing them very soon on the phonograph.

It was pleasant to arrive home yesterday and to find everything so well in order and smiling faces to greet us. I talked to the President in Washington and he seems to have more of our children gathered in that spot for the moment than I can get together anywhere else. I am quite sorry that they cannot all come here for the weekend, but I shall at least see some of them next week.

I am off today on a trip to dedicate a new NYA resident center in Auburn, New York.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hyde Park To See First Showing Of Hampton Film

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VA.—The premiere showing of a unique new educational picture in color, entitled "Hampton Institute—Its Program of Education for Life'" will be held in the home of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park this afternoon (Thursday).

The 45-minute film story, in colorful kodachrome, vividly portrays the unique story of how this college for Negroes in Tidewater, Virginia, serves America in a time of crisis by training a new generation for living in a democracy. The famed Hampton Institute Quartet will sing the musical accompaniment to the film as commentator sketches the background of the story of Hampton as it unfolds before the audience's eye.

Following the appearance at Hyde Park on Thursday, the Hampton Institute Quartet, with Charles Flax and Lorenzo White, of the Hampton Institute staff, will take the film on a summer's tour throughout the East.

The film is produced by the Harmon Foundation and directed and photographed by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Garner, who in 1940 were honored as photographers of the best short 16 mm. film of the year.

A Colored

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hampton Institute Announces It Will Limit Enrollment Of Students Entering This Fall

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A new vital education that combines the best of the traditional program of "learning by doing" at Hampton Institute, with the most progressive teaching concepts in America today is being prepared for students entering this Tidewater Virginia college for Negroes this fall.

For the past year, the administration, faculty, staff and student body have joined in a searching, cooperative study of the part Hampton must play in today's world.

To this end, President Malcolm S. McLean announced that Hampton would search the nation for the best, most able student body and faculty. Enrollment at the school will be limited to those entering students who show definite "talents' in some specific field. Academic ability is not the only criteria as those young people must have definite shop skills, traits of leadership or artistic inclinations.

Staff changes have brought in talented, able teachers in the sciences agriculture, trades and general studies.

A new study and work plan has been inaugurated for Hampton under-graduates who need financial aid. This plan enables the student to work on campus for half a day and partake in regular academic life the rest of the day, over a two year period. Only those students with special skills will be admitted to the study and work plan. The first semester at Hampton begins on Wednesday, September 24, though the students and work plan students arrive on Sept. 15th, other new students on September 22nd.

The Division of Agriculture has been entirely reorganized and new curricula in floraculture and landscape gardening have been added to the courses in agricultural education, engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry and horticulture.

More than ever before the Division of Business will concentrate on the preparation of young people as small businessmen and will do extensive work in the field of cooperatives. Courses in accounting, merchandising and secretarial training are also offered.

The Division of Education trains teachers and teacher-librarians for secondary schools and teachers, critic teachers, supervisors and principals for elementary schools. Education students may major in English, Library Sciences, Mathematics, Physical Education. Science and Social Studies.

Dean of Instruction, R. O'Hara Lanier, has been appointed Acting Director of the new Division of General Studies which will prepare individualized programs for those students who have special skills in the Fine Arts, Languages, Natural Sciences or Social Studies.

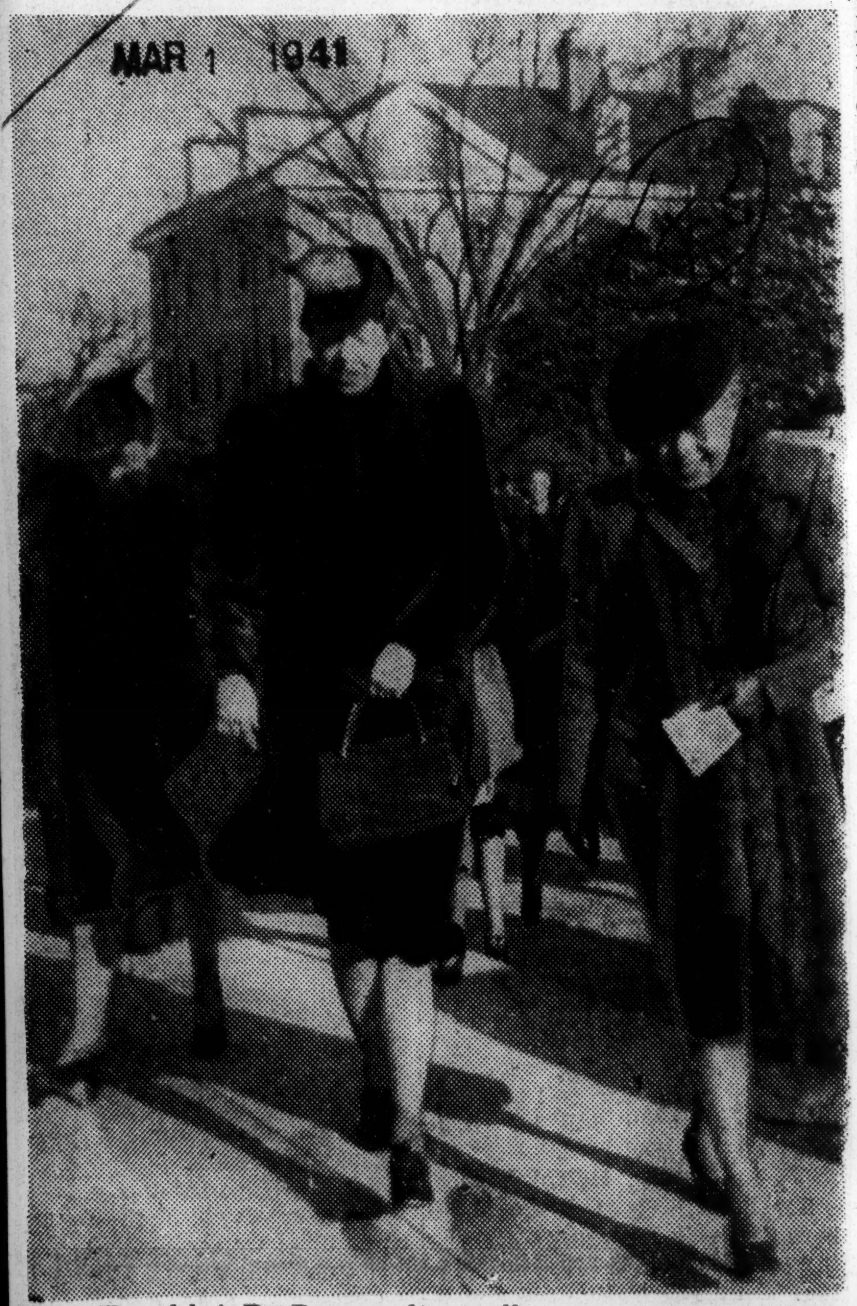
Among the fields of concentration in the Division of Home Economics are Art and Interior Designing, Clothing and Textiles, Family Life and Nursery School Education, Foods and Nutrition, General Home Economics Teaching, Institutional Management and Economics of the Household.

The Division of Trades and Industries, which supervises the Civilian Pilot Training Program at Hampton, has added a Department of Architecture to its courses of study. The Trade School offers a three year program in these 13 trades: Automobile Mechanics, Brickmasonry and Plastering Cabinetmaking, Carpentry, Electricity, Forging and Welding, Machine Shop Practice, Painting and Decorating, Plumbing and Heating, Printing, Sheet Metal and Roofing, Tailoring and Dry Cleaning and Upholstering.

The Division also offers a degree course in Building Construction, Building Trades Education and Industrial Arts and Trade Education.

Says Mrs. Roosevelt

MAR 1 1941



Mrs. Franklni D. Roosevelt strolls across campus with Dr. Edna M. Colson, head of the college department of education at Virginia State College (Petersburg) where she spoke on Sunday.

MAR 1 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt at Va. State

MAR 1 1941

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PETERSBURG—Although Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered her address before a throng of 2,000 at the auditorium of Virginia State College on Sunday, she voiced most of her views on problems of colored people at a meeting before 150 faculty members and students earlier in the day.

At this meeting she answered questions and talked informally.

"It is obvious that colored people have not been given equal opportunity in the army, industrial program and education, but there will be a change in conditions," she said.

She declared that there are more jobs being created than white people will be able to fill, and said that discriminatory practices are being broken down gradually in the army and elsewhere.

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Commenting on establishment of an air corps unit at Tuskegee, she gave it her blessing, and said that its success probably would pave the way for more air training in the army.

Colored people face about the same problem that women faced in getting economic recognition, Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

"All citizens should accept a share of the responsibility for preserving democracy," Mrs. Roosevelt stated, "but I would not contradict those who insist that America has no democracy."

Despite imperfections in the system of government, she said, all should be willing to fight, live and die for the ideal as other peoples have done.

Speaking on "The Place of Youth in the Defense Program," she said no country is more dependent upon all its people than America. She urged support for Britain also although conceding that the British form of democracy is far from ideal.

Democracy cannot stand still, she declared, and added that America is the only nation where young people are allowed to think for themselves.

The speaker asserted that health, jobs and education were important factors in a long range program for defense of America. She noted that tuberculosis is on the increase and said that more health facilities should be provided for all people.

Some of her friends, Mrs. Roosevelt stated, insist that too much attention is given to social legislation, but she held that it is a patriotic duty to pay taxes to provide for any program that builds up America's defense.

More social and economic adjustments must come within the next few years she asserted.

Increase Opportunities

The speaker declared that opportunities for education and physical training must be increased, and those who are able to pay most should be required to do so, and that equality of opportunity must be denied none.

No individual, she said, must be allowed to feel that his future and that of his children is hopeless. Girls and boys alike must be given physical training, Mrs. Roosevelt said, because the welfare of the n[illegible] depends upon the vigor of both sexes.

MAR 1 1941

The speaker said that she was not urging bigger athletic teams, but rather physical training to include all young people.

Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced by Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the college, who said simply:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present the First Lady of the Land."

The a cappella choir sang before and after Dr. Gandy's presentation, and at the close of Mrs. Roosevelt's address. The closing song was "God Bless America," with James Young, sophomore, taking the solo part.

The choir was directed by J. Harold Montague, head of the college music department. The invocation and benediction were delivered by the Rev. E. S. F. Davies, director of religious activities at the college.

VA's JIM CROW LAW IGNORED

PETERSBURG, Va.—Save for a group with Governor James H. Price occupying an entire row, few white people were admitted to the Virginia State College auditorium to hear Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Sunday.

The few hundred outside the governor's party were scattered throughout the audience, with no semblance of segregation.

Last week President John M. Gandy said that lack of space to reserve sections for white people and comply with the State's segregation law made it impossible to open the doors to both races.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Must Be Prepared, Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Negro Educators

FEB 25 1941

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Asserting that America is at peace in a warring world only "by the grace of God," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday that the Nation's immediate and urgent need is to build up its military forces and merchant marine in order to be prepared for "any eventuality."

"We hope that we may never have to actually use our Army and Navy in war," the First Lady said in a talk at the Virginia State College for Negroes, "but we also know we must be prepared for anything that may happen. That is why youth subjects itself to selective draft."

FEB 25 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt's audience included the institution's student body and colored educators from throughout the State. Her talk followed an inspection of several buildings on the campus and a luncheon prepared by members of the home management class.

First Lady at Va. State College

A capella choir at Virginia State College sings "Hymn to the Soul," as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt listens. Seated beside her is Dr. Edna M. Colson, with Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the college, at the left.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Roosevelt at Va. State College

MAR 1 1941

First Lady Arrives with White House Chauffeur. Wears Velvet and Orchids. Praises Luncheon Served by Students

By RAPHAEL HARRIS

PETERSBURG, Va. — Accompanied by only a White House chauffeur, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt motored from Washington to Virginia State College, where she spoke and was guest at luncheon on Sunday.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived at 12:10, with State Trooper Bates escorting her auto to the campus. She was greeted first by William R. Simms, director of publicity at the college, and President John M. Gandy arrived on the scene minutes ahead of the schedule.

She ate heartily and apparently enjoyed her meal.

The luncheon hostess was Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, head of the home economics department. Seated at the table in the home management building were Mrs. Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. John M. Gandy, Dr. Edna M. Colson of the education department, and Dean Dorothy Miller.

Student hostesses were Misses Marian Calendar and Edith Smith. The waitresses were Misses Elizabeth Durham and Irene Ferguson.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the food was good, and inquired about the academic rating of the girls who served her. During the meal she discussed handicaps suffered by minority peoples, but made no special reference to the colored group.

Menu

Here is the menu:

Fresh fruit cocktail, halibut filet with olive sauce, bread sticks, radish and cucumber relish, chicken a la king in pattie shells, buttered rice, glazed carrots, brussels sprouts, Virginia ham, hot rolls, tomato salad on hearts of lettuce, ice-cream roses, plain cake, mints, nuts, demi tasse and ginger ale.

Visit Is Crowded

For four hours, from noon when Mrs. Roosevelt arrived on the campus, until her departure at 4 p.m., for a return trip to the capital, the First Lady was kept busy.

Long before the hour of her arrival, crowds were assembled to get a glimpse of the wife of the nation's chief executive.

It was in the smaller conference talk that the real Mrs. Roosevelt was seen. Here was exhibited her aim for fairness and justice for all. Her ease of mingling also left a lasting impression upon those who met her.

Wears Black Velvet

The party, consisting of Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. John Gandy and Dr. Edna Colson, entered the auditorium where the main speech was made, from the stage entrance.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a black velvet dress, trimmed in metallic buttons and her favorite flower, the purple orchid. A black cloth hat with a lone grey and black feather at the back, fitted very snugly to the head. Her shoes were low-heeled, black suede ties.

Her coat was of Hudson seal. A medium size black bag was carried in her hand.

When she left the auditorium she met and shook hands with Governor and Mrs. Price, after which she entered her car for the return to Washington.

Among those who heard her address were:

Dr. and Mrs. J. Alvin Russell of St. Paul Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Douglass of Norfolk, Miss Elizabeth Spivey of Newport News, Mrs. Sudie Joyner, Emporia; and Miss Pearl Nelson, Lawrenceville.

From Richmond: Messrs. and Mesdames J. L. Nixon, Oscar A. Morton, Floyd Overby, D. C. Deans, Jr., Robert A. Cole, L. J. Jeffries, B. T. Bradshaw, J. W. Riley, B. F. Kersey, 3rd, Dr. and Mrs. Henry McGuinn;

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Mrs. Carrie Foreman, Mrs. Percy Wilson, Misses Regina Wilson, Miss Ada Thompson;

Miss Harriet Wilson, Ethel Harris, Miss Katherine Johnson, Mesdames E. S. Roane, I. A. Jackson, Fred Brown, George White and Grace Green.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

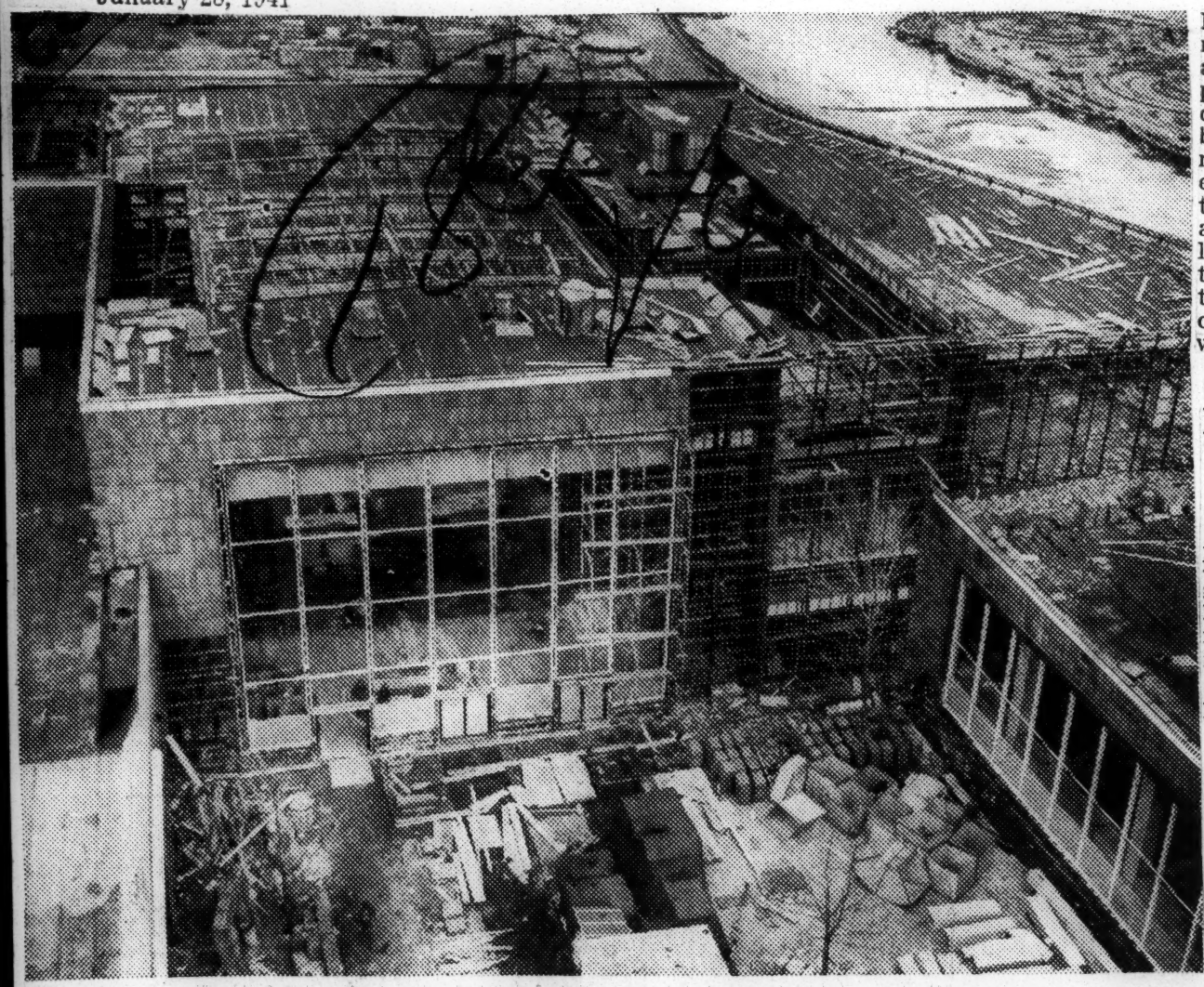
Job Booklet Is Issued At Hampton Va.

MAR 22 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thousands of copies of a booklet entitled "You and Your Job," prepared by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton institute, are being distributed this week by the National Urban league in connection with its ninth Vocational Opportunity campaign. The booklets are being circulated among young people through the public schools and to other interested persons through Urban league branch offices.

Pointing out that a principal fault of boys and girls today is their failure to plan for the best use of their skills, intellect and personality, the pamphlet advises them to stop fooling themselves into believing they are what they are not, and to seek the advice of counselors, vocational guidance workers, occupational therapists and psychologists before they settle upon what type of work they are to enter.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 28, 1941



—AP Photo.

Workmen Dismantle Belgium Exhibit at New York World's Fair

Virginia Union University Seeks to Bring Building to Campus Here

Baptist Group Indorses Drive To Get Building for V.U.U.

The Joint Committee on Negro Ministerial Education has indorsed the campaign to bring the $700,000 Belgian Friendship Building in its entirety from the New York World's Fair Grounds to Virginia Union University, it was announced last night by Dr. Theodore Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church and a member of the campaign's executive committee. Composed of representatives of the Northern Baptist Convention, the Southern Baptist Convention, the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and the National Baptist Convention of America, the joint committee's indorsement carries the support of the Baptist denomination throughout the United States.

The indorsement was in the form of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the committee last week at the First Baptist Church, which, in part, stated that "we are deeply interested in and heartily indorse" the transfer of the building to Virginia Union by the Belgian ambassador as a gift from his government and regard it "an expression of international friendship and interracial good will." The resolution continued that "we earnestly express the hope that sufficient money will be contributed to make it possible to accept the generous offer in full and re-erect the entire building on the Richmond campus."

$50,000 Is Goal

Funds already are in hand to move one unit of the building, containing a library, auditorium and gymnasium. The current campaign, in which Virginia's goal is $50,000, is to acquire the second unit, which would complete the building and increase the university's student training capacity 50 per cent.

The joint committee, said Dr. Adams, has appointed a special subcommittee on the campaign and expects to express its approval "in such tangible manner as may be possible in our several constituencies."

Campaign Chairman Egbert G. Leigh has emphasized that Richmond and Virginia are being asked to contribute only about 5 per cent of the $1,000,000 value of the project, which includes the building, its dismantling, shipment, reconstruction here and equipment. The work of dismantling already is well progressed and because of the necessary time limitations on moving the structure, every effort is being made to press the campaign to a successful conclusion in the next few weeks.

Roanoke, Va., World News
February 24, 1941

Negro Educators Hear Mrs. Roosevelt

PETERSBURG, Feb. 24 (AP).—Asserting that America is at peace in a warring world only "by the grace of God," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday that the nation's immediate and urgent need is to build up its military forces and merchant marine in order to be prepared for "any eventuality."

"We hope that we may never have to actually use our army and navy in war," the first lady said in a talk at the Virginia State College for Negroes, "but we also know we must be prepared for anything that may happen. That is why youth subjects itself to selective draft."

Mrs. Roosevelt's audience included the institution's student body and negro educators from throughout the State. Her talk followed an inspection of several buildings on the campus and a luncheon prepared by members of the home management class.

Discussing the place of youth in the national defense program, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed the importance of educational training and urged young people to prove their willingness to accept responsibility not only in the present but also in the democracy of the future.

Emmett Scott Bewails South's Position In Seat Of Government

Educator Asks If It Is Fair to Permit Sections Which Restrict Vote, to Dominate Congress and Other Federal Bureaus.

FEB 1 1941

FEB 1 194

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—In his keynote address at Hampton Institute, Virginia, opening the Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, November 25 last, Newbold Morris, president of the Council of the City of New York, pointedly emphasized a fact not usually and clearly understood.

He rejected the notion that "the dignity which marks the American citizen apart from his brothers who live in countries where the word freedom is unknown" requires that he shall be regarded as asking favors when he demands full recognition of this essential dignity, and, at the same time, full and free opportunity to share in all of the blessings and privileges of his citizenship.

With respect to national unity, he declared that it is to be achieved, not by tyranny and oppression of minority groups, but by assuring to them the same privileges, rights and opportunities as to majority groups.

THE AMERICAN CONCEPT

Acceptance of this concept of our Americanism would serve to cure many of the difficulties which now plague and annoy our government and our general citizenship as we prepare for threatened emergencies.

Garner

And yet, how easily we could overcome these trying conditions and situations if only there should prevail a united purpose to work together socially, governmentally, and co-operatively for the larger good of all elements of our population.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TOLERANCE AND UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

Respect, tolerance and mutual understanding are still elements necessary to bring about these ideals of democracy.

Bigotry and intolerance, class and race-conscious prejudices must be subordinated. The so-called fighting champions of democracy are called upon to enlarge their horizons of vision, and recognize the immutable fact that justice and freedom and liberty are terms of mockery if they do not include the well-being of the humblest individual of our nation along with the more fortunate and privileged by reason of their wealth, or the color of their skin.

A controlled suffrage in a section where the percentage of the vote to the population is negligibly small in comparison with the rest of the country is bound to raise the question: "What Is Representative Democracy In America?"

THE SOUTH CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT

Is it representative democracy for the South to control the government of the United States in filling the office of Vice-President for eight years as was true when Mr. Garner served from 1933 to 1941 When the Speakership was filled during the same period by incumbents from Alabama and Texas? When the chairmen of the most powerful committees of the Congress, in the Senate and the House, are representatives of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Texas and Tennessee?

Are these observations invidious? Let us see. A study of the recent election returns just completed indicates that while Northern, Eastern and Western States polled a percentage of 53.4 of its population vote, taking Illinois as the highest, the others ranging from this figure down through the 50's, and the 40's South Carolina only turned out 5.2 per cent; Mississippi, 8 per cent; Georgia, 10 per cent; Arkansas, 10.3 per cent; Alabama, 10.4 per cent; Virginia, 12.9 per cent; Louisiana, 15.7 per cent; Texas, 16.2 per cent; Tennessee, 17.9 per cent; North Carolina, 23.3 per cent, and Florida, the highest, 25.7 per cent.

Newport News, Va. Press
January 26, 1941

NEGRO B. & L. GROWTH CITED

Largest of Associations in Hampton

The story of the origin and growth of Negro managed building and loan associations in the United States is told for the first time in the recently published volume, "Negro Managed Building and Loan Associations of the United States," by Samuel A. Rosenberg, associate professor of accounting at Hampton institute.

From their humble beginning in 1883, Negro managed building and loan associations have grown to the point where today more than $3,500,000 is invested in 48 Negro managed building and loan associations. These associations have resources ranging from $3,000 to almost $500,000. Six are members of the federal home loan bank.

The genesis of Negro managed building and loan associations was due to the honest desire on the part of Negroes to secure better housing and to own homes, says Rosenberg. In Virginia in the 1880's it was almost impossible for Negroes to finance the building of a home, he declared. During the same period in Philadelphia, the slums were the designated dwelling places for Negroes who rented houses. It seemed that the landlords had agreed among themselves that the worst the city had to offer was good enough for the Negroes, according to the professor.

This pressure resulted in a desire to obtain better homes. The solution proved to be the building and loan association. This organization alone was suited to people of small incomes and especially to Negroes, since their income has been and still is very small, he added.

The largest of these associations in the United States today is the People's Building and Loan association of Hampton. Similar organizations are now flourishing in 1[illegible] states. In Pennsylvania alone there are 22 buildings and loan associations managed by Negroes.

Rosenberg says that the future of Negro managed associations is tied up with the future of the economic status of the Negroes. The author has included 20 charts and a directory of existing and defunct associations.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAMPTON INST. TO GO IN FOR THE FINE ARTS

Dr. MacLean Tells Plans To Establish 2 New Study Centers

MAR 1 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Hampton Institute, for the past 73 years an outstanding proponent of "learning by doing," will carry its basic philosophy into the wide new area of fine arts next year, according to an announcement by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the institute.

The present Old Science building on the campus will be completely modernized and converted into an Arts center and an addition built to house a theatre workshop. The new Arts center will house courses in ceramics, architecture, painting, sculpture, and other graphic arts. It will also be the activity center for speech and radio work, dramatics, the dance, and vocal and instrumental music. Over $16,000 will be spent in converting the building to meet a pressing need of Negro youth.

MAR 1 1941

Plans have been prepared by the institute's department of building construction and work will be begun this semester. The plans include a small auditorium and a fully equipped stage on which experimental work will be done in scenery, lighting, costumes, and the other phases of stagecraft. This stage will serve as an auxiliary to the larger one in Ogden hall.

A radio broadcasting station, a unit in the chain of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System stations, is included in the new plans.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAMPTON BOYS APPLY FOR AIR SCHOLARSHIPS

JAN 18 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 16—Philip F. Lee of Ware Neck, Gloucester County, Va., and Roscoe D. Draper of Haverford, Pa., two Hampton Institute C. A. A. students who are now taking a refresher and teacher-training air course at Tuskegee, have applied for the valuable Air Youth of America scholarships, recently announced by that organization, headed by Winthrop Rockefeller.

In recognition of the importance of youth in the development of the national aviation program, scholarships for training in aviation totaling in value $4,000 will be awarded to the three young men who are judged to show outstanding promise of achievement in this field.

These scholarships are the first of a long range educational program by which Air Youth hopes to make the best in aviation training available to qualified youth who would not otherwise be able to advance their aeronautical education.

If Lee and Draper win, they will have the choice of attending one of three famous aeronautical schools. One of the scholarships is at the Boeing School of Aeronautics in Oakland, California; the second at the Casey Jones School of Aeronautics, Newark, New Jersey; and the third at the Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hampton Students Are Appointed To Advisory Council

FEB 10 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, has announced that 10 Hampton students have been appointed to the Student Advisory Committee to the President.

FEB 10 1941

This campus committee, which represents a cross-section of student opinion, will meet regularly with the president to advise him on all administrative policies.

Members of this committee, who will serve the remainder of this year, are: Velma L. Anderson, Hampton, Va.; Walter E. Dozier, Lafayette, Ala.; James R. Cheatham, Weldon, N.C.; Gertrude H. Gordon, Bedford Hills, N. Y.; D. C.; Orestes L. Taylor, Pickens, Ark.; Amanda A. Nunley, Clifton, Tenn.; Jules F. Jackson, Montgomery, W. Va., and William D. E. Theophia Hicks, Washington, Carroll, Tulsa, Okla.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Democracy at its Worst

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

JUN 24 1941

IT IS BOTH dangerous and distressing to see the plight in which the democracies find themselves. That rugged individualism from which democracy stands unfits the citizens for the sacrifices that critical times demand. There are those in this country today more bent on making profits out of the world's miseries than in seeing righteousness prevail. At its best democracy is a great danger. In times of peace the democratic ideology is inspiring and full of promise; but in times of war it is full of dangers and detriments.

DR. HANCOCK

In other words democracy is at its best in times of peace; but in times of crisis it cannot meet the needs of the fast changing emergencies. Democracy has never functioned in any emergency, for invariably dictatorial powers must be delegated to some powerful personality who can accomplish the desired ends. During the first world war Wilson was as real a dictator as Hitler is today. So in this second world war Roosevelt is being clothed with dictatorial powers not because we like it so well, but because it is the only answer to the threat of nazism and fascism.

Our country can conscript men for the army; it can levy taxes to support the nation's program, it can commandeer the various utilities and force communities to evacuate their interests and make room for cantonments. Today we have thousands and thousands of persons made homeless by the government's edict that certain areas must be taken over by the government for military purposes.

JUN 21 1941

COLOR BLIND

It is the field of free speech where we seem to be color blind. In times of peace free speech is an asset. Critical times demand that we have the truth. "The truth shall make you free." This is one of the principles of Jesus that is generally accepted by men everywhere. The best way to know th truth is through free speech. Consequently we in democracies, swear by the free spech principle. This is as it should be. Except in times of emergency. Knowing the full truth is not always essential to survive! It is quite possible to know the truth by more subtle means.

JUN 21 1941

There is a time to speak freely and a time to hold our peace. Thre is a time to speak ourselves and a time to let somebody better prepared speak for us. There is a time when the individual's right of free speech must give way before the larger right of the nation for survival. So let there be free speech by all means; but when free speech jeopardizes our nation, it is time that free speech were sacrificed for the common good.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

This country is fighting for its life and for any person under the pretext of free speech to hamper it, is exceedingly dangerous. What does it profit our nation if it sends its sons to the front and levies taxes to prosecute the work of defense if its efforts are to be nullified by "tweedledee" democrats and "tweedle-dum" republicans? It is better to sacrifice free speech for the moment and recover it when our victory is won than to use free speech to defeat our nation when free speech will be forever hereafter impossible!

The men who will not sacrifice free speech temporarily for the safety of his nation is an enemy of his nation regardless of the affiliations which he claims. The activities of Lindbergh and Wheeler and Hugh Johnson and John Lewis just show democracy at its worst. Lindbergh left New York a "flying fool" and returned a world hero and a colonel. It seems that if given a fair chance, he is going to wind up where he began. His sun already has set in the dusk of dishonor. Inasmuch as Lindbergh seems arrayed against his nation, it is well for the nation to see him in his true light not only as a Hitler worshipper but as a Negro-hater and Negro baiter. This counter-Roosevelt group and their tactics show democracy at its worst.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tower Stone Laid By Masons

Past Grand Master of Order in Virginia Pays Beautiful Tribute to Late Courier Editor.

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

JUN 21 1941

RICHMOND, Va., June 19 —Declaring that Belgium has stood in the forefront among the nations of the world in its achievements in all the arts of peace, progress and civilization, Prof. I. W. Taylor, Past Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, on June 9, presided over the solemn Masonic rites which marked the cornerstone-laying ceremonies of the Belgian Friendship Building and the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower at Virginia Union University, here, before 5,000 persons.

The Masonic dignitary was assisted by William C. Dudley, Most Worshipful Grand Master; C. V. Wilson, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary; Dr. W. L. Ransome, Grand Chaplain, and other officers of the lodge.

"This building, like Solomon's Temple, is an expression of the ideals, traditions and aspirations of the Belgian people," Mr. Taylor pointed out. "Although beautiful in architecture, splendid in design and rich in adornment, nevertheless, it represents their suffering of yesterday and today . . . and their hopes for tomorrow.

"In its beauty, it is symbolic of their patience in their suffering, in its stateliness it is representative of their loyalty to the principles of justice and liberty. In its ornamentation it is emblematic of friendship and equality.

Mr. Taylor stated that "it is no less significant that this college, loyal to its own teachings and ever ready to recognize merit, should name the 145-foot tower of this magnificent edifice in the memory of Robert L. Vann, one of its most illustrious sons.

"He was one who so exemplified in his life, the principles of brotherhood and truth, as to merit the acclaim and honor not only of his own people, but of the entire nation. This was the Robert L. Vann whose sacred memory we all now revere.

"Today the Ethiopian people are being exploited," Mr. Taylor declared. "They are a people suffering both from discrimination and disparagement. They are a race which is constantly fighting for equality of opportunity and for freedom in the pursuit of happiness. This is, therefore, a gift from sufferer to sufferer. It is significant, therefore, that this magnificent building should be presented to Virginia Union University, an institution of higher learning and cultural development of the Negro, which seeks to inculcate into its votaries the ideals and precepts of virtue, manliness and liberty.

"And so today, as we, the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction of Virginia lay these cornerstones by spreading the cement which shall unite the building into a common mass, may we not hope that by doing so we may cause to be spread the cement of brotherly love and effection which shall unite the nations of the world into a Federation of Nations; into one common society of friends and brothers, among whom injustice and tyranny shall nevermore arise . . . but that men of whatever nationality or hue, shall all be brothers.

The Belgian Friendship Building is a gift of the Belgian government in exile to Virginia Union University. Under a sponsoring committee composing Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, His Excellency, Count van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, and Hon. James Hubert Price, Governor of Virginia, more than $200,000 of the goal of $325,000 has already been raised to demolish the buildings at the World's Fair and transfer them to Richmond.

Emmett J. Scott, former secretary of Howard University, and eminent publicist, is the chairman of the national committee of colored leaders from all walks of life, now raising $325,000 to erect the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower.

JUN 21 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hampton Institute Revises Its Curricula, Adds New Division, Raises Entrance Requirements

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The first indication of the thorough revision of curricula Hampton Institute was seen this week when the 73-year-old institution in Tidewater, Va., released its sparkling new catalog for 1941-42, which presents for the first time the new story of Hampton under the leadership of President Malcolm S. MacLean.

Appearing in a new typographic dress and including 16 pages of pictures, the catolog shows that the entire instructional organization has been studied and shifted to better fit the needs of students of today.

Entrance requirements have been considerably raised, President Malcolm has announced and the Institute anticipates a consirderable drop in enrollment due to rigorous qualifications that have been set as standards for all entering students. The executive council of the school composed of President MacLean, Vice President Robert Ogden Purves, Dean of Instruction R. O'hara Lanier, and Dean of Women Flemmie P. Kittrell, determined this policy after recognizing that there are (1) able high school graduates who should be encouraged to enter college, and (2) many high school graduates who would be better served if they went immediately to work rather than continuing their education.

The new Personnel and Guidance system that is being set up at Hampton under a General Education grant, will have as one of its prime purposes the hunting out and encouragement in every way of those youngsters who show special talents in leadership, shop skills, and art, as well as academic superiority, while eliminating all those who, by the most modern testing and studying, fall into the number two group.

Hampton Institute in the future, the Executive Council announces, will not only be rigorous on its acceptances but will refuse to continue the education at Hampton of any student who is shown to be not profiting by it.

The trades offered at Hampton Institute are: (1) Automobile Mechanics; (2) Brickmasonry and Plastering; (3) Cabinetmaking; (4) Carpentry; (5) Electricity; (6) Forging and Welding; (7) Machine Shop Practice; (8) Painting and Decorating; (9) Plumbing and Heating; (10) Printing; (11) Sheet Metal and Roofing; (12) Tailoring and Dry Cleaning, and (13) Upholtsering.

In the preface of the catalog, President MacLean says: "The business of Hampton Institute is the higher education of a selected body of able young men and women. They must be bona fide graduates from accredited high schools to gain admission.

"Once they are here, it is our job through the personnel department, the staff of teachers, and the administration to see that we know them as fully as we can. With this knowledge it is our task to help them select that course o fstudies which is most in line with their basic interests, with the things that they want to do and can do in the work of the world. These basic interests may mean a course in the Division of Agriculture, the Division of Home Economics, of Education, of Business, or of Trades and Industries, or, finally, in the Division of General Studies. Within each of these broad areas there are several combinations of courses that can be made which, with continued care in planning and with satisfactory work on the part of the student, can train any able young man or woman to get, hold on to, and grow in, a satisfying and useful job in his adult life.

Hampton's Philosophy

"It is, therefore, the philosophy of Hampton Institute that each student is a special problem to be solved not at once but over the entire period of his college course. We will make, therefore, any adjustment, any combination of courses and programs that may best satisfy the needs of any student and we will modify the course as new knowledge indicates a change is necessary.

"Hampton Institute knows that men and women are not, however, just workers, just job-holders. It knows that each student in his own way has a personality which can grow and develop and be personally satisfying to him and pleasant, attractive to other people or which can degenerate and make him unhappy and unattractive to others. We are concerned, therefore, with the students' personalities and with their enrichment through the religious life of the campus, through participation in music and art, through reading, exercise in physical education and in music and art, through reading, to distinguished artists and musicians, ministers, politicians, economists and social workers.

"We know, too, that students are members of families and that, in the course of time after graduation, they will be establishing new families of their own. We know that a very great part of life's deepest satisfaction or miseries can and do come from a well ordered or a badly managed home and family life. We look upon it, therefore, as our responsibility, insofar as the Institute is able, to train both young men and young women to understand more fully their present relationships to father and mother, brothers and sisters and to see clearly how to build in the future a deeply enriched and satisfying home and family life of their own.

"A further and final important part of Hampton Institute's point of view in education is that young people are apprenticed in citizenship; that they are now and will be increasingly responsible members of the democracy of the United States; and that it is, therefore, the responsibility of Hampton Institute to make this apprenticeship in citizenship as effective training as it can be made so that, after graduation, each may take his part in the service of his community in the solution of political, social and economic problems. With this end in view, we work towards the fullest cooperation also with such organizations as National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the various state and regional interracial commissions, and all other bona fide activities aimed at the improvement of the position of the Negro in American democracy.

"We work, therefore, unceasingly to make the whole operation of Hampton Institute a democratic ones in order that each student may here get practice in assuming the responsibilities of democracy through participation in student organization, in administration, in planning for the further progress and improvement of the entire Institute and each part of it, and in actual participation in serving the community that surrounds Hampton Institute in all the ways by which such service can be rendered.

"It is clear to us, therefore, that while training for a job is important and basic, nevertheless, a man or woman cannot be an efficient worker unless he is living a personally satisfying and socially useful life as a person, as a member of a family, and as a servant of his community."

Freshman Week for the fall term at Hampton opens on Monday, September 15, and examination of "Study and Work Plan" students begins the following day.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Union Creates Post Of Dean Of College

Thomas Henderson, College Alumnus, Gets Post

VIRGINIA — The most radical change yet made by Dr. J. M. Ellison, newly elected president of Virginia Union University, in the organization of the staff was in the announcement today of the creation of the position of dean of the college and the appointment of Professor Thomas H. Henderson to this post.

As dean, Mr. Henderson will direct the personnel and the curriculum. He will be chairman of the Committee of Department Directors and also director of admissions. He also will have general supervision of scholastic requirements and records.

Many of these duties have been carried by Dr. J. W. Barco, vice-president of Virginia Union University, who will now divide his time between administrative duties and instruction in the School of Religion

Seeks Doctorate

Mr. Henderson, born in Newport News, graduated from Wayland Academy in 1925. He received the bachelor of science degree from Virginia Union University in 1929 and the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago in 1938. He is at present completing the residence requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago, where he was given a scholarship.

Mr. Henderson has been teaching in the Armstrong High School for the past 13 years and was in line for a promotion in the city school system. He is president of the Virginia High School Athletic Conference and chairman of the executive committee of the Virginia State Teachers Association, of which organization he was formerly the president.

—A Colored Judge—

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton's New Regime Hits 200 Students

By B. T. GILLESPIE
Staff Correspondent

HAMPTON, Va. — Approximately two hundred students of Hampton Institute during the last regular term will not be re-admitted this fall, the AFRO learned unofficially this week.

Although Dr. MacLean, president of the school, could not be reached for a statement, it was pointed out by a spokesman that the wholesale dismissals were provoked largely by the belief that the dismissed students do not fit into the program of the new administration and that they will be granted recommendations to other schools.

A few weeks ago, Dr. MacLean told the AFRO that he is combing the country for the youngest and best faculty possible, adding that he is also seeking the best brains and conduct in a student body.

Large Enrollment Expected

Despite the number of reported dismissals which it has been pointed out might be padded somewhat, Hampton is expecting the largest enrollment in its history this fall.

The summer school enrollment is the largest in many years, and Miss Lucile Salisbury of Norfolk is currently touring the country contacting the best students for the fall term.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Hampton Institute Students Hold Mass Meeting to Discuss Opportunities In Field of Business

JAN 11 1941

Hampton, Institute, Va.—As a follow-up of the recent Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, the Hampton Institute school of business has just held a one-day conference in the Bemis Laboratory Auditorium on the theme, "Training the College Student to Meet Situations and Problems in the Business World." The program was arranged by a committee of students, consisting of W. F. Brower, Walter Dozier, and Thomas Gardner. Miss Mildred Curtis acted as chairman of the conference. Over 150 members of the student body, faculty, and administration were in attendance.

Discussion leaders in the morning session included Charles H. Welch, professor of accounting at Hampton Institute, who spoke on "How can a college man or woman get into Government service?"; P. Bernard Young, Sr., editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, whose topic was "Business in newspaper work;" Samuel A. Haynes, manager of the Newport News office of the Journal and Guide, who talked on the subject of advertising; Isaac Johnson, a successful merchant of Hampton, whose subject was "Retail Merchandising;" Samuel A. Rosenberg, professor of accounting, Hampton Institute, who spoke on the possibilities in the field of cooperatives; and Don A. Davis, Sr., Bursar at Hampton Institute, who discussed institutional accounting and the integrating of Negroes into white businesses through the use of Negro buying power.

The afternoon was given over to a consideration of the opportunites that await quailifed college students in the fields of government service, advertising and other phases of newspaper work and in retail merchandising, and of the ways in which efficiency can be increased.

The Committee on Findings, whose report was endorsed by the conference, included Walter Dozier, Thomas Gardner, Frank Brower, Inez Gatewood, Ruth Fields, and Stuart L. Whiting of the faculty. The committee recommended that Negro students should avail themselves of opportunities offered to qualify for civil service appointments; that the possibilities in the field of advertising should be carefully looked into; that the intelligent use of buying power be employed to create openings for the Negro in retail businesses; that membership in civic organizations is an important factor in business success; and that the newspaper offers a fertile field for exploration.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

To Alter Hampton Agriculture Dept.

JAN 18 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute has announced that a program designed to reorganize the school's famed agricultural department to more adequately meet today's needs, has been instituted by a committee representing Hampton students, faculty, alumni and administration.

Donald Fisher Fenn, associate professor and director of the division of agriculture, has resigned from the institute staff, effective at the end of the academic year. His post will not be filled until Hampton institute can determine the exact steps reorganization will follow. Fenn came to Hampton in 1920 and was appointed director of agriculture in 1926.

Eldon S. Moberg, associate professor of dairying, has been elected operating chairman of the division by the agriculture student body and faculty. He will be in charge of all details of management until Hampton's future course in this field has been completely mapped out.

Merle S. Klinck, professor of agricultural engineering, was elected to head a planning commission, to decide what the future curriculum, teaching methods and policies will be. He will also work with representatives of the student body, faculty and administration in planning the new agricultural plant at the Tabb farm.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Even Among Mosquitoes Females Are Tricksters

JAN 4

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Next summer, when the annoying mosquitoes draw near to taste your blood, you probably will recall that the females—as in many other kinds of animals (man not excepted)—are the more deadly of the species, for only the females bite, so far as mosquito experts know now.

Nor, will you be cheered to learn that though male mosquitos have better visior. than females, both sexes have the ability to see many colors, including the ultraviolet rays of light which are invisible to human eyes. Maybe that's why you can't hide in the dark.

In a series of experiments on chemical forces and factors that [illegible] to attract mosquitoes whether the insects like it or not, Dr. Kenneth Crooks, professor of biology at Hampton institute has made some curious observations on the pesky winged insects that spoil your moonlight summer evenings.

He found that most mosquitoes do not bite when and if the temperature is much below 50 degrees F but that they are attracted to warmth when they are at such low temperatures. Mosquitoes also were found to be attracted by humidity or moisture when in dry places and from bright lights to dim lights.

The mosquitoes used in Dr. Crooks' experiments were nearly colorblind to red, but could see yellow, blue, green and ultraviolet. When given a chance to select the color they preferred, female mosquitoes always choose the various shades of blue rather than black or any other color. So choose your dress accordingly.

As for their attraction to chemicals, mosquitoes were not specially interested in any of nearly 70 common organic and inorganic chemicals tried, nor did they seem to bother about body odor, fresh blood or perspiration.

At the meeting of the Entomological Society of America in Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 28, Professor Crooks told other scientists, who spent their Christmas holidays hearing and telling of new discoveries in science, that though many other dangerous insects such as peach moth, Japanese beetle and many kinds of locusts can be controlled by traps using chemical baits or lights of special colors, mosquitoes refuse to be attracted to light or bait in sufficient number for traps to be used successfully as controls.

So we poor laymen must still depend on the conventional methods of mosquito control and learn to swat 'em better.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hampton Plans Agriculture Reformation

JAN 18 1941

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Henderson Made Dean Of Union U.

JAN 25 1941

RICHMOND, Va.—The most radical change yet made by Dr. J. M. Ellison, newly elected president of Virginia Union university, in the organization of the staff was in the announcement Wednesday of the creation of the position of dean of the college and the appointment of Prof. Thomas H. Henderson to this post.

As dean, Henderson will direct the personnel and the curriculum. He will be chairman of the committee of departmental directors and also director of admissions. Henderson will have general supervision of scholastic requirements and records.

Many of these duties have been carried by Dr. J. W. Barco, vice president of Virginia Union university, who will now divide his time between administrative duties and instruction in the school of religion.

Henderson, born in Newport News, Va., was graduated from Wayland academy in 1925. He received the bachelor of science degree from Virginia Union university in 1929 and the degree of master of arts from the University of Chicago in 1938. He is at present completing the residence requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago.

afro-American
Baltimore, Marvland

Hampton's New Program

The public will watch with keen interest the progress of Hampton Institute under a new administration. Hampton has been criticized in the past for the segregation that it has tolerated in the school-supported Dixie Hospital and the jim crow wage scale for teachers and workers. A series of AFRO articles, titled "What's Wrong with Hampton?" gave the facts without passion or bias.

JAN 4 - 1941

Today we have a new president (white), a colored dean of instruction, colored dean of women, colored director of the summer school, and colored bursar. These are competent people and, according to reports, far from being "yes men" or reactionaries.

For Hampton to present a clean slate to colored America it must: (1) wipe out segregation at Dixie Hospital; (2) abandon its jim crow salary scale; (3) get rid of all anti-colored workers and administrators; (4) bring in an adequate number of colored employees, not only as cooks, janitors, and laundry workers, but also as heads of departments and teachers; and (5) break loose from the influence of Hampton City, which, as has been pointed out before, has had much to say in formulating the policies of the school.

To the same degree that the public has criticized Hampton, it must also be prompt to praise the seaside institute when it is able to demonstrate that a change of administration is no smoke screen to conceal the real issues.

tro-American
altimore, Maryland

Hampton Holds Conference on Business Jobs

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —As a follow-up of the recent conference on National Defense, the Hampton Institute School of Business, last week, held a one-day conference based on the theme "Training the College Student to Meet Situations and Problems in the Business World."

The program was arranged by a committee of students, consisting of W. F. Brower, Walter Dozier and Thomas Gardner. Miss Mildred Curtis was chairman of the meeting. More than 150 members of the student body and faculty were in attendance.

Discussion leaders in the first session were:

Prof. Charles H. Welch, Hampton Business School, who spoke on "How Can a College Man or Woman Get Into Government Service?" P. Bernard Young, Sr., Norfolk editor, "Business in Newspaper Work"; Samuel A. Haynes, advertising; and Isaac Johnson, Hampton merchant, whose subject was "Retail merchandising."

Jobs Fields Discussed

The final session was given over to a consideration of opportunities in government service, advertising and other phases of newspaper work, and in retail merchandising, and of the ways in which efficiency can be increased.

JAN 4 - 1941

The committee on findings, Walter Dozier, Thomas Gardner, Frank Brower, Inez Gatewood, Ruth Fields, and Stuart L. Whiting of the faculty, recommended that students avail themselves of opportunities in civil service;

That possibilities in the field of advertising be studied; that intelligent use of buying power be employed to create openings in retail businesses;

That membership in civic organizations is important in business success; and that newspapers offer a fertile field for exploration.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MAR 14 1941

Higher Education Should Be Redesigned, Says Dr. McLean

HAMPTON INSTITUTE. — Higher education is still in the "Topsy" stage with 650 colleges and universities forcing 1,200,000 "through a hopper which has just grown, and which needs to be re-designed to fit the actual needs of youth in a complex, changing world," said Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, new president of Hampton institute and former head of the General college at the University of Minnesota, at a luncheon at the Down Town Association in New York city on

Speaking at a meeting of the Hampton Association of New York, under the auspices of John W. Hanes, Newbold Morris and Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Dr. MacLean said the American college has gone through three phases of development, and now faces a fourth. After the period of establishment and the period of raising standards of teaching and study, he said, the post-war development of higher education has been "the period of the Big Splurge," with much excellent work, but with most of the emphasis on expansion of plants and enrollment.

MAR 14 1941

"In the face of the talk about unemployment, the Topsy-like growth of the past two decades leaves another development which is now necessitated by the national welfare, and may be forced by lower budgets; namely, another pioneering move in the direction of more careful selection and guidance of students, more efficient planning of courses of study, and more effective use of teaching staffs and plants."

Hampton institute, he said, is now working out such a development, and is also demonstrating in its Trade school that America's 13,000,000 Negroes constitute virtually untapped human resources for man power and skilled workers for national defense.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 26, 1941

Training Institute To Conclude Today

The three-day music training institute being held at the Negro community center in Hampton will be brought to a close today.

The music in recreation is being conducted by Robert Offergold, State training specialist of the WPA. The phases of music that will be offered today are rhythm bands, song leadership and materials.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 3, 1941

DRAMA GROUP GATHERS HERE

The eleventh annual drama festival of the Negro Intercollegiate Dramatic association wil be held tomorrow and Saturday at Hampton institute, according to J. Newton Hill of Lincoln university, president of the association.

Feature of the annual two-day meeting will be the Friday program in Ogden hall, when the little theater groups of Hampton institute, Bennett college, and Lincoln university present a program of one-act plays. Owen V. Dodson, drama teacher of Spelman college, Atlanta university, will be the critic judge.

Lincoln university will present "X-O" or "A Night of the Trojan War," by John Drinkwater. "The Most Foolish Virgin," by Helen Gaskell, will be done by Bennett college, and "Undercurrent," by Enza Alton Zeller, will be the Hampton institute offering.

More than 100 delegates from nine colleges will attend the drama festival. President Malcolm S MacLean and Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton institute will speak to the members of the N. I. D. A during their visit.

Member colleges to be represented are: A. and T. college Greensboro, N. C.; Bennett college Greensboro, N. C.; Hampton institute, Hampton; Howard university, Washington; Morgan college Baltimore; Lincoln university, Oxford, Pa.; Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C.; Virginia Union university, Richmond and Virginia State college, Ettrick.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 4, 1941

DR. MACLEAN TO GIVE TALK

The eleventh annual meeting of the Virginia Conference of College Teachers will meet at Virginia State college, Petersburg, today and tomorrow to discuss "A Vitalized Science Program and National Defense." Dr. Malcolm C. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, will deliver the principal address at tonight in Virginia hall.

Dr. Thomas W. Turner of Hampton institute, president of the conference, will open the meeting at this afternoon with a discussion on "Vitalizing Science through the development of Junior Science clubs." Other speakers on the afternoon program are L. C. Bird and Dr. K. B. M. Crooks of Hampton institute, who will present a paper on "American Men of Science in the Education of Negroes."

Four scientific papers will be read at tomorrow morning's program. Dr. Turner's subject will be "Experiment in Cotton Breeding." Mrs. Louise S. Hunter of Virginia State college will discuss "Mathematics in National Defense." Alfred O. Holsey of the laboratory school, Virginia State college, will speak on "Approximations to Irrational Numbers in the Cubic Fields of Transformation on Quadratic Forms," and Dr. R. R. McDaniel of Virginia State college will have as his subject, "A Theorem on Infinite Transformation on Quadratic Forms."

Hampton institute, St. Paul Normal and Industrial school, Virginia Union university, and Virginia State college are the schools participating in this year's meeting.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Alumni Report $1000 at Regional Meeting

JAN 25 1941

RICHMOND, Va. — More than $1,000 was reported Sunday at the Hampton Institute Alumni Middle Atlantic Regional Conference which was held here at Slaughter's Hotel. Representatives of Hampton alumni associations in this area gathered here for the one-day session, with President Malcolm S. MacLean as guest speaker. The funds reported went toward a goal of $15,000 for scholarship funds.

Miss Gertrude L. Perry of Norfolk, president of the Atlantic Regional Conference, presided at the meeting. Dr. MacLean gave a resume of activities at the school since the beginning of his inauguration, and reports of the financial status and activities of the various chapters were heard.

J. L. Charity, president of the host chapter, made remarks. Echoes were heard from Dr. G. M. C. Ramsey, chairman of the executive committee, and a representative of Hampton's trustee board. Another trustee board representative present at the meeting was Dr. Morgan Norris of Kilmarnock.

Officers of the Richmond chapter, who were hosts to the delegates are: John L. Charity, president; S. L. Burleigh, vice president; Mrs. Amanda B. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Helen Collins, treasurer, and members of the program committee are: Mrs. Hobson H. Pryor, chairman; Mrs. Otelia H. Brown, S. L. Burleigh and H. C. Mundin.

Those attending the meeting were: Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacLean, D. A. Davis, Jr., C. W. Davis, C. H. Williams, Major Walter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Isham, all of Hampton; Dr. Morgan Norris of Kilmarnock; Atty. T. C. Walker, R. L. Rice and Richard Hairston, Gloucester; J. H. Quarles, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bullock, Mrs. H. B. Davis, Mrs. Helen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Brooks, David Smith, Russell Meredith, C. E. Brooks, and Mrs. A. Butler, Washington, D. C.

R. A. B. Crump, C. H. Hawley, Moses Turner, E. B. Coleman, Harry James, Hanover County; P. N. Vaughn, Theodore Meekins, Petersburg; Mrs. Ruth Conway, Appomattox County; Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Reid, Portsmouth; Mrs. M. L. Bright, R. A. Bright, Mrs. C. R. Brown, Newport News; Miss Gertrude Perry, Miss Minnie Robinson, Mrs. Margaret Holmes, Mrs. V. T. Monteiro, Mrs. Annie L. Bowling, Mrs. H.M. Hicks, Mrs. A. C. Royster, D. L. Falls, and R. C. Davis, Norfolk; Solomon Phillips, M. E. Melvin, Virginia State; A. G. Washington, S. Wace, Mrs. Ruth Washington, Samuel Mansfield, C. J. Royster, Pearl Wood, Zella Washington, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Lewis, G. T. Grigsby, O. L. Boone, St. Paul School; Mrs. A. F. Canady, Miss Frances Anthony, Fred Jackson, Hampton, and others.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

1940 IS EVENTFUL YEAR FOR VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

JAN 12 1941

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9—Historic Virginia Union university, old in traditions and in service to the race, views 1940 and its series of outstanding events as a definite link in a chain of years that have carried her far in her march of progress. In recent years, she has been increasingly in the limelight in national affairs. Further, there has been a phenomenal increase in enrollment and, correspondingly, in her efforts to serve. These facts were destined to place the school in the foremost rank of national educational institutions. In view of these facts, the past year was most eventful in her history.

The gift of the Belgian World's Fair Pavillion to the school last November is regarded as a far-reaching gesture of international good-will. The only Negro school among thirty - one institutions seeking the building, Virginia Union was extremely fortunate at being favored by the Belgian officials.

With funds for the transporting of the central unit of the building already secured and a drive in progress to obtain the entire pavilion, Virginia Union looks forward to a new era in its history. The building is expected to increase the present capacity of the university 50% and to provide space for additional expansion; i. e. the institution of new courses.

Scene of History-Making Confab

At a time when the nation was confronted with serious problems both externally and internally, youth of the nation met at the school in March in the first annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The first call for delegates brought applicants from both white and Negro college students throughout the East, South, North, and Mid-West.

JAN 12 1941

Taking "Resources for Democracy in Youth" as their theme, the students, aided in their task by outstanding national leaders, sought a clear perspective of the role they would play in combating those forces that threaten their security and freedom.

Last December, the college chapter of NAACP launched a movement to have established at the school both Civil Aeronautics Corp and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. A petition has been signed and sent to the government with this end in view.

President J. J. Clark, of the university, says: "In view of the present national crisis, I believe that such units would render a valuable service. If the students want them, we shall try to get them."

JAN 12 1941

In December, the university also played host to the twenty-eighth annual meet of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Other Honors

In 1940, the Panthers basketball outfit brought honors to the school with the capturing of the CIAA championship for the year; for outstanding performances. In like manner, the Union Players, dramatic group, won top honors in the Negro Intercollegiate Dramatic Torunament for the year.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
January 4, 1941

Baptists Appoint Committee To Aid in Securing Pavilion

The Rev. Wade Bryant of Barton Heights Baptist Church, Dr. T. Ruppert Coleman, pastor of Ginter Park Baptist Church, and the Rev. Charles A. Maddry, pastor of Leigh Street Baptist Church, have been appointed special committee of the Baptist Pastors' Conference of Richmond to assist in the $50,000 campaign to bring the $700,000 Belgian Friendship Building in its entirety from the New York World's Fair to Virginia Union University, it was announced last night. Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church, is serving on the campaign's executive committee.

The special committee will assist promotion of the campaign in every Baptist Church in the city. All are pledged to active participation and every Baptist minister is making a personal donation to the movement, which is regarded one of the most important ever undertaken here for the advancement of Negro education and inter-racial co-operation. A number of churches of other denominations also are aiding the drive.

Direct appeals on behalf of the campaign have been made from Richmond pulpits. Many of these will be repeated during the course of the drive.

"While we have as yet only scattered reports from churches," said Dr. Adams, "these have given us every reason to be greatly encouraged at the progress of the movement and the response of the public."

Though one unit of the building is assured Pirginia Union from a fund already in hand, acquisition of the second unit depends on the success of the campaign which, because of time limitations, must be pressed to conclusion within the next few weeks. It is the second section which will provide the university with classrooms, laboratories and offices sufficient to expand its student training 50 per cent, introduction of vocational training.

With the Belgian ambassador to the United States, Count van der Straten-Ponthoz, and Governor Price as honorary co-chairman, the campaign has spread to national proportions. Egbert Leigh 3d is chairman of the central movement here, assisted by an executive committee composed of Dr. and Mrs. Adams, Thomas C. Boushall, Tennant Bryan, Mrs. Richard W. Carrington, John B. Cary, Mrs. Henry Decker, the Rev. Churchill Gibson, T. Austin Moore, Dr. Garnett Ryland, Peachy Ryland, Dr. William J. Clark, Dr. Donald Daniel, the Rev. Harold Seever, Robert Marsh, Mrs. Benjamin H. Smith and J. Harvie Wilkinson Jr.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Promotion Made At Hampton Inst.

FEB 15 1941

FEB 15 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va (ANP)—Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, announced Monday the appointment of Miss Thetis Lucile Salisbury as special counselor in pre-college guidance.

The welfare of the individual student is now being emphasized at Hampton. Dr. MacLean is now planning an extensive personnel service to be inaugurated to guide students through college and to aid them to find their rightful places in life.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Va. Seminary Makes Plans To Raise $20,000 June 1st

JAN 11 1941

Over $10,000 Raised in 90 Days in 1940—Conference Makes Plans to Raise Balance Needed.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 9—The Virginia Seminary Debt Clearing campaign boomed with interest at the Inter-State Directors Conference here when Dr. M. C. Allen, chairman of the special committee on handling the seminary's debts and who is the general director of the campaign, reported that the Seminary's creditors had accepted a part payment on their accounts and extended the time for the balance of about $20,000 until June 1, 1941.

The conference was held at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Dr. C. C. Scott, pastor.

Dr. A L. James of Roanoke, Va., chairman of the committee on plans, under whose auspices the conference was held, called the meeting to order at 10:45 a. m. and after Rev. W. L. Hamilton of Norfolk, Va., conducted the devotionals, the chairman asked Rev. W. W. Roberts of Petersburg, Va., to serve as secretary of the confeernce.

Chairman James stated that the purpose of the conference was to have a report from the special committee on the disposition made of the $10,000 raised on the 25th of November and to work out plans for the second part of the campaign to end at the annual session of the Virginia Baptist State convention about the first of May.

Dr. M. C. Allen of Baltimore, Md., was presented to make the report for the special committee and to present plans for the drive. The report showed that $8,000 had been paid on debts, about $1,500 turned over to the Seminary for operating expenses, and $500 used for refunds on the advances by trustees to bind contracts with the creditors and for the campaign expenses, leaving a balance of about $20,000 to be raised by June 1, 1941. Dr Allen presented letters from the creditors accepting payments on their accounts and extending the time for the balance due until June 1st.

Chairman James highly commended the committee for its work and said, "The Trustee Board of Virginia Seminary and the Vriginia Baptist State convention are not only pleased with the leadership, business policies and judgment of Dr. M. C. Allen, who served in the capacity of chairman of the special committee and director of the campaign that had raised in 90 days $10,000 and who had taken the lead in getting the creditors to settle $152,000 debt for $28,000, but they are proud of him."

On a motion to approve the report with thanks, Dr. C. P. Madison of Norfolk, Va., president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention, Dr. G. A. Crawley of Baltimore, Md, president of the Maryland Baptist State Convention; Dr. W. J. Winston, president of Northern university, Long Branch, N. J. and Dr. A. A. Galvin of Newport News, Va., also spoke commendably of the fine accomplishments of Dr. Allen and the special committee. The report was unanimously approved.

Dr Allen presented detailed plans to raise the $20,000, which were in general:

(1) That each participating State shall have a State Director and that each State be divided into districts with each district organizations head director of a district;

(2) Each State district and church organization is alloted a definite amount to raise by May 1st;

(3) Each of the State organizations, Women's State Convention, Sunday School State Convention and the B.Y.P.U. State Convention be requested to cooperate with the Virginia Baptist State Convention in its drive to raise $20,000 by May 1st, with the understanding that each organization would be given full credit at their annual session for the amount sent up to the parent body;

(4) The months of January and February are to be used for organizational and inspirational purposes. The campaign committee shall organize a speaker's bureau and conduct mass meetings thruout the participating States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio and the District of Columbia.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hampton Head Defends Minnesota Commissioner

JAN 25 1941

JAN 23 1941

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Dr. Malcomb S. McLean, president of Hampton institute offered to speak in behalf of Dr. John Rockwell, suspended commissioner of Minnesota's education board, Monday, Jan. 13. In a telegram addressed to the president of Minnesota's State Board of Education he said:

"Permit me to urge you and your board to consider fully Dr. John Rockwell's merit as an educator. I have worked and taught with him at Minnesota and Northwestern, served with him with national committees and conferences. We who know him best, assure you he is one of the ablest school men in America, highly trained, sound in judgement, and a passionate advocate of the best possible education for all children in this democracy. Minnesota is fortunate to have him and should retain him. Democracy is on trial in Minnesota as elsewhere in this time of world tension. Let not your board adopt Hitler's methods of blind, ruthlessness and prejudiced decision, and especially of race discrimination. I shall be glad to appear if necessary before your board on such date as you may name, to testify in Dr. Rockwell's behalf."

Dr. Rockwell was suspended from office about a month ago after he had entertained Negro guests in his home to discuss a strike of workers in the Strutwear factory here.

It has been rumored that Rockwell's ouster was the result of a political controversy and the Negro guests angle a mere sham for his enemies to accomplish their purpose.

Governor Stassen has been asked by leading citizens to intercede in the educator's behalf but has declared he would keep "hands-off" in the situation. Nevertheless he did send his executive secretary, Richard Purcell, to a hearing on the charges held on December 26.

At the hearing Rockwell was cross-examined by Mr. Evans, assistant attorney general. He asked, "Were colored people at your home where benefit tickets were sold for Strutwear strikers?"

Rockwell answered, "What if they were? I do not draw the color line. We employ Negroes and Indians in the Department of Education and I am proud of it. As a state official you should be ashamed of yourself if you imply that we should draw the color line."

Rockwell was roundly cheered by the audience.

JAN 25 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Study Growth Of Race Owned Building And Loan Association

FEB 1 1941

HAMPTON INST., Va. — The amazing story of the origin and growth of Negro managed building and loan associations in the United States is told for the first time in the recently published volume, "Negro Managed Building and Loan Associations in the United States" by Samuel A. Rosenberg, associate professor of accounting at Hampton Institute.

From their humble beginning in 1883, Negro-managed building and loan associations have grown to the point where today over $3,500,000 is invested in 48 Negro managed building and loan associations. These associations have resources ranging from $3000 to almost $500,000. Six are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

The genesis of Negro-managed building and loan associations was due to the honest desire on the part of Negroes to secure better housing and to own homes, says Mr. Rosenberg. In Virginia in the 1880's it was almost impossible for Negroes to finance the building of a home. During the same period in Philadelphia, Pa., the slums were the designated dwelling places for Negroes who rented houses. It seemed that the landlords had agreed among themselves that the worst the city had to offer was good enough for the Negroes.

This pressure resulted in a desire to secure better homes. The solution proved to be the building and loan association. This organization alone was suited to people of small incomes and especially to Negroes, since their income has been and still is very small.

The largest of these associations in the United States today is the People's Building and Loan Association of Hampton, Virginia. Similar organizations are now flourishing in 13 States. In Pennsylvania alone there are 22 buildings and loan associations managed by Negroes.

Mr. Rosenberg says that the future of Negro managed associations is tied up with the future of the economic status of the Negroes. The author has included 20 charts and a directory of existing and defunct associations.

JAN 25 1941

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 27, 1941

Women Help On Building

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Though the Belgian Friendship Building campaign is centered in Richmond, the city and State are running behind the contributions reported nationally, according to the campaign treasurer, G. Jeter Jones, of the First and Merchants' National Bank.

A total of $50,000 has been assigned the State. The national drive is aiming for a minimum of $100,000 in public contributions, the total probably to be augmented by the gift of a life amount by an educational foundation.

The appraised value of the building, together with the cost of its dismantling, shipment, reconstruction and equipment, makes the project a $1,000,000 enterprise, said Dr. Clark, toward which the public is asked to subscribe approximately 10 per cent. for its realization. Only about 5 per cent. is being asked of Richmond and Virginia, of which amount an appreciable part is being raised by the alumni, students and faculty of Virginia Union, energetically supported by all Baptist churches.estimated that that the complete building increase Virginia Union's S. E. Hening, of the Americaning will increase training capacity 50 per Baptist Home Mission Society ofstudent very effort will be made New York and treasurer of thecent. the building reconstructed university's board, has reported open for service by Septo have the building is tember or October. in recognition of the build- ing's importance to the advance- ment of Negro education, the Southern Baptists have officially endorsed the movement. It is

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hampton To Offer New Flying Course

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—Negro college students from every point of the compass will be given an opportunity this rummer to take a 10-week couse in flying, which would ordinarily cost $500, for only $45.00 at Hampton Institute, W. E. Carter, coordinator of the Civil Pilot Training program at Hampton, has announced.

The summer program will begin on June 16, Mr. Carter says, and is designed to give an opportunity to these Negro college students who are interested in flying but do not have the facilities at their own schools, to take an intensive short course leading to a private pilot's license.

The $45.00 fee, be announced, covers registration and medical examination, tuition, class fees, daily transportation to the airport, and insurance. The Institute will furnish board and room at regular low student rates, and a $7.00 uniform is optional.

Any college student who has completed his freshman year is eligible to take the course, but the number of applicants will be strictly limited. Further information can be received by writing W. E. Carter, Hampton Institute.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Virginia Union Expands Work

Belgian Building of World's Fair Being Erected on Negro Campus

By DR. WILLIAM J. CLARK, President, Virginia Union University

RICHMOND, Va., June 14—The cornerstone laying ceremonies of the Belgian Friendship Building and the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower on our campus last week, was a historic milestone in the progress of Negro education in America.

The new buildings permit us to increase our student body by nearly 50 per cent to 1,000, enabling us to absorb a substantial waiting list, and will mark an increase of 350 per cent for the decade, 1931-41.

As we look forward to the completion of these edifices in December, we pause to review our institution as an educational force; to visualize the future, and glance back over the road we have traveled since 1865 when Virginia Union University was established by the consolidation of Wayland Seminary and the National Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C., and the Richmond Theological Seminary.

The first building used in Richmond was the famous Lumpkin's Jail, often called the "old slave pen," which was leased by Dr. Nathaniel Colver for three years at $1,000 annually in July, 1867.

The Belgian Friendship Building will be divided into four parts: a library providing space for 94,000 books with two reading galleries and auditorium space for 2,000 persons, a science laboratory, a gymnasium and the Vann Memorial Tower from which the Virginia Union University Chimes will broadcast.

Valued at $725,000, it is a gift of the Belgian government in exile and was originally designed for scholastic use in that country. To defray the cost of its transfer from New York's World's Fair grounds to the campus and erection, more than $200,000 of our goal of $325,000 has already been raised under the chairmanship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Graduates Are in All Walks

Since the turn of the century our institution has played a leading role in developing and stimulating Negro leadership. Today, as this group of our citizenry faces both a national emergency and the nation's call to arms, leadership and resourcefulness in the race is more urgently needed than ever before.

Our graduates are to be found in all walks of life, but especially in education, the church and in the professions. They have also provided vitally needed guidance in social service and community development. Among our alumni are 6 college presidents, 62 deans, professors and school principals, 1,331 teachers, 750 ministers, 21 missionaries, 26 lawyers, 9 librarians, 89 physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, and many others.

From the beginning, the spirit of service has been inculcated into our students, so that they have gone forth to help others, as they endeavor to climb to higher spiritual, cultural and economic levels.

We develop our students especially to serve their own people and the communities in which they live, in almost every phase of human relations.

Emphasis has always been placed on the dignity of all useful work.

Fundamentally, we believe that an intelligent, scientific understanding of social problems must be the basis of social progress.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAYSTONE FOR VANN TOWER AT VA. UNION

Notables Witness Impressive Ceremonies for Imposing Memorial, Library Building—Gift of Belgian Nation.

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—Declaring that the beautiful Belgian Pavillion, which includes the imposng Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower, was the gift of a Colonial Empire to a Negro University, the gift of a Catholic country to a Baptist school, the symbol of human understanding and good-will and the negation of racial prejudices of hatred and of violence, Dr. Jan Albert Goris, special delegate of the Belgian Embassy, struck the keynote of the impressive cornerstone laying ceremonies of the Belgian Friendship Building before a distinguished audience of nearly 5,000 here Monday afternoon.

With Mrs. Robert L. Vann personally laying the cornerstone of the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower and Dr. W. J. Clark placing the cornerstone for the library, under the direction of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Virginia, the occasion was one of the most significant and progressive events in the entire history of the Virginia Union University and of Negro Education.

GREETING FROM THE CONGO

In addition Dr. Goris commended the Negroes for the vital contribution he had made to European and American life in loyalty, poetry and music. He also brought "the most affectionate salute of the 12 million Negroes of the Belgian Congo whose army took a brilliant part in the Ethiopian campaign and who recaptured the town of Bambela and Assosa" and who will be proud to know that the Belgian government has given its World's Fair Pavillion to the Negroes of America.

Another scholarly address was made by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor-in-chief of the Richmond News Leader and Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, who traced the phenomenal growth of Virginia Union University from lowly Lumpkins jail where slaves were taught to its present imposing and lofty place in Negro education.

MANY DIGNITARIES PRESENT

Other participants on the program were Dr. W. J. Clark, president of the university; Dr. W. T. Johnston and Dr. Henry J. McGuinn who presided.

Included in the audience of State and city dignitaries, educators, churchmen, notables from every section of the country, alumni and citizens were the following: Dr. J. M. Gandy, president, Virginia State college; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president, A. and T. college; Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia; Dr. J. [illegible] Simpson, Dr. J. W. Barco, vice-president; Dr. J. M. Ellison, president-elect; Dr. T. F. Adams, Dr. C. L. Franklin, Wiley [illegible], Tennant Bryan, Luther Foster, Egbert Leigh, C. P. Hayes, Dr. Churchill Gibson, Dr. Joseph T. Hill, Dr. E. E. Smith, Dr. A. W. Brown, Dr. U. G. Wilson, Miss Mary Tefft, Dr. B. L. Mathews, Miss F. Whiting, Rev. E. D. Caffey and Ellwood Street.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

The announcement by the executive council of Hampton institute that sweeping revisions in the school's curriculum and teaching staff have been effected, should be good news to all individuals interested in the cause of Negro education.

With a president as competent and sincere as Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean is, Hampton will in a short while take its rightful place among the leading institutions of the land. In recent years the educational program of this school had been greatly retarded by the previous administration heads who had neither social vision nor sound educational philosophy. As a result, the institution was slowly sinking into the mud of obscurity from which it has been fortunately rescued by its present head.

Dr. MacLean has a very fine history as an educator. It was wholly on this account that his appointment to the presidency by the Hampton trustees was hailed with genuine enthusiasm by the general public. He is the first real professional educator Hampton has had in its 73 years of existence. Under so able a leadership as that which President MacLean is providing, Hampton bids fair to scale hitherto unknown heights. Dr. MacLean has the respect and confidence of the academic world.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Belgian Calls Pavilion The "Gift Of A Colonial Empire To A Negro Univ."

JUN 21 1941

EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of its international significance, the following speech, delivered by Dr. Jan Albert Goris of the Belgian Embassy on the occasion of the cornerstone laying of the Belgian Pavilion including the Robert L. Vann Memorial Tower on the Virginia Union campus last Monday, is published herewith. The speech, stenographically recorded by C. L. Washington of The Pittsburgh Courier staff, follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have not come to Richmond to boast about Belgian generosity. In an address over the radio on April 27, His Honor Governor James H. Price struck the right note and rendered unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's when he said, "Through a combination of misfortune and generosity on the part of the Belgians, Virginians have fallen heir to this perfect example of Belgian craftsmanship."

We presented the Belgian Pavilion to you; you tendered us the most friendly, the most heartfelt hospitality. This Belgian Friendship building is an exile just like many Belgians are; like them, it has found a second fatherland. It is proper and fitting that, having exchanged material and immaterial gifts, we should know each other better; we should study each other's culture and character.

Let me tell you some facts about ourselves, the Belgians, and do not consider it as if I were taking undue liberties if I venture to tell you something about yourselves, or rather about the way we see you; the way we understand you.

The Belgians are a small people of 8,500,000 in number. They are divided into two racial groups: the Flemish race, which lives in the northern part of the country and has the same origin as the Dutch, the Wallons who live in the southern part and who are of French language and descent. Although from time to time they quarrel a little, they like each other a great deal; they feel alike; they think alike, and they want the same things: to stay together and to avoid being absorbed either by Holland or by France, and certainly not by Germany. They stated this ideal several times. While suffering foreign domination for centuries, they kept their faith in themselves. The Spanish occupied Belgium, the Austrians did, the French did, the Dutch did and now, for the second time, the Germans do.

It was quite a feat to keep the national personality alive during these trials. Their resistance against the successive occupants absorbed a good deal of the national energy, but the Belgians are a most stubborn people; although politically enslaved, they succeeded in bringing their message to humanity. Who were our spokesmen and what did they have to say? They were the primitive Flemish painters, those glories of the human race: Van Eyck, Van der Goes, Memling, Bouts, Van der Weyden, Gerard David; they were the highlights of the Renaissance art, the powerful Rubens, a world in himself, a Northern Michael Angelo, his pupil Van Dyck gave the Anglo-Saxon world the first charming expression of its graceful appearance. Belgian genius spoke through its musicians who influenced all Europe.

In the field of technique Belgium may boast of having built the first railroad on continental Europe, between Brussels and Malines; it may pride itself of the most progressive social legislation in the world.

It was in Africa, under the guidance of King Leopold II and there it created an empire 80 times as large as its own territory, representing two-thirds of the U.S., located in a region that was usually caled Darkest Africa and that had been avoided by the Great Powers.

We have succeeded in transforming this tropical land into an outpost of civilization on the African Continent.

We have delivered from fear, from poverty, from sickness and from superstition a population of about twelve million colored people. They will be proud to hear that the Belgian Pavilion finally will be rebuilt for the benefit of a Negro community.

I bring you the salute of the Belgians in Belgium, who suffer and fight every day, every hour, the injustice of Nazi occupation. I bring you the salute of the Belgians outside of Belgium who fight alongside the Allies, on land, in the air, and on the seven seas. But above all, I bring you the most affectionate salute of the twelve million Negroes of Belgian Congo whose army took a brilliant part in the Ethiopian campaign and who recaptured the towns of Gambela and Assowa.

In Belgium, people are fervently listening day after day to the British broadcasts and the famous secret newspaper, "La Libre Belgique," published during the World War, has recently appeared. The spirit of resistance is inspired by the motto of William Orange, the greatest statesman the Netherlands (Belgium and Holland together) produced in the sixteenth century: "Il ne faut pas esperer pour entreprendre ni reussir pour perseverer."

Enterprise can do without hope. Perseverance can endure without success.

All this means that Belgium, who received in 1837, and on the very eve of the invasion, assurances from Germany that the independence and integrity of the country would be respected, and whose protest against the invasion was called "insolent, shameless and stupid" by the Germans, has not failed in the defense of human dignity, of democracy and civilization.

I told you who we are, let me tell you now how we see you.

Every European who travels through the United States is impressed by what is commonly called the racial problem. It is not for him to find a solution to this internal American question, but he would be utterly blind if he did not notice the powerful contribution the Negro spirit is making to American culture.

It certainly does not imply any exaggeration to compare the noblest utterances of Abraham Lincoln to that moving plea your great educator, Booker T. Washington, made at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895. In the course of human history few words have been spoken which had a nobler sound, a more powerful appeal to the very best in the human heart and mind. You followed his advice, you did "cast down your bucket where you are" and a wonderful fountain of spontaneous poetry, a marvelous stream of rhythm and song came to the surface, and refreshed with his cool waters the face of the American earth.

Among artists and authors, two voices coming from America have been clearly heard in Europe: the voice of Walt Whitman, chaotic but prophetic and so utterly charming by times, and the voice of the American Negro. As a rule, Europeans did not expect from the United States an answer to the vital questions that dominate our minds and haunt our existence. We were not accustomed to look westward to find a solution to our religious and to our spiritual problems, but when Europe heard all a sudden the mystical expression of Negro faith and hope, it listened again to America. What did we hear? We heard you singing about life and death; we saw you had gotten hold of the most essential truths about human relations and about God.

We heard the voices of children, of old men, of wise and pious people. We heard you and we were profoundly moved.

It is the privilege of the simple-hearted, of the children, to rediscover the world, to take away the trimmings, to give it back its first appearance, to shape it in its original purity like it was on the seventh day of Genesis. You have done so. You restored a profound meaning to a confused and sophisticated world. In the realm of the poetry and music, you have brought back into existence some of the essential facts of life and death.

If such is our experience in Europe, no wonder this miracle of youth made itself felt in American literature, in American art. I do not exaggerate when I say that for many Europeans some of the outstanding fruits of the American culture are due to your profound and wonderful influence.

When we hear America singing, we distinguish the deep basso of Whitman's solemn verse and the moving, deeply emotional music of the millions and millions of anonymous voices saying plain old truths with exceptional grandeur.

We heard your message and I am sure you will hear ours. In these terrible times it comes to you from an oppressed, from an enslaved country. For you, these words have a meaning as they have for us who were under German domination from 1914 to 1918. Our message is plain and clear. It tells you not to surrender the spirit even when the body is crushed. It is the Christian message, the same for Baptists and for Catholics alike, it is the belief in eternal justice; it is the conviction that life is to be dominated by God Almighty.

You called this building the Belgian Friendship Building. We are very grateful to you for this, but something more should be said. When people ask you what is the meaning of this name, you should tell them it is the gift of a poor crushed people, fighting for its independence to a great peaceful republic, it is the gift of a government in exile to a prosperous united and great country. It is the gift of a colonial empire to a Negro university; it is the gift of a Catholic country to a Baptist school; it is the symbol of human understanding and goodwill; it is the negation of racial prejudice, of hatred and of violence.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton President Forecasts Colored Picture Industry

APR 12 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, told the Negro Intercollegiate Dramatic Asocition at its eleventh annual festival held Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, at Hampton, that he saw in the NIDA the beginning of a great national movement for fuller participation of colored people in American drama.

Virginia State College sent the largest delegation to the two-day meeting. Other schools represented were A. and T. College, Bennett College, Howard University, Morgan College, Lincoln University, Shaw University, Virginia Union University, and Hampton Institute.

Three One-Act Plays

A highlight in the program were the three one-act plays presented Friday evening by the drama groups of Hampton Institute, Bennett College and Lincoln University.

These plays were reviewed and criticized the following morning by Owen V. Dodson of Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., who acted as critic-judge for the drama festival.

J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University, president of the NIDA, addressed the meeting, as did Robert O. Purves, Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, and President MacLean.

APR 12 1941

Founded in 1930

The association was formed in Baltimore in 1930, and its aims are to teach and encourage the study of the drama by using the dramatic clubs as laboratories for the production of plays and for a careful study of colored folk material.

Plays presented Friday evening in Ogden Hall were "Undercurrent" by the Hampton Little Theatre Group; "Most Foolish Virgin," by the Bennett Little Theatre Guild, and "X Equals O" or "A Night of the Trojan War" by the Lincoln Players.

APR 12 1941

SOME TRASH 1941

Judy Garland and Hazel Scott met recently at Cafe Society after Hazel had finished singing "Falling in Love Again." Said Judy: "Gee, I wish I could sing like that." Said Hazel: "Gee, I wish I could sing like you, Judy."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Says Drama Presages Big Film Future

Credits N. I. D. A. As Beginning Of Greater Day

APR 12 1941

HAMPTON — Forecasting the creation of a national Negro motion picture industry, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, told the Negro Intercollegiate Dramatic Association at its 11th annual festival held Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5, at Hampton Institute, that he saw in the NIDA the beginning of a great national movement for fuller participation of Negroes in American drama.

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ONE-ACT PLAY

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APR 12 1941

J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University, president of the Negro Intercollegiate Dramatic Association, addressed the meeting, as did Robert Ogden Purves, Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, and President MacLean of Hampton Institute.

The association was formed in Baltimore in 1930, and its aims are to teach and encourage the study of the drama by using the dramatic clubs as laboratories for the production of plays and for a careful study of Negro folk material. Besides its annual drama festival, the NIDA members participate in a rotating exchange program with other clubs.

Plays presented Friday evening in Ogden Hall were "Undercurrent" by the Hampton Little Theatre Group; "Most Foolish Virgin" by the Bennett Little Theatre Guild, and "X—O" or "A Night of the Trojan War," by the Lincoln Players.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 20, 1941

Ministers Begin 28th Annual Session At Institute June 23

Hampton institute will hold its 28th annual ministers' conference the week beginning June 23, according to an announcement made by Camille A. Chazeaud, acting chaplain at the institute.

One of the oldest institutions of its kind for Negro ministers, this meeting annually attracts over 400 clergymen from all over the country. Open to Christian ministers of all denominations, the theme of this summer's conference, says Chaplain Chazeaud, will be "The Church in a Time Like This."

Bishop Alexander Preston Shaw of Baltimore has been asked to deliver the opening sermon for the conference, and several other specialists have been obtained as discussion and group leaders.

An unusual feature of this year's conference will be a speech clinic, administered by Robert J. Sailstad, speech specialist from the University of Minnesota. The course for choir directors, which proved popular last year, will be continued on a larger scale.

Rev. Oscar F. Blackwelder, D. D., pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, and Rev. Arthur W. Hewitt, D. D., pastor of the Northfield, Vt., Methodist church, will deliver lectures on "Preaching" and "The Blessed Privileges of the Rural Ministry," respectively. Dr. Hewitt, a rural minister, was five years a representative in the Vermont legislature and is official State poet of Vermont. He is the author several "best sellers" on the rural ministry, among which are "Steeples Among the Hills," and "Highland Shepherds," published recently.

The conference will extensively study "The Old Testament, Its Message for Our Day," "The Message of New Testament—Christianity for a Time Like This," "Worship," "Church Administration," "The Christian Basis of Democracy" and "Scouting."

Mr. Chazeaud announces that this year's conference will lay great emphasis upon seminar discussions which will follow most of the lectures.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hampton President Takes To The Sky

APR 22 1941

Tradition-shattering Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, occupying front seat of big plane, let loose another academic bogey this week when he went stunting in the sky for the benefit of the Hampton student body. Philip Lee, of Gloucester, Va., student pilot, is sitting directly behind President MacLean. They are seen talking to N. Milton Hill, of Washington, D. C., left, and Edward J. Reese, Jr., of Rahway, N. J., before taking off. (Hampton Institute Photo)

APR 22 1941

APR 22 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hampton Inst. President Edits New Book On Art

MAY 3 - 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A book featuring a new approach to art in everyday life, edited by Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, has just been published by Henry Holt and company, of New York. Written by Ray Faulkner, Edwin Ziegfeld, and Gerald Hill, "Art Today" is a tingling 358-page volume that brings home the importance of art in every field of man's living.

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

Hampton Institute President Deplores Intolerance

MAY 1 - 1941

Dr. Malcolm S. McLean of Hampton Institute stated in an address before the Amercian Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom which met in New York last week that "nearly the whole American process of handling its Negro Problem is a violation of both tents of the committee. He further stated, "It is an enormous wastage of human resources that no democracy can afford."

Speaking before 100 instructors, professors and college deans at Columbia University Men's Faculty Club, Mr. McLean pleaded for equality for all men for the good of democracy. If there is one thing that will ruin this democraciy it will be our failure to stamp out any semblance of hatred, suspicion and oppression.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. MacLean Hits America Race Policy

MAY 3 - 1941

MAY 3 - 1941

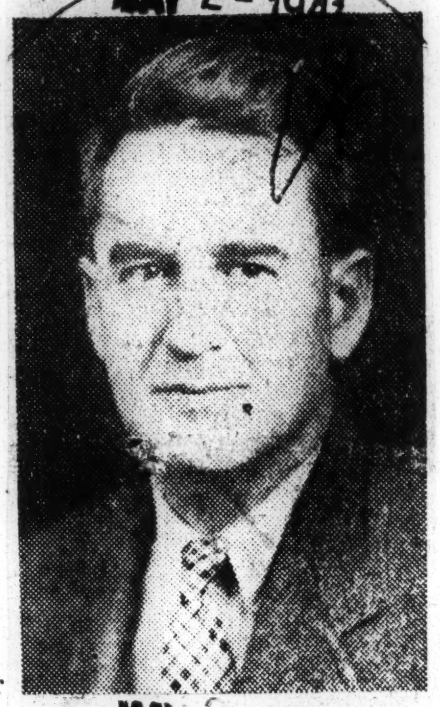
HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Stating that "the whole American process of handling its Negro problem is a fundamental violation of both democracy and intellectual freedom," Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, told 200 professors and college deans in New York last week that "this system is an enormous wastage of human resources, a wastage that no nation, certainly no democracy, can afford."

Speaking under the auspices of the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom at the Columbia university Men's Faculty club on April 17, Dr. MacLean told his audience that he had learned of "Negro Higher Education" in his first eight months as president of Hampton institute.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Speaks Out

MAY 2 - 1941



MAY 2 - 1941

PRESIDENT MALCOLM S. MACLEAN of Hampton Institute, who spoke out courageously last week to the nation, declaring that America's handling of its "Negro Problem" violates the tenets of democracy. The address was to 200 college professors in New York City.

18b-1941

Newport News, Va. Press
April 15, 1941

Negro Principals, Supervisors Will Again Be Offered Clinic

Principals and supervisors of Negro schools will again be offered the "Clinic of Administration and Supervision" at the Hampton institute summer school this year, according to an announcement by William M. Cooper, director.

This clinic is an innovation in graduate study for Negro teachers and was a success during its first term last summer, officials said. It, says Cooper, is one of a series of new services that are offered teachers by Hampton institute summer sessions. Included are special courses and workshops on the graduate level that serve the needs of many phases of education. Last year 17 principals and four supervisors attended this clinic, which was commended by the General Education board as a "valuable service" to educators.

There are three main purposes for this clinic. The first is to enable principals and supervisors to work on the urgent problems they face on their jobs. The second purpose is to secure a sympathetic understanding of each other and lay the foundation for cooperative efforts. The third purpose is to enable the students in the clinic to become acquainted with the latest developments in school administration and supervision through intimate contacts with the experts who will come as consultants and with the latest materials and publications available.

In general, the clinic's idea is to provide principals and supervisors with favorable opportunities for bringing their educational work down to earth and away from worthless theory and traditions, Cooper said. Dr. Roy E. Bigelow of Nashville, Tenn., who has had extensive experience as a principal and superintendent, will direct the clinic. He will be assisted by H. Theodore Tatum, principal of the Roosevelt High school in Gary, Ind.; Miss Eva C. Mitchell, supervisor of elementary education at Hampton institute, and Miss Bessie R. Jones, director of education at Bennett college.

Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, sociologist and authority on race relations, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, and other educators will be invited to participate and serve as consultants as needs arise.

The clinic of administration and supervision provides principals and supervisors of schools with opportunities to work under expert guidance on the most urgent problems confronting tthem in their respective school communities. Each student is expected to work on a definite individual problem and to cooperate with others in the laboratory in the solution of similar problems.

Glowing reports of achievement have come from students in last year's clinic, says Mr. Cooper, who reports that the summer school office has received communications from superintendents of schools and officials of various boards of education, mentioning the great increase in efficiency of the principals and supervisors who have attended the clinic.

The clinic works in this manner: while students are required to spend a minimum of two hours per day in the clinic, they usually spend from four to six hours because of the interest they have in carrying their problems through to successful solutions. Each morning there is a period for visiting consultants to make a presentation on some phase of the work demanding special attention. There are also periods for group and individual conferences as well as for independent individual work on individual problems. New materials are collected and placed in a special library so that they are easily accessible, and a librarian-clerk is present to assist in the securing of these materials with the minimum of effort. At the end of the session these reports are all typed so that the student carries home a copy with him and leaves a copy for reference at Hampton institute which will be used in following up the work of that student during the following winter session by extension workers.

The principals and supervisors, who will attend this clinic, will be recommended by their local superintendent and state supervisor as promising persons. Each will bring with him a definite problem also approved by the local superintendent or supervisor so that the group will be highly selected as to persons and problems.

VIRGINIA
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton To Be Used for Educational Experiment...

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Hampton Institute has been selected by the commission on teacher education of the American Council on Education as one of the test colleges in an experimental study on teacher education, it was announced last week.

Dr. Charles Leslie Cushman, field coordinator for the commission, headed up a one-day program Friday, April 18, in which the entire faculty of the school participated. Dr. Cushman is also working with Ohio State University, the Claremont Colleges in California, Stanford University, Prairie View College, and Tuskegee Institute.

In a comprehensive series of meetings with the instructional staffs of the Institute, Dr. Cushman reviewed the aims and objectives of Hampton, and the reorganization and study work being conducted by the education group, the Personnel and Guidance Committee and Curriculum Committee.

APR 26 1941

In speaking of the major problems of institutions of higher learning, Dr. Cushman said that there is a need for a continuous program of guidance; that programs of general education must be thoroughly reexamined; that students need to be very much closer to community life than ever before; that colleges must work much more closely with public schools; and that teachers must be given a better understanding of children than they have had heretofore.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Granted $7,500 For Student Guidance Program

APR 26 1941

HAMPTON — (ANP) — Hampton Institute has received a $7,500 grant from the General Education Board, a Rockefeller philharmonic organization, to assist it in setting up an extensive student personnel and guidance program, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the school announced last week.

APR 26 1941

The sort of service which the grant will make available is one advocated by Dr. MacLean ever since his coming to Hampton.

The appropriation will enable Hampton to obtain a trained coordinator of personnel and guidance and in addition to set up a statistical service, doing test scoring analysis and evaluation of some of the program for a period of two years.

Provisions are made for the training of Hampton students in personnel work so that they might become personnel coordinators in other institutions.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Omitted Ingredient

DEAN O. O'Hara Lanier, of Hampton Institute, started an admirable piece of advice to the senior class of the Institute with the following striking sentence: "For most of you the immediate problem is to find a job." Quite true.

MAY 3 1 1941

We should like to say directly, and perhaps a little bluntly, what Dean Lanier said with softness and indirection in the course of his excellent piece.

We should like to say that one of the things which is keeping a good many young poeple these days from finding a job, or from holding a job better after one is found, is the almost entire lack of an elemental virtue, namely, common politeness.

There is nothing so lacking in the culture of a large percentage of present-day college and high school graduates as the good old homely virtue: good manners.

There is as much difference between the manner of approach, salutation, conversation, and deference to age, position, or rank, demonstrated by many of the present-day college and high school graduates and by persons who came out of the average school twenty years ago as there is between chalk and cheese.

MAY 3 1 1941

Something has happened to the sophisticated children. That is, to a large percentage of them. There are, of course, numerous exceptions. We do not know whether it is their training in the schools, or their training at home. What we mean, of course, is their lack of training in the simple arts of courtesy, good manners, politeness, civility. We hope the schools and colleges will put a course in good manners in the curriculum from now on.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Va. Colleges To Graduate About 3,000

Final Exercises In Next Two Weeks To Bring Notable Speakers to State

By the Associated Press

Approximately 3,000 young men and women will receive degrees from Virginia's colleges and universities during the next two weeks in commencement exercises which will bring to the State a number of nationally prominent speakers.

At least two of the graduating classes will hear addresses by military men, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, speaking at the College of William and Mary, and Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, commanding officer of the Third Corps Area, at Virginia Military Institute.

Maj. Gen. J. A. Green, chief of the Coast Artillery, will be at Virginia Tech next Sunday afternoon to present the reserve officers' commissions to the graduating cadets. Dendall Weisiger, vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., will make the graduation address on Monday, June 9.

Exercises Are Set

The University of Virginia, Virginia Tech, William and Mary, Randolph-Macon and Washington and Lee are among the schools selecting June 6-9 as finals dates. Alumni association meetings and social affairs are scheduled for next Saturday, baccalaureate sermons for Sunday and graduation exercises for the following Monday.

The University of Richmond, Sweet Briar and Roanoke College finals will be held June 7-10 and V. M. I.'s commencement week will end on June 11.

Commencement exercises already are under way at the Farmville State Teachers College, Lynchburg, Randolph-Macon Women's College, Hollins and Mary Baldwin in Staunton. The Rev. John H. Marion, of Richmond, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon tonight at Farmville and the Right Rev. John J. Gravatt, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina, will preach to the Mary Baldwin graduates this morning.

Dr. Hart to Speak

Dr. Hornell Hart, Duke University professor, will be the commencement speaker to 44 Mary Baldwin seniors Monday at 10 a. m. on the subject, "Our Gateway to the Future." Approximately 180 students will receive degrees at Farmville Tuesday morning with Gordon Bohannon, Petersburg attorney, as the speaker.

The baccalaureate sermon for 194 Mary Washington graduates, the largest class in the history of the Fredericksburg College, will be preached today by the Rev. Solon B. Cousins, of Richmond, commencement week will be climaxed there Saturday with the graduation address to be delivered by John Temple Graves 4th, Birmingham editor and author.

The baccalaureate speaker at Hollins tonight will be the Rev. Theodore F. Adams, of Richmond. Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University professor, will be the graduation speaker to 53 seniors Tuesday. The Randolph-Macon Woman's College sermon today will be preached by Dr. Franklin Nutting Parker, of Emory University, while the Rev. Perry E. Gresham, of Fort Worth, Tex., will be the Lynchburg College preacher.

JUN 1 1941

Senator Chandler to Speak

Dr. Frank P. Graves, president of New York University and State commissioner of education, will speak at R. M. W. C.'s forty-eighth finals tomorrow. Lynchburg's finals speaker Tuesday will be United States Senator A. B. Chandler, of Kentucky. Honorary degrees will be conferred on Senator Carter Glass and Miss Elma E. R. Ellis, of Knoxville, Tenn., a former professor at Lynchburg College.

Baccalaureate speakers at other institutions next Sunday will include: The Rev. Clarence E. Macartney, of Pittsburgh, at the University of Virginia; Dr. Donald B. Aldrich, of New York City, at Sweet Briar; the Rev. Russell C. Stroup, of Lynchburg, at Roanoke College; Dr. Hugh J. Rhyne, president of Marion College, at Virginia Tech; Dr. Ben R. Lacy, jr., president of Union Theological Seminary, at the College of William and Mary, and the Rev. V. Carney Hargroves, of Philadelphia, at the University of Richmond.

Graduation speakers will include: Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, of Roanoke, at the University of Richmond; Dr. Ross H. Stover, of Philadelphia, at Roanoke College; Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicolson, of Columbia University, at Sweet Briar, and Marshall Field, at the University of Virginia.

Edwin L. James, managing editor of the New York Times, will address alumni of his alma mater, Randolph-Macon, at Ashland on June 9.

Highlights of the finals will be dances at the various colleges. Raymond Scott and Jimmy Dorsey's orchestras will be at the University of Virginia and Tony Pastor at William and Mary.

JUN 1 1941

Virginia's six Negro colleges are graduating 448 students with four-year degrees. Hampton Institute finals were concluded last week and the others will complete their commencements within the next few days. Virginia State College at Etrick with an enrollment of 1,092 has 177 graduates and Virginia Union 107.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton's MacLean Comes Thru

The shortest speech delivered at the inauguration of President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute eight months ago was made by him.

Those who looked for a complete statement of his philosophy and program were disappointed.

Dr. MacLean, however, has made good use of his first months at Hampton, and the address expected at the inauguration was delivered recently in New York at the dinner of the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

MAY 31 1941

Three points which he made are significant. He called upon colored colleges to choose students in whom creative intelligence can be developed.

He urged white colleges to learn something from the colored race by employing colored professors.

He warned the nation that its policy of racial separation will not work; that it is a fundamental violation of democracy and intellectual freedom, and wastes human resources no democracy can afford.

No such forthright utterance has come out of Hampton for some time. It was worth waiting eight months for.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
June 9, 1941

From Lumpkin's Jail Onward

This is a great day in the annals of Virginia Union University. Its friends will gather this afternoon to witness something more impressive even than the laying of the cornerstone of the new "Belgian building." They will see in the ceremonies another step toward the establishment of the institution on a footing of adequate plant and ample endowment. Much remains to be done—so much that the reconstruction of the building that housed the Belgian display in New York can be regarded as scarcely more than a hopeful beginning. This almost certainly will be the view of those who generously have assumed responsibility for the direction of the school's finances. Those friends who know the story of the advance of the institution from Lumpkin's Jail will thank GOD and take heart.

Are there any who remember Lumpkin's Jail? That place of bitter memory for hundreds of Negroes was on the north side of Broad and on the west bank of Shockoe Creek, not far from the old C. & O. station. As early as 1852 and probably for some years before that time, one ROBERT LUMPKIN, a slave trader, had his establishment there. One building was his home and office, another a boarding-house for those who came to buy and sell, a third structure was for docile slaves. The "jail," as its name indicated, was for those Negroes who rebelled at the prospect of being "sold South."

It was by chance and not by contrasting design that Rev. NATHANIEL COLVER in July, 1867, leased Lumpkin's Jail as the site of the school he was opening for Negro preachers. Even though the choice of that location was accidental, what could have symbolized more completely the new status of the Negro—and the new duty of America in training him?

From Lumpkin's Jail in 1870, the school was moved to the United States Hotel on the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Main. That large hostelry, erected in 1818, became the home of the Richmond Theological Seminary, from which developed Virginia Union University on a new site in 1899 and with a broader—there could not be—a higher ideal of educational service.

Many are the names associated with the onward advance from Lumpkin's Jail. A great company of witnesses today will attend in spirit the hope-inspiring exercises. If, of all that company, we could name one only to honor; or if we could think today of one only who smiled unseen upon the ceremonies, should we not name Rev. CHARLES H. COREY? From 1868 to his death in 1899, he carried in his great heart and on his brave shoulders the burden of that school. More than any other he made possible the onward move from Lumpkin's Jail, via Nineteenth and Main, to the site where now is to rise a noble new structure. Being dead, he yet speaketh.

18b-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Virginia

Merger With Va. State Not Accepted

DEC 27 1941

To Be Independent, Local College; Must Raise $7,000

NORFOLK—Although the proposal that Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University, merger with Virginia State College, Ettricks, Va., was not accepted by Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, state superintendent of public instruction, the local advisory board of the Norfolk college last week worked out an alternative plan which would make the college a municipally-owned, independent college with emphasis on technical training.

Norfolk Unit, founded six years ago as a branch of Virginia Union University, Richmond, has grown rapidly and its advisory board has found it necessary to sever the connection with the Baptist school in Richmond, for financial reasons, and, with the approval of the parent college officials in Richmond, has sought to merge the school with State College in order to avail themselves of state funds for technical training. This type of training is regarded as of prime importance to the youths of the city who attend the college.

ALTERNATE PLAN

DEC 27 1941

A special committee of the local advisory board conferred with state officials on the matter on several occasions. However, it was finally notified that the proposal was not acceptable.

Under the new arrangement, Norfolk Unit will become an independent community owned and operated college as soon as $7,000 can be raised to liquidate the indebtedness of the school. This sum includes $1,900 due on the mortgage. These matters must be cleared up before the city can take over the college.

TO LAUNCH DRIVE

DEC 27 1941

It was agreed by both the advisory board and the city commission that this plan was the best one the college could pursue.

Officials of the college have announced that a drive for the $7,000 would be launched on January 5. It is hoped that the money can be raised immediately so as to facilitate the transfer to the city.

Members of the special committee which conferred with state officials in the matter were: Dr. H. G. Parker, director of public welfare and chairman of the city commission on higher education; Dr. W. T. Hodges, chairman of the executive committee of Norfolk Unit; and G. W. C. Brown, business manager of the Unit.

EXPLAINS REASONS

Mr. Brown, who has directed the business end of the college since it was founded, explained the reasons which made a change desirable in a special statement prepared for the Journal and Guide. These reasons, set out by the executive committee of the local advisory board, are stated by Mr. Brown, as follows:

DEC 27 1941

First—Virginia Union University in Richmond has never been in a position to give any financial aid to the local college. Its great contribution was permitting the use of its name and the privilege enjoyed of having the credits of the Unit's transfer students accepted without question anywhere.

"Second—the Unit had demonstrated its value to the community so convincingly that its student body's growth exceeded anyone's expectation. This large influx of students called for increased facilities, which in turn meant finding new sources of revenue.

CITY INTERESTED

"Third—the coming of the emergency reemphasized the need of specialized training in trades and vocations so as to prepare our boys and men for work in the Navy Yard, Naval Base, and in other industrial plans so vital to the war. This expansion called for additional revenue.

DEC 27 1941

"Fourth—the City Administration has shown its interest in the school for many years. Last year the city manager recommended to the city council that some property adjacent to the school be purchased for the use of the college for vocations. The city attorney ruled this aid was illegal as the city could help financially only non-sectarian institutions, offering industrial or technical courses.

ONE OBSTACLE

"All of the above reasons added up to one significant fact: The school had to find ways of getting aid from the federal government, the state, or the city.

DEC 27 1941

"The new plan would mean a junior college owned and operated by this community. One possible obstacle stands in the path of the independent college—the present indebtedness of the school. This sum now stands at $7,000 which includes $1,900 due on the mortgage.

If this sum is raised, no difficulty will be experienced in meeting the state's requirements for accreditment. A special committee has been directed to draw up the charter for the new institution and make other arrangements for early consummation of the plan.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hampton First Negro College to be Official Examining Center for Council On Education

DEC 27 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Hampton Institute has been selected as the only Negro college to be an official examining center for the 1942 national teacher examinations of the American Council on Education.

As a result of this move and stimulated by the salary equalization movement in Virginia, 125 persons have availed themselves of facilities of the new Hampton Institute workshop courses for Negro teachers in Norfolk and Newport News, Va., according to W. M. Cooper, director of summer and extension study at the college.

Interest of teachers in the Peninsula area centers on Hampton as an examining center because the Virginia State Teachers' Association has recently gone on record favoring individual improvement of all persons in the teaching profession.

In the extension workshop courses, first of their kind to be sponsored to Hampton Institute, teachers are given a chance to work on their personal and professional problems, rather than to have to follow traditional courses generally unrelated to their jobs.

Thirty-two teachers are enrolled in the workshop at Norfolk, which directs its attention on child guidance problems. Theme of this group is "Guidance as a Method of Education." In the laboratory phase of their work, teachers in the Norfolk workshop use the classrooms, homes of the children, and the surrounding community.

Chief aim of the Norfolk workshop is to "work out needs of the teachers in relation to the children they teach," says Mrs. Volena G. Higginbotham, of the Hampton Institute extension division. "All the problems of individual child guidance vary," she points out, "and they are problems which we hope to work out here and now."

DEC 27 1941

The Newport News workshop, which has 93 teachers enrolled, centers its activities around preparation of the teacher. Its program has been developed out of the needs of the teachers as indicated by the teacher examination; given has been followed by diagnostic at the beginning of the course.

Preliminary examination work analyses and individual and group programs for enabling the teachers to bring themselves up to required national standards in education. Dr. Joseph C. Trainor, of the Hampton Institute division of education is director of activities of the Newport News extension workshop.

DEC 27 1941

Examinations January 2—3

Dr. Trainor has also been named examiner at Hampton Institute for the 1942 national teacher examinations. According to him the examinations, which will be given on January 2 and 3, are intended primarily to help teachers with applications for postions.

Progressive leaders of education however, have devised another use for them. As a measuring device to reveal weaknesses and deficiencies in teachers, the national teacher examinations not only serve a dual purpose, Dr. Trainor states, but they have proved an effective means of determining teacher needs and methods of improvement.

DEC 27 1941

Moreover, he says that the workshop experience will help teachers to a great extent in effecting the necessary improvement indicated by the examinations.

Specialists visit the workshops weekly to lecture, counsel, and guide the teachers in their efforts to find the answers to their problems and to help them work out plans for improving their work. Group and individual conferences are arranged; and the latest materials for study are made easily accessible, so that teachers may use their time to maximum advantage.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Academic Study Abandoned For Technical, Vocational

West Virginia State Making Radical Change in Prep School

JAN 21 1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—(SNS)—In conformity with the aims of the Land Grant College, the West Virginia State College comes to the fore with a plan to help national defense and the present and surely demand for skilled mechanical labor in American industry.

President John W. Davis revealed recently the decision of the college to do something concrete for the student finishing his education so that he can secure immediate and permanent gainful employment.

"Plans are being made," said President Davis, "to discard the traditional high school in order to build a modern technical and vocational high school with adequate shops and equipment. This will be the only job preparing laboratory school in West Virginia for Negro youth."

Emphasis will be put on teaching of skills for jobs, such as the fields of aircraft, machine tools, automotive electricity, building construction, metal work, home science, secretarial and salesmanship work and the like, rather than training the students for college. However, completion of the courses outlined will enable the pupil to have acquired sufficient foundation for specialized college entrance.

This program will find no competition in West Virginia for the proposed trade and vocational training center will be unique in the state and will enable Negro parents to give their children the advantages of the highly marketable training already established

Youth Ahead of College Prexies --John W. Davis

By B. T. GILLESPIE
Staff Correspondent

BLUEFIELD, W.Va.—"Today's youth have run just a little ahead of the present-day college president," Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, Institute, told members of the Association of Business Officers in Colored Schools at a dinner meeting last week.

Lashing out at present-day text books, Dr. Davis told the group at Bluefield State Teachers' College, "If you ever intend to educate a race, you can't depend upon textbooks," and told his hearers that in the future "we must have a new type of college heads."

Out-going President Talks

The conference, held Thursday through Saturday, was welcomed at the opening session by Dr. H. L. Dickason, president of the host college. Following the election of officers, the body voted to hold its next session in May, 1942, at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Don A. Davis, bursar at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was elected president of the body, succeeding L. H. Foster, Sr., treasurer and business manager at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., who was principal speaker at the opening session on Thursday.

Finances Chief Concern

Chief concern of the conference was the fixing of budgets, student aid, old age security, operation and maintenance of plants and the insurance program of a modern institution, Dr. T. L. Hungate of New York, being among speakers on this general theme.

Questioning whether colleges were keeping "within the law" as regards students who take part in athletic contests, he said, "I hope some of the business officers present will put on boots, walk heavy and tell us college presidents what we can and cannot do with athletics."

Other speakers included Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board; Harold Goldthorpe, American Council on Education; T. E. Posey, department of economics, West Virginia State College; James B. Cephas of Virginia State College; Harold F. Logan, Wiley College, Texas, and Mrs. C. C. Gosdston of West Virginia State.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Prexy Ousted by Dover State

MAY 10 1941

DOVER, Del. — Dr. Richard S. Grossley was dropped from the presidency of Dover State College, which he has headed since 1923, at meeting of the board of trustees last week.

The board's failure to rename him resulted immediately in the unanimous adoption, by the lower house of the State Legislature, of a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the reasons.

Dr. Grossley's dismissal is to become effective at the close of the present school year.

To Probe Board's Conduct

Representative W. Deane Johnston introduced the resolution, which provides for a committee to determine:

MAY 10 194

"Whether the retirement of Dr. Grossley as president has been just or unjust; whether the board of trustees as so constituted has performed its duty in connection with the administrative affairs of the college;

MAY 10 1941

"Whether any member of said board has been guilty of mal feasance or misfeasance of duty whether the president has beer guilty of neglect of duty, and i general for the purpose of mak ing inquiry into all affairs of sai college."

Named to the investigatin committee, in addition to Johns ton, were Representative Clinto W. Jolls, Frank S. Pritchett Thomas E. Hickman, Norman B Baylis and John M. Conway. Al except Conway are Republicans.

DR. R. S. GROSSLEY

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

SELECT PREXY AT DEL. STATE

Appoint Dr. Alphonse Heningburg to Post In Dover School

MAY 17 1941

DOVER, Delaware—Dr. Alphonse Heningburgh of North Carolina College for Negroes was elected to succeed Dr. R. S. Crossley, president of Delaware State College for Colored Students at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was announced this week by J. A. Frear, Jr. Secretary of the board.

Dr. Heningburgh is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, received the Phi Beta Kappa award at Grinnell College in Iowa, later matriculated at the University of Paris and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in College Administration at New York University in 1939. During his twelve years as a member of the staff at Tuskegee Institute, he served successively as instructor, director of the academic department and Personnel Director.

In 1937 he came to the North Carolina College for Negroes to serve as Administrative Assistant to Dr. James E. Shepard, president of that institution.

MAY 17 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Heningburg New Dover State Head

MAY 17 1941

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Dr. Heningburg is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, received the Phi Beta Kappa award at Grinnell College in Iowa, later matriculated at the University of Paris and was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in college administration at New York University in 1939.

At Tuskegee 12 Years

During his twelve years as a member of the staff at Tuskegee, he served successively as instructor, director of the academic department and personnel director.

In 1937 he went to the North Carolina College as administrative assistant to Dr. James E. Shepard, president of that institution.

Dr. Heningburg has become widely known for his work in public relations and as a teacher of school administration. He is at present a member of the executive committee of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and secretary of its control committee.

On Tuskegee Board

Last month, he was elected as alumni representative on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

He has been prominent throughout North Carolina in inter-racial activities.

In releasing his statementt, the secretary of the board at Dover said: "We are convinced that we have made wise selection of a man who is capable of giving able direction to the program of our college."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

New College President

Dr. ALPHONSE HENINBURG

Alphonse Heninburg Elected President Of Delaware College

DOVER, Del. — Dr. Alphonse Heningburg of North Carolina College for Negroes was elected to succeed Dr. R S. Grossly, president of Delaware State College for Colored Students, at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was announced this week by J. A. Frear, Jr., secretary of the board.

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In 1937 he went to the North to serve as Administrative Assistant to Dr. James E. Shepard, president of that institution. Dr. Heningburg has become widely known for his work in public relations and as a teacher of school administration. He is at the present time a member of the executive committee of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and is secretary of the Control Committee of the association. Last month, he was elected as alumni representativ on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. His services are in great demand as a speaker and he has been prominent throughout North Carolina in inter-racial activities.

In releasing his statement the secretary of the Board of Trustees at Dover said: "We are convinced that we have made wise selection of a man who is capable of giving able direction to the program of our college."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.
MAY 30 1941

Name Heninburg President of Delaware College

DOVER, Del.—(ANP).—Dr. Alphonse Heninburg, of the faculty of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, has been elected president of Delaware State college at Dover.

Dr. Heninburg, a native of Louisiana, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, received the Phi Beta Kap apaward at Grinanell college in Iow, studied at the University of Paris, and won the degree of doctor of philosophy in college administration at New York U. in 1939.

For 12 years Dr. Heninburg was a member of the staff at Tuskegee. Recently he was nominated for the trustee board of that institution. Delaware State is the Negro land-grant school in Delaware.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record
December 28, 1941

FLORIDA COLLEGE GETS NEW PRESIDENT

AUG 23 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 21—Dr. J. A. Bocates of Baton Rouge, La., has been elected president of Florida Normal college to succeed the late Dr. N. W. Collier for the St. Augustine institution.

Dr. Bocates comes highly recommended as a school man, having accomplished a marvelous piece of work at Leland university. Besides his wonedrful experience, he's capable from every viewpoint, to head the great work started and executed to a large degree of success by the fromer educator, scholar and worker, Dr. Collier.

The Baptists of the State have united upon the educational work by merging the Florida Memorial college, Live Oak, Florida, into the Florida Normal college.

Along with the naming of Dr. Boctaes, Miss Sarah Blocker, one of the founders of the college and a veteran in the work, was elected as dean of women; Rev. J. W. Drake of Miami, Fla., business manager; Rev. R. L. Holly, former president of Memorial college, Live Oak, director of religious education; Mrs. Holly, financial agent and Miss Carrie Felder, who has been for years corresponding secretary under the former president, to retain her position. The present faculty will remain. The present faculty is one of the best that can be found in any college, showing forth at all times that fine spirit of loyalty. The fall term of the school will open in September.

AUG 23 1941

The trustee meeting was presided over by its chairman, Rev. John E. Ford, pastor of Bethel Baptist Institutional church, who has been one of the most substantial supporters of the school for the past 30, or more years. Dr. Ford has meant much to the late president and the work and still keeps a guiding hand in order that the work might go on successfully.

New President Is Named For Florida Normal

Professor Gray Takes Over Post As School Head

Professor Wm. H. Gray, Jr., principal of the Demonstration School of Southern University, Land Grant College for Negroes, is the newly elected president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute here, succeeding the late Dr. N. W. Collier.

The new president of the well-known school is an outstanding young Negro educator. He is a graduate of Bluefield State Teachers College and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his Master's degree in chemistry in 1934. He has completed all courses and residence requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in educational administration at Pennsylvania. He has been active in educational circles in Louisiana. He is married and has two children.

18c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Succeeds Dr. M. S. Davage

Served Fifteen Years As Dean Of Institution

MAR 20 1941

James P. Brawley, for fifteen years dean at Clark University Wednesday was elected president of the Methodist institution to succeed Dr. Matthew S. Davage, whose resignation was accepted during the same meeting of the board of trustees.

Dr. Davage, whose headquarters is now at Nashville, resigned Clark's presidency, to accept the position as secretary of Negro education of the newly combined Methodist Church.

SERVED AS ACTING HEAD

During the past six months Dean Brawley has been serving as acting president of Clark and his election Wednesday was with full and enthusiastic approval of both faculty members and students, it was revealed.

MAR 20 1941

An unusual and striking chain of events behind Dean Brawley's ascendency to Clark's presidency. Dr. Davage was president of Samuel Huston college, Austin, Texas when Dean Brawley was a student there. Later Dean Brawley followed Dr. Davage to Holly Springs Institute where Dr. Davage served as president and Dean Brawley was an instructor.

Dr. Davage was elected president of Clark University and Dean Brawley in 1925 came to Atlanta as an instructor of the South Atlanta school. The following year, 1926, he was named dean, a position he has held continuously since, with the exception of 1939 when he was given a leave of absence to complete residence requirements for a doctor of philosophy degree at Northwestern University, Evanston.

MASTER'S FROM USC

Beside having graduated at Samuel Huston college, Dean Brawley did graduate work at the University of Southern California where he was awarded the master of arts degree and since coming to Clark has pursued studies leading to the Ph. D degree.

He is a native of Lockhart, Texas.

MAR 20 1941

Since coming to Clark College, he has been an active figure both locally and nationally in educational circles. He headed a commission which made an extensive study of Negro educational institutions of the Methodist Church.

He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Successor To Dr. Davage Dean 15 Years

MAR 29 1941

Did Wonderful Work For Clark In Dean's Role

MAR 29 1941

By ERIC ROBERTS

ATLANTA, Ga. — Trustees and officials of Clark College, one of the foremost Negro schools of the Methodist connection, announced here Wednesday that James Philip Brawley, dean of the college since 1926, has been elevated to the presidency of the college.

He succeeds Dr. Matthew Simpson Davage, veteran figure in higher Methodist circles, who, for the past six months, has served in the dual role of secretary of Negro education for the Methodist Church Board and president of Clark College.

Dr. Davage is now stationed at Nashville, Tenn. and during his absence Mr. Brawley has served Clark as administrative dean.

The rise of President Brawley touches story book lore and dates back to the days when Dr. Davage was president at Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, and the former a student there.

When Dr. Davage moved to Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., he appointed Mr. Brawley a faculty member.

MAR 29 1941

Indelibly impressed, Dr. Davage chose to retain Mr. Brawley on the faculty when he moved to Clark in 1924. The next year, 1925, Mr. Brawley came to Clark as instructor in education and religious education.

A CLARK RENAISSANCE

The Clark year 1925 was marked by an influx of interesting and singular personalities to the Clark faculty and student body as well. Mr. Brawley, a football player of note in college days, assisted Head Coach Samuel B. Taylor that season, quite the best team Clark had ever boasted prior to that time.

In 1926, Mr. Brawley succeeded Dr. G. Whitte Jordan as dean of Clark College, and from this chair installed new methods and new vigor that lofted Clark banners of scholarship and curricula to unprecedented heights.

A native of Lockhart, Texas, President Brawley received the A. B. degree at Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, in 1920. He studied at the University of Southern California and in 1925 was awarded the M.A. degree for work consummated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

He has completed residence requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy from the same school, and is listed as a 1941 candidate.

MAR 29 1941

WIDESPREAD ACTIVITY

President Brawley served as educational adviser to Negro schools of the Methodist board of education from 1926 to 1940, inclusive. He is a past president of National Body of Negro Deans and Registrars, is well known sectionally and nationally in educational circles and qualifies splendidly for the new post.

In 1929 he married Miss Georgia L. Williams of a prominent and pioneer Atlanta family and she, since 1929, has been an instructor in English at Clark. She holds the M.A. degree from the University of Iowa.

President Brawley is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha and one of the foremost men of letters in the field of Christian education for young Negro men and women.

GEORGIA

DEAN BRAWLEY

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLEGE HEAD

APR 12 1941

APR 12 1941

Trustees and officials of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., announced last week that Dr. Jas. Phillip Brawley, dean of the college since 1926, has been elevated to the presidency. He succeeds Dr. Matthew S. Davage, who resigned to devotie his entire time to his duties as secretary of Negro education for the Methodist Church Board. Dr. Brawley is a graduate of Samuel Huston, University of Southern California and Northwestern university.

Augusta Ga Herald
April 11, 1941

President Grant Tells of Work of Negro Association

BY DOUGLAS HALL

"During our administration we have not had the hearty co-operation of the majority of the members of the executive committee, but we plodded along giving the best that was in us for the interest of the teachers of Georgia." Thus were the words that struck fire as James L. Grant, president of the colored teachers and Education Association, delivered his annual address to the teachers.

President Grant told how the association had endeavored to assist the Augustans in persuading the board of education to purchase a plant for a public high school. 'We made honest and sincere pleas for graduate studies for Negroes in the state, better and well equipped school buildings, transportation, participation in the national defense program, social security for teachers and in fact equalization in and promises of co-operation in helping to solve these problems."

The president praised "Citizen's Day" as was sponsored by the Georgia Education Association. "We must teach the young men and women of our race that we are turning out of school today, that there is power in the ballot."

"The total income of monies during our administration was $3,028.11. Disbursements, $1,928.09; cash balance on hand, April 1, 1941, $46.02."

In closing, the retiring official thanked the state officials, teachers, and the officers of all educational organizations. He pledged the incoming administration his sincere co-operation.

"I say to the teachers of Georgia that your job is a big one. The future of boys and girls who are entrusted to your care must be trained and helped. It must and can be done Teach them that the greatest gift of real life is not purchased with silver and gold, but lies in real values."

Cordele, Ga. News
July 17, 1941

DR. A. S. CLARK, HEAD OF GILLESPIE INSTITUTE, TO RETIRE IN SEPTEMBER

RETIRING EDUCATOR WILL REMAIN CHURCH OFFICIAL; DR. L. S. BROWN TO HEAD SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. S. Clark, organizer and superintendent of Gillespie Institute, one of the seven Negro schools in Georgia accredited by the Southen Association, announced today he will retire as head of the hospital and school divisions of the institution on September 1.

Gillespie, with a present estimated value of $217,000, has a student body of 404, and eighteen faculty members. It was organized by Dr. Clark in 1902, with him, his wife, and one assistant as the only teachers. Twenty eight pupils were enrolled the first year, with classes conducted in the three wooden buildings, one of which was also the superintendent's residence.

In 1904, an administration building, a frame structure, was built, and in 1906 the boys' dormitory was added, and was remodeled last year. The girls' dormitory was constructed in 1929, Dr. Clark stated and the superintendent's residence was built in 1924. The new administration building, auditorium, and a twenty fve bed hospital was constructed in 1937.

"Sometime during the years," Dr. Clark and his wife added, "a log cabin was built on the grounds with part of the logs for the building being brought from Oakfield. This building housed the vocational work, and still stands on the site."

"The school seeks to teach boys and girls the dignity of labor," Dr. Clark remarked, and manuel training, agriculture, home economics, and music courses form part of the school program, with students being prepared along the lines of defense. The institution is a three fold plant, church, school, and hospital.

"The purpose of the school," Dr. Clark stated, "is to make better citizens, men and women, with worthwhile characters, who believe in the great principles of our nation, and who honor God above all things else."

When questioned along this line. Dr. Clark added, "As far as I know personally I do not recall any of the boys or the girls who have, after finishing our school, obtained a police record."

Hundreds of graduates have finished at Gillespie Institute, which has a four year high school course, and is accredited by the State of Georgia in Group 1, and by the Southern Association.

Dr. Clark received his MA degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and has several other degrees to his credit.

Dr. L. S. Brown, MA, will succeed Dr. Clark as executive of the school and hospital in September. Dr. Brown was formerly principal of the Harbinson Institute in Irmo, S. C. and is now attending the Atlanta University Graduate School.

Dr. Clark will continue his residence at Gillespie and will remain head of the church section of the institution, and asert when ever needed in the administration of the institution as a whole.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hospital Head Appointed President Of Dillard U.

Dr. Albert W. Dent Leaves Flint-Goodridge to Head Louisiana College—May Be Succeeded By Young Business Man.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—In recognition of remarkable talent exhibited in the past and splendid service rendered as superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital, the board of trustees of Dillard university Saturday named Albert W. Dent as the new president of the university. Mr. Dent, a graduate of Morehouse college, Atlanta, first came to New Orleans in 1932 to accept the position of superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital. His institution of the group hospitalization plan for low salaried families is one of achievements at the hospital which has received nation-wide commendation. Flint-Goodridge hospital during his administration as superintendent, has depicted remarkable growth and is now rated highly by hospital boards in America.

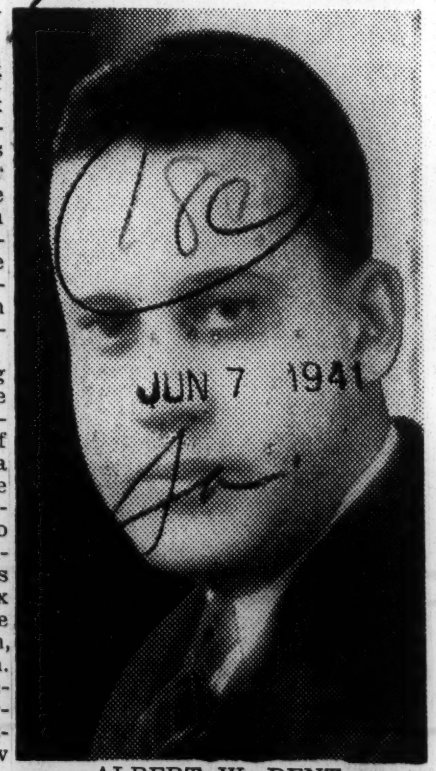
Mr. Dent is the fourth person who will direct the activities of the university during the six years that Dillard has been established. Dr. W. W. Alexander was acting president for the first year that the school was opened; he was succeeded by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, who resigned to accept a position as dean of the school of religion, Howard university. Rudolph Moses, acting dean in charge, has headed the university during the past year.

Dent is nationally known, being a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, chairman of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators, and a member of the board of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation. He has also served as a member of the executive committee of the New Orleans Council of Social Agencies for six years and is a member of the board of the Dryades street branch, Young Men's Christian Association.

Simultaneous with an anouncement that Albert W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital, has been chosen as the new president of Dillard university, public interest was aroused as to whom would be appointed as the new superintendent of the hospital. It is believed by many that George McDemmond, aggressive young business man, who has been appointed in the capacity of field agent and public relations man at the hospital during the last four and one half years, may be named for the position.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Dillard President



ALBERT W. DENT, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital and business manager of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., who was elected second president of the university at a meeting of the board of trustees on Saturday. Gifts for the hospital totaling $17,550 were acknowledged by the board—$15,000 from the General Education Board; $2,000 from employees of the Freiberg Mahogany Company of New Orleans, and $550 from the legacy of Mrs. William B. Bloomfield of New Orleans.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Albert W. Dent Heads Dillard University

Former Sunday School Congress Supporter Elected to the Presidency of One of the South's Leading Schools.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5—Albert W. Dent, for nine years superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital and for six years business manager of the University, was elected the second president of Dillard University at a meeting of the Board of Trustees last Saturday. He will succeed Rudolph Moses. He will succeed Rudolph Mocharge since the resignation of Wm. Stuart Nelson almost a year ago.

President-elect Dent is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and came to New Orleans in February, 1932, to assume the superintendency of the then newly-opened Flint-Goodridge Hospital. With the opening of the University on Gentilly Road in 1935 he was appointed business manager of the University in addition to his duties at the hospital. Prior to his coming to New Orleans, the president-elect served as branch office auditor for the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and as vice-president of a real estate and construction company in Houston, Texas. In 1923 he was recalled to his alma mater to organize the alumni of the school and to direct an endowment campaign for the raising of three hundred thousand dollars to match a like sum offered by the General Education Board. It was about the time of the successful completion of this campaign that he was asked to assume the post at Flint-Goodridge.

Under Mr. Dent's supervision Flint-Goodridge has attracted national attention particularly for its program in professional education, its public health activities and the penny-a-day group hospitalization insurance plan. He is a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators, chairman of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation. He has just completed six years as a member of the executive committee of the New Orleans Council of Social Agencies, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Dryades Y. M. C. A.

In addition to the election of the president, the board heard reports from the administrative officers of the University and hospital indicating that the whole University had enjoyed one of the best years in the history of the institution. The board also adopted resolutions praising the services rendered to the institution by Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, dean emeritus of Northwestern University, who retired from membership on the board after more than eleven years of association. Resolutions were also adopted commending the services of John H. Fletcher, attorney of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Dr. Merrill J. Holmes of Chicago, Illinois, both of whom retired from the board recently.

Gifts totaling $17,550 were acknowledged by the board—$15,000 from the General Education Board for new medical and surgical equipment; of $2,000 from employees of the Freiberg Mahogany Company of New Orleans for modernization of sterilizing equipment in the operating room of the hospital; and of $550 from the legacy of Mrs. William B. Bloomfield of New Orleans for the hospital.

Members of the board present were: Miss Fannie C. Williams, the Right Reverend Robert E. Jones, and Messrs. Edgar B. Stern, Geo. E. Haynes, William B. Wisdom, E. J. LaBranche, Fred L. Brownlee, Phillips Bradley, Frank Jensen, Warren Kearney, and Monte M. Lemann.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Flint-Goodridge Hospital Chief Elected Dillard University Head

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS. — During a several hour session of the board of directors of Dillard university, A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital, was elected president of the university.

Dillard has gone without a president since the resignation of Dr. William Stuart Nelson last year. Dr. Nelson is now dean of religion at Howard University in Washington, D. C. Since that time the school has been operated under the tentative leadership of Rudolph Moses, acting dean, who was elevated to the latter position upon the resignation of Dean J. Max Bond. Dean Bond's resignation was concurrent with that of Dr. Nelson. He, too, accepted another position.

For the past several months there has been much rumor and verbal speculation as to who would be president. Robert Weaver, federal housing attache was prominent among those mentioned for the post. It has been reported that he declined an offer.

Under the superintendency of Dent, Flint-Goodridge hospital has risen to an enviable height as an institution for the cure and prevention of disease among Negroes. Most outstanding in this respect is the sharp decline in infant deaths and midwife delivery.

One of the best community health units in the city operates out of and within Flint. Flint's penny-a-day hospitalization plan is heralded as the most feasible in the country.

Besides being an astute business executive, as has been evidenced by his management of Flint and being business manager of Dillard, Dent is a recognized authority on social service, both organizational and applied.

Dent is a graduate of Morehouse college in Atlanta and came to New Orleans about nine years ago to take charge of Flint-Goodridge. Three years later he was selected business manager of Dillard. He is an executive member of the New Orleans Council of Social Agencies, member of the American College of Hospital Administration, board of directors of Dryades Street Y.M.C.A., and member of the board of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Members of the board present at the meeting were Bishop Robert E. Jones, Edgar B. Stern, George E. Haynes, Mrs. Fannie C. Williams, William B. Wisdom, E. J. LaBranch, Fred L. Brownlee, Phillip Bradley, Frank Jensen, Warren Kearney and Monte Lemann.

The board adopted resolutions commending the services rendered to Dillard by Dr. Thomas F. Holgate, dean emeritus of Northwestern university, who after serving as a member of the board for 11 years retired. His total contributions to the university amount to more than $17,000.

A. W. DENT

JUN 7 1941
JUN 7 1941

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

M. E. A. ASKS MORE AID FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

MAR 14 1941

Mississippi Educators Adopt Committee's Report

JUNIOR COLLEGE URGED

Institution Of Higher Learning In Delta For Race Also Recommended— Plan Legislative Action

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 13.—A more equitable expenditure of state funds for negro education and establishment of a junior college for negroes in the Delta "where is concentrated so large a proportion of the negro population in Mississippi," were recommended to the Mississippi Education Association in annual convention here Thursday by a special committee headed by R. L. Hunt, superintendent of schools at Louise.

The report urges the association to present the matter to the Legislature and to render its co-operation in seeking to carry out the proposals.

Must Assure Funds

Stating that "the only way to improve negro education in Misissippi is to assure a more equitable expenditure of the per capita funds distributed by the state," the committee charged that "not all the money given for negro children reaches the schools for negroes in some counties."

"The act of the Legislature, in accordance with the State Constitution, makes appropriations of the per capita for each child regardless of race," the report, which was adopted, pointed out. "We conceive it the responsibility of educational authorities to make full accounting for such funds."

Pointing out that "more than $9 is sepnt for each white child in Mississippi when each dollar is spent for a negro child," the committee stated that "it has happened more than once when budgetary difficulties arose, negro schools were asked to bear all reductions."

Proportionate Share

"If a reduction from the budget must be made, it seems to us fair that negro schools should bear no more than a proportionate reduction to meet the exigencies of any school year," the report stated.

"We respectfully petition the co-operation of the State Department and local educational authorities, to the end that the meager funds allotted to negro schools in the budgets accepted by the State Department of Education shall be spent in support of the schools for negroes.

MAR 14 1941

"Negro schools are already under budget allotments which provide for negro school terms which are shorter, salaries for teachers which are smaller, buildings, equipment and supplies far below the levels for the white schools," the report said.

The committee, composed of Chairman Hunt, George Ditto of Biloxi, W. H. Braden of Natchez, L. L. Bryson and P. H. Easom of the State Department of Education, said a review of opportunities for higher education in Mississippi indicates that no such opportunty for negroes exists within the Delta.

Junior College Urged

"There is within this area a concentration of a large percentage of the negro population in Mississippi, and we count the establishment of some institution (junior college) for higher learning for negroes in this area as one goal for the improvement of negro education," the report continued.

Increased financial support for Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, the only institution of higher learning supported by the state in Southwest Mississippi, and continuance of a co-operation program with the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the recently opened Mississippi Negro Training School at Jackson, were urged.

MAR 14 1941

In connection with Alcorn College, the committee stated that "its funds for maintenance have remained the same while its enrolment has been increasing . . . . and the school has some very definite building needs."

18c-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

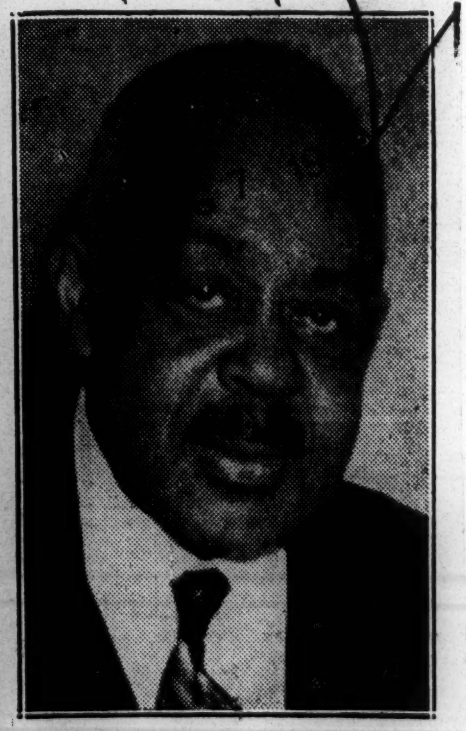
Bishop Wright Is Named President Of Wilberforce

WILBERFORCE, Ohio (SNS) —Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., was unanimously selected Wednesday to act for one year as president of all departments of Wilberforce University in an extra session of the school's executive committee, composed of representatives of the state and university boards.

The Rev. Charles Isom made the motion which resulted in the action. It was seconded by Bishop David Sims. Following the vote, all members of the committee pledged full support to the new president in working out a unified program for a great university.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WILBERFORCE HEAD



BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT

NAME WRIGHT WILBERFORCE PRESIDENT FOR YEAR

Wilberforce, (ANP)—Meeting in perfect unity the executive committee of the joint state and church boards of Wilberforce university on Thursday named Bishop R. R. Wright as acting president for one year. The invitation which was practically a draft was extended upon the part of both the state and church forces and Bishop Wright is to head all departments.

The motion to invite Bishop Wright was made by Rev. Charles Isom of the state board and seconded by Bishop David H. Sims of the church group. Assurance was given Bishop Wright that he would have the unified support of both boards in working out a unified program for a great university.

This would appear to end the upheaval at Wilberforce which resulted in the dismissal of President D. Ormonde Walker and recriminations between the church and secular forces governing the institution. Bishop Wright is a former president of the institution and was serving on the trustee board.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Name Wright 'Force Prexy For a Year

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, Aug. 7—Meeting in perfect unity the executive committee of the joint state and church boards of Wilberforce university on Thursday named Bishop R. R. Wright as acting president for one year. The invitation, which was practically a draft, was extended upon the part of both the state and church forces and Bishop Wright is to head all departments.

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OHIO

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilberforce University Is Safe

Naturally when a President of a University like Wilberforce is changed, people will wonder and speculate as to the course and action of the Trustees in their deliberation whether it was for the best interest of the University. There have been times in the leading Universities of this Country and in Europe when changes have been made for the betterment of the Universities and they have been made before at Wilberforce and they did not impair the University neither lessens its high standard in training and scholarship. My knowledge, experience and observation of some of the work and responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of a President of a University having been a student of Princeton University in the School of Philosophy where I took my Master's Degree and in Mansfield College at the University of Oxford in England pursuing a course in Theology, German, Syriac, New Testament Greek and Arabia, in addition to these studies I studied in Oriel College Ancient and Modern Philosophy having some knowledge of these subjects I think I can say that Wilberforce University in its present status is safe in the hands of Bishops J. A. Gregg, R. R. Wright, Jr., and David H. Sims. Bishops Gregg and Wright both have been president of Wilberforce University and Bishop Sims, Allen University. With the training and experience of these loyal men for what Wilberforce has stood in its long history the training of men and women for the race equal to any similar University in the Country. I am confident and I am sure that the entire Church will agree with men in bearing to the world that the Trustees did the proper and the sensible thing in delegating for the time being their power and authority to Bishops Gregg, Wright and Sims to guard Wilberforce University and find a President with a personality and with a deep sense of the Christian Religion and its significance and philosophy in the human heart. In this connection also, to find a man with common sense genius and ability whose training will not be questioned by men of the large Universities of the Country. The conception of Wilberforce University from the beginning was to train men and women in the higher branches of thought and learning this the committee in whose hands the University has been placed will follow the tradition and history and aim and purpose of the founder of the University Bishop Daniel A. Payne. It is providential that the Church at this time has these able prelates Bishops Gregg, Wright, and Sims to guide and guard our oldest University in Ancient and Modern erudition for God and the Race.

I. H. L. ROUNDTREE.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Think Time Ripe For Negro To Head University

Dr. Wright Has Submitted His Resignation

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Lincoln university of Pennsylvania is seeking a new president of succeed Dr. Walter L. Wright, who last June submitted his resignation, after 48 years connection with the veteran educational institution.

Dr. Wright's resignation has not been accepted as yet, but Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York physician and chairman of the board of trustees of the university, a few days ago named a five-man committee whose duty it is to find the man who will succeed him.

Those on the committee are: Lewis M. Stevens, Philadelphia lawyer; Dr. William Halleck Johnson, Princeton, former president of Lincoln; J. Frederck Talcott, New York business man; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, physician of Orange, N. J.; George W. Goodman, Urban League executive secretary, Washington, D. C. The First three are white.

ASK NEGRO PREXY

The committee has not held its first meeting but free discussion among Lincoln alumni has been divided between those who believe the time is ripe for a Negro to be named president, and those who think Lincoln will prosper better with a white president. Both factions are in favor of more Negroes being named to the faculty of the institution.

Lincoln has never had a Negro president and its faculty is still largely white. Although an independent organization, it has strong affiliations with the Presbyterian church.

"No names have yet been submitted as candidates for the presidency," Dr. Roberts explained in reply to a question, "and the board of trustees has made no decision as to whether the new president should be white or colored. In fact, color is not a consideration, we are interested in getting the best man available for the post, regardless of his race or color."

DECIDE ON MAN

Speaking for himself, Dr. Roberts continued:

"I think the committee should meet and decide on the type of man they want; what his training should be, and so on. Then the committee should select that man who best fits their definition of what a Lincoln president himself should be".

If Dr. Roberts has his way, the next Lincoln president would be "a great educator who can meet other great educators on their own level, wherever they happen to be, whether at Yale or Harvard. I would not get a man because of his ability to raise money, as important as that is; if the educational leadership is of the highest calibre, we shall find it easier to raise money, and we can always employ people just for this function".

While the appointment of Dr. Robert's committee would appear that Dr. Wright's resignation will be accepted, there is some sentiment in the board of trustees that Dr. Wright be drafted to remain president until 1943 when he shall have completed 50 years in the service of Lincoln and Negro higher education. This sentiment is especially voiced by former president Johnson, it is said. In the meantime, Lincoln opened last week for the new school year, 400 students strong, and with Dr. Wright still filling the president's chair.

Dr. Roberts was graduated from Lincoln in 1891, earned a master's degree later and still later, was honored with a doctor of laws degree. He earned his medical degree from Flower-Fifth Avenue Medical college in 1894. He was one of the board of education in New York.

18c-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Fred L. Brounlee Is LeMoyne's President

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of LeMoyne college held in New York on November 19 1940, Fred L. Brownlee was elected president of the college. Mr. Brownlee is serving this year as acting president, spending several days in Memphis at various intervals.

For twenty years Mr. Brownlee has been general secretary of the American Missionary association which founded LeMoyne, first as a normal school. This association also took the initial steps fourteen years ago in developing LeMoyne as a four-year college, having sent Frank Sweeney to Memphis for that purpose. The American Missionary association also assists in the support of Fisk university at Nashville, Tougaloo college near Jackson, Miss.; Dillard university in New Orleans, Tillotson college in Austin. Texas, and Talladega college at Talladega, Ala. It moreover supports nine secondary schools in the South for Negro children. It is a pioneer organization in this work, having been organized in 1846.

Mr. Brownlee hails from Ohio, is a graduate of Ohio State university, from which institution he also holds the master's degree. He was graduated from [illegible] Theological seminary in New York and has done graduate work at Teachers' college, Columbia university. For the past twenty years, as general secretary of the American Missionary association, he has been engaged almost exclusively in educational work.

LeMoyne was founded in 1870 and has the "A" rating of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (the district accrediting agency of the American Association of Colleges.)

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

School Board Asked to State Negro Staff Policy

MAY 7 - 1941

CCNY Dismissal of Yergan, Noted Educator, Brings Petition Demanding Clear-Cut Position on Appointment of Negroes

MAY 7 - 1941

The Board of Higher Education yesterday was petitioned to state its "policy and practice with regard to the appointment of qualified Negroes" to the teaching staff of the four colleges operated by the City of New York, this action being prompted by the failure of City College to re-appoint Dr. Max Yergan as special lecturer on Negro History and Culture.

The Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, in conjunction with other progressive civic groups in Harlem, is leading in this new drive to enlarge vocational opportunities for Negroes.

Entitled "An Inquiry into the Appointment of Negroes to the Teaching Staffs of the Municipal Colleges of New York," the brief addressed to the Board of Higher Education questions "the factors which have so limited the appointment, conditions and opportunities of qualified Negroes." It is made clear in the brief that although Dr. Yergan had lectured at CCNY for four years, he had never been a member of the regular teaching staff "with the same tenure and rights as others."

BRIEF DEMANDS REPLY

The brief asks the following questions:

MAY 7 - 1941

"Is the 'young scholar, also a Negro,' who will be appointed as 'special lecturer' by the history department to give this course in Negro History and Culture also to be relegated to a tenuous and insecure position like Dr. Yergan's?" (The inner quotations are from the announcement made by Dr. Harry N. Wright, acting President of City College, of Dr. Yergan's dismissal. Reference is thought to be to Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection in the 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library.)

"Is it the policy of the Board of Higher Education, the College of the City of New York, or the Department of History of that college to employ a Negro only to teach a course in Negro history?

"In the history of the municipal colleges, how many Negroes, if any, have held regular positions on their teaching staffs?"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Feeler Is Sent Out By Group

Positions Sought in 4 City Colleges

MAY 10 1941

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A drive to secure jobs for capable professional Negroes on the regular teaching staffs of the four colleges operated by the city was inaugurated Wednesday when the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, progressive civic group, petitioned the board of higher education to "state its policy and practice in regards to" such appointments.

While much thought had been previously given to this subject by the committee, it was said, the failure of City College to re-appoint Dr. Max Yergen as special lecturer on Negro history and culture is said to have prompted this action.

The brief, entitled "An Inquiry into the Appointment of Negroes to the Teaching Staff of the Municipal Colleges of New York," questions the factors which have so limited the appointment conditions and opportunities of qualified Negroes." Although Dr. Yergan has lectured at CCNY for four years, it was made clear that he has never been a member of the regular teaching staff "with the same tenure and rights as others."

The petition asks several questions namely;

MAY 10 1941

1. Is the "young scholar, also a Negro," who will be appointed as "special lecturer" by the history department to give this course in Negro history and culture also to be delegated to the same "tenuous insecure" position of Dr. Yergan? The quotations are from the announcement of Dr. Harry N. Wright, acting president of CCNY explaining the institution's position regarding Dr. Yergan. The reference is to Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection, who will succeed the incumbent.

2. Is it the policy of the board of higher education, the College of the City of New York, or the department of history of that college to employ a Negro only to teach a course in Negro history?

3. In the history of the municipal colleges, how many Negroes, if any, have held regular positions on their teaching staffs.

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist church and chairman of the coordinating committee, emphasized that his committee is not seeking to champion the cause of any one individual. It is rather seeking openings for all Negroes.

The committee's brief points out that of the 1,462 regular teaching positions of a non-administrative nature covered by the current fiscal budget, not one is held by a Negro. It goes on to show the contrast in policy and practice between the board of education with jurisdiction over the primary and secondary schools of the city, and the board of higher education.

"We know that the 1941-42 fiscal budget contemplates appropriations for 1,481 regular teaching positions an increase of 19 over the current fiscal year, the brief continues. "We know, also, that there are Negroes who are qualified by training and experience to accept an appointment to many of these positions. We feel, therefore, that continued absense of Negroes from teaching positions in the municipal colleges must be recognized as due to racial discrimination and a deliberate exclusion which are undoubtedly incompatible with our democratic principals."

In releasing this information to the press, Rev. Powell made the following statement:

"New York is a metropolis in which all races and creeds work and reside in comparative harmony. In no small measure is our splendid educational system responsible for this state of things for tolerence has been shown in all public schools, from the primary grades through to the high schools, in the unbiased selection of the teaching personnel.

"It is regrettable, however, that this same expression of understanding of and appreciation for the instructional qualifications of Negroes has not yet been felt by those responsible for the selection of personnel for the city's colleges. Nevertheless, to the end that the board of higher education does realize this important fact and that it does take steps to rectify this inconsistency between these two city departments, the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment intends to exert every effort to see that Negroes are placed as regular instructors with tenure in City college, Hunter college, Brooklyn college and Queens college."

Meanwhile, a sub-committee headed by Mac C. Davies, appointed to arrange for the prosecution of the campaign, is making preparations for a mass meeting in Harlem on Sunday afternoon May 18 at Abyssinia Baptist church. The annual meeting of the board of higher education is scheduled for May 19. At a meeting of the Pan-Hellenic conference, comprising the Negro Greek letter societies of New York City, complete support was pledged to the coordinating committee, according to Mr. Davies. A general meeting of other interested organizations will be held Saturday afternoon at Abyssinia church.

Members of the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment are Mrs. Chester W. Chinn, Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Attorney Harrison S. Jackson, Donelan C. Phillips, Walter Roark, Albert Willis, Walter Hawkins, Joseph Ford, Miss Audley Moore, Mrs. Henrietta De Mendez Miss Marion Forrester, Arnold P. Johnson, Mr. Davies and Rev. Powell.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. William J. Clark, University President for 21 Years, To Retire June 15 — Trustees Express Real Regret Over Dr. Clark's Retirement.

MAY 10 1941

RICHMOND, Va., May 8—(ANP)—Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, professor of philosophy and since March executive vice president of Virginia Union university, has been named by the university board to succeed Dr. William J. Clark as president of the institution. He will assume office June 15, and will become the school's first Negro president.

MAY 10 1941

The newly elected president received his master's degree from Oberlin college in 1927 and his doctor's degree from Drew university in 1933. He formerly served as principal of Northern Neck Industrial academy and Northumberland County Training school. He was professor of sociology and philosophy at Virginia State college from 1927 to 1934, and instructor in religion and pastor of Zion Baptist church in Washington from 1934 to 1935.

MAY 10 1941

At present Dr. Ellison is directing the nation-wide drive for public funds to bring the $700,000 Belgian Friendship building to Virginia Union campus.

The retiring president who served in that capacity for 21 years, and whose resignation was accepted by the board with "real regret," will give a portion of his time to developing the theological department of the school.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton Suggested as Co-operative Center of South

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Recommending that a broad program of education in the consumer co-operative idea be launched immediately, the regional conference of the Southeastern Co-operative Education Association held here last week asked that Hampton Institute be made the center of the co-operative movement in the South.

MAY 17 1941

President Malcolm S. MacLean said: "I like co-operatives because they have all, since I first knew and joined them, given me a somewhat higher standard of living than I could have otherwise received."

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

GRANT TO HAMPTON INCREASED

MAY 22 1941

Hampton Institute, Va.—The number of students to receive National Youth Administration aid at Hampton Institute during the past school year, 195 students, 110 women and 85 men, were given opportunity to work in laboratories, classrooms, and in clerical capacities to help pay their way through Hampton Institute. The total allotment this past year was $14,137.80, which resulted in each student's earning an average of $72.50 of scholarship aid.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Virginia Union Gets First Race President

MAY 4 1941

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The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Hampton Institute Co-Operative Center

MAY 22 1941

Hampton Institute, Va.—Recommending that a broad program of education in the consumer cooperative idea be immediately launched, the Regional Conference of the Southeastern Cooperative Education at Hampton Institute last week asked that Hampton Institute be made the center of the cooperative movement in the South.

Closing the two-day meeting on Tuesday, May 6, after addresses by leading figures in the consumer cooperative and Federal Credit Union movement in the United States, the conference findings suggested that Hampton Institute sponsor a regional institute each summer, where managers and all interested in cooperatives could meet to discuss common problems in consumer cooperation, in recreation, and in every phase of the movement

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO HEAD VA. UNION

OCT 18 1941

Dr. J. M. Ellison, noted educator, will be inaugurated on Friday afternoon, October 17, as president of Virginia Union university in an elaborate ceremony. Dr. Joshua E. Simpson will preside and many prominent Negro leaders will bring greetings including Rev. J. A. Russell of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Rev. Luther Smith, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. J. M. Gandy of Virginia State college, Dr. Fred Alexander, head of the State Board of Education, Prof. L. F. Palmer of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, and Dr. A. Wright, of the Educational Foundations. Dr. T. F. Adams of the board of trustees will make the formal induction.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 1, 1941

Union's New President

ADVOCATES of interracial co-operation everywhere in Virginia will be delighted that the trustees of Virginia Union University have chosen DR. J. MALCUS ELLISON, to succeed DR. WILLIAM J. CLARK, as the institution's first Negro president. DR. ELLISON has for a number of years taken a prominent part in the work of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and is at present chairman of its Research and Survey Committee. His extramural work with the commission has given DR. ELLYSON, who has been professor of philosophy and vice-president of Virginia Union, an especially broad view of the field in which the ambitious young Negro college graduate must work and live in Virginia.

The retiring president of Virginia Union, says DR. THEODORE F. ADAMS, president of the board, will devote a portion of his time to developing the theological department of our seminary." It perhaps is not generally known, but Virginia Union University has graduated some of the most successful Negro ministers in America. Speaking of the part that the private colleges have had in educating Negro preachers, DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON of Fisk University, in his recent book on *The Negro College Graduate*, pointed out that "Virginia Union and Lincoln have, through their own stress of courses, developed the largest groups of conspicuously successful ministers." Our Richmond college for Negroes has distinguished itself also for its work in the social sciences.

Negro colleges, with more wisdom than has been shown by many white institutions of higher learning, have tended to specialize in certain fields and have avoided, to a considerable extent, needless and costly competition with each other. In Virginia, Hampton Institute has been distinguished for its library training courses, agricultural supervision, vocational teachers and choral music. Virginia State College might be called the liberal arts college, and there is St. Paul's, another excellent Negro school with strong emphasis on vocational training.

DR. ELLISON is almost as familiar with the general picture of facilities for the higher education of the Negro in Virginia, as he is with the curriculum of his own college. He is young, vigorous and capable, and skilled in the fine arts needed for co-operation with other Negro d white intellectual leaders. Not only -inia Union, but other Negro col- in Virginia, and State education as a whole, may profit from his presidential administration. Ahead lies the possibility of further consolidation of the specializing trends in Negro education, and perhaps more State support where it is needed.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Outstanding Educators On Ellison Inaugural Program

OCT 11 1941

RICHMOND—Inauguration exercises for Dr. J. M. Ellison, fourth president of Virginia Union University, are scheduled to get underway on October 17, with the academic procession which will form in Pickford Hall and march to the stands in front of Martin E. Gray Hall for the main ceremony at 10:30 a. m. Dr. Joshua B. Simpson will preside.

Highlight of the program which will formally give the 76-year-old institution her first race president, will be the inaugural address by Dr. John Malcus Ellison.

FOUR COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

Others to appear are: Dr. William J. Clark, the Rev. J. A. Russell, president of St .Paul Normal and Industrial School; the Rev. B. L. Franklin, the Rev. Luther Smith, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College; Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State Board of Education; L. F. Palmer, and Dr. A. D. Wright.

Also Dr. W. T. Johnson, Dr. Theodore F. Adams, the Rev. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, and Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College.

Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Virginia Union Choral Club, under the direction of Mrs. Aldena Windham Davis.

Another feature of the inauguration program will be the entertainment of alumni and friends from 4 to 6 by Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Ellison.

OCT 11 1941

A cooperating committee of Mesdames C. P. Hayes, Wiley Hall, Raphael Harris, E. E. Smith, and Delilah Cheatham will cooperate with the faculty wives in promoting the reception.

The Third District of the Virginia Teachers Association will hold their meeting in Coburn Hall at 9 a. m. so that members can attend the ceremonies at 10:30.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Navy Asks Hampton Pilots To Sign Up---- Then Changes Mind

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Student pilots in Hampton Institute's civilian pilot training program had a faint glimmer of hope recently that at last they would be able to put their flying talents to use in defending America with the U. S. Navy.

But the joy was short living and the students found that they were merely the victims of another Navy "boner."

It all started when the Hampton undergraduates in the Civilian Aeronautics Administration sponsored flying courses received letters from Lieutenant Clark Bucknam, USNR, of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board at Anacostia, D. C., asking that they immediately seek appointment as aviation cadets. Searching through the enclosed application form and two pages of rules and regulations, the young men found no mention of racial discrimination and thought that at last they would be given an opportunity to fight for their country with the U. S. Navy.

NOV 15 1941

GLAD TO SERVE

Two of the student pilots, Richard W. Hall of Albany, Georgia and Edward A. Gibbs of New York City, immediately wrote to Lieutenant Bucknam to verify this assumption and told him that they were colored.

His point-blank answer, which stilled the hopes of Hampton students that the Navy had at last accepted democracy, stated that the Navy accepted "applications from Negroes in none but the messman branch."

Continuing, Lieutenant Bucknam said that "this policy was instituted in the interests of harmony aboard ship."

And while the Navy continues its urgent appeal for flyers, many hundreds of experienced Negro pilots all over the nation continue to train for the day that they may serve in the defense of America.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Ellison Inducted As Union President

First Negro Tech School To Be Opened In Virginia

RICHMOND — Virginia Union University conferred upon one of its former students the highest honor it can give. In an impressive ceremony Friday noon, Dr. John Malcus Ellison was inaugurated as the fourth president of his Alma Mater.

The inaugural ceremony took place in a temporary outdoor theater in front of historic Coburn Hall on the Virginia Union campus. The contrast between the stately elm trees and the improvised roadway which provided traction for the many trucks of concrete which rumbled by en route to the site of the new Belgian Building 100 yards from the scene of the inauguration, gave visible evidence of the progress of the Virginia Union of the future.

The scene was admirably staged with the maroon vested choir of the university as a backdrop; an elevated and elongated stand seating about 100 robed men, respresenting the cream of the educators of America; was back of the inaugural stand. Spread out in front of this stage, were rows upon rows of seats, which were crowded with more than a thousand visitors, including delegates to the annual convention of the Third District Teachers Association.

MADE COLORFUL SCENE

The colorful robes and togas of the bachelors, masters, and doctors flaunting purple, red, white and blue colors; mingled with the vari-colored costumes of the choir added a beauty to the scene, which was only matched by the solemnity of the occasion.

The academic march, in which all of the visiting educators participated, was led from the administration building to the inaugural scene under direction of the marshal, Prof. C. T. Russell, after which the University Choir rang forth with the opening song.

The venerable Dr. Joshua B. Simpson, representing the faculty, presided during the inaugural, and Dr. Wililam John Clark, retiring president of the university invoked the Divine blessing. The choir, under the skillful direction of Mrs. Aldena Wyndham Davis, sang throughout the services.

Dr. W. T. Johnson, representing the university's board of trustees, in presenting Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church (white) and also chairman of the board of trustees of the university, gave a running history of the institution and its former leaders.

Dr. Adams, preceding his presentation of the scroll of office to Dr. Ellison, gave a picture of the future trend of youth education, which he predicted would find Virginia Union University in the forefront under its new administration.

The Rev. B. E. Mayes. president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., delivered the inaugural and induction prayer.

DELIVERED SCHOLARLY ADDRESS

After receiving his scroll of office, Dr. Ellison began his inaugural address, which was both scholarly and profound in its interpretation of the responsibility of the university to the youth of today.

"The school must determine just what course it should pursue in training the youth for his social and civic responsibilities in the community in which he expects to live," he said. "It is in this field that Virginia Union will operate. We shall continue to develop a religious, moral and civic leadership for our people."

In his remarks, he said feelingly, "In the spirit of self-dedication, relying upon Divine aid and with faith in the goodness of man, I accept the responsibility and the challenge that this occasion offers."

The inaugural was closed with prayer by Dr. George Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church, New York City.

Mayor Gordon B. Ambler of the City of Richmond, occupied a seat of honor on the inaugural stage throughout the entire ceremony. Other dignitaries seated upon the stage were as follows: Dr. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York City; Dr. S. E. Hening of the Northen Baptist Convention, New York City; Dr. Nobell Y. Beale of the Southern Baptist Convention; Tennant Bryan of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Fred M. Alexander of the State Board of Education; the Rev. J. Alvin Russell, principal of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School; Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College; Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute; Egbert G. Leigh, 3rd, of the board of trustees; Miss Tossie P. F. Whiting, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Dr. J. H. Randolph and Dr. Joseph T. Hill, also members of the trustee board, and others.

This inaugural was followed by a series of related programs and events which were topped by the "at home" of President and Mrs. Ellison in the president's cottage.

Trustees Of St. Paul Vote To Make Change

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—(SNS)—Acting largely upon the recommendations of J. T. Thornton, executive vice principal, the Board of Trustees of The St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, in a special meeting Wednesday unanimously voted to raise the work of the school to a four-year undergraduate level, granting the bachelor of science degree. Authority was given to proceed at once with plans and preparations for the inauguration of the new program.

In adopting the advanced training the administration has also been asked to raise the work in the teacher-training division to the four year level by adding the Junior and Senior college years. Students completing this would be awarded the bachelor of science degree in education.

OFFERS 15 TRADES

The school at present offers training in 15 trades or industries. While all of these courses will gradually be placed on the college level the plan for the 1942-1943 school year is to advance the work to four years of technical training in the following skills: Carpentry; Automobile Mechanics; Masonry. Painting; Interior Decoration; Tailoring; Engineering, Plumbing, Steamfitting; Home Economics; Cosmotology. and Secretarial Science.

The Board of Trustees and the administration of St. Paul's School have recognize dfor some time the rapidly moving trend toward higher standards on the part of educational agencies generally. they have carefully studied and weighted the question of advancing the training of the work at St. Paul. Extensive investigation was begun in 1939, as the school was then faced with the problem of raising the teacher-training work to meet the present requirements of the State Board of Education or probably discontinuing such training.

The latter course was agreed upon, with the understanding that special provisions be made to improve the work of the industrial division, emphasizing training specifically designed to equip young men and women for employment as artisans in their chosen fields. In this connection Mr. Thornton, formerly director of industries at the school for 13 years, more recently vice principal of R. T Cole Junior Vocational High School, Kansas City, Missouri, was asked by the Board to return to the school in an executive capacity to revamp the work of the trade division.

FINDINGS PRESENTED

A study of the curriculum of other technical schools and a keep cognizance of the lack of technical training on the part of Negro Youth and the resultant lack of skilled employment prompted Mr. Thornton to present his findings to the Board and urge technical training on the college level.

The advancement program will necessitate physical expansion as well as curricular and staff expansion. Funds have been provided for a new dining hall and kitchen, and addition to the trade buildings. A model dairy barn will be erected immediately and will form the first unit of a future agriculture group.

The new objective in technical training prompted a change of name of this 53 year old institution, and The St. Paul Normal and Industrial School will hereafter be known as The St. Paul Polytechnic Institute.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Union's First Colored President

Defense news crowds our pages these days, but the selection of Dr. John M. Ellison, professor of philosophy, as president of Union University in Richmond is too important to overlook.

Union, following the lead of Howard, Shaw, Morgan, all the State and Methodist colleges, now has a colored head. Leading colleges with white presidents have dwindled to Lincoln, Fisk, Hampton and Meharry, private institutions which are largely endowed.

Since 1899, when Richmond Theological Seminary and Wayland Seminary united and became Union University, the institution has had four white presidents: Charles H. Corey, Malcolm MacVicar, George R. Hovey and William J. Clark, all of whom were exceptionally able men.

But today, when high taxes and depression have dried up philanthropy from individuals and the Northern Baptists, Dr. Ellison, an alumnus of Union, is called in to take over and keep Alma Mater alive.

His task is not easy. He must not only find new sources of income, but in this age of vocational and technical preoccupation he must adapt the institution to the needs of the times.

A new day has dawned for Union, and under Dr. Ellison we think it can rise to meet the challenge.

18c-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore. Maryland

Dr. Ellison Given Okay by Students

MAY 3 1941

RICHMOND — In an oper statement released through the student senate, students of Virginia Union University this week condemned as "vicious and slanderous" an unsigned letter which is being circulated among approximately 3,000 alumni of the school branding Dr. J. M. Ellison as incapable of performing the duties placed upon him by his recent promotion to the post of executive vice-president of the university.

Dr. Ellison has been mentioned in the letter as a likely successor to Dr. W. J. Clarke, president of Union, who retires soon.

Taking their stand after consideration of all of the issues involved, the students made the following statements:

1. We feel that the said letter was intended to reflect upon the ability of the board of trustees which has so ably served Union down through the years.
2. We feel that is a reflection upon the alumni of Virginia Union University that one of its members should take such an underhand means (libel through U. S. mails) to defame the character of a person who has so nobly and capably served our school.

MAY 3 1941

3. In so far as the attitude and opinions of the students are brought in, we feel that the statement does not reflect the attitudes or opinions of the better thinking students of our institution.

The circular letter, called "scurrilous" by Dr. Ellison himself, cited dissatisfaction among both students and faculty of the university.

The students said:

"The person mentioned in the letter is a recognized authority in the field of rural sociology and economics, so recognized by the U. S. Government, the government of the State of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and by various national religious boards.

MAY 3 1941

"He has ably conducted courses in these fields. We feel that any free-lance instruction he has done in an effort to co-operate with the administration because such instruction is necessary in a small university which by reason of a limited budget must have a limited staff.

"We feel that Dr. Ellison has been a capable, efficient teacher while at Virginia Union and was irregular in meeting classes only when performing other duties assigned him by the university."

Recognizes Promotion

The conclusion of the statement issued by the students reads as follows:

MAY 3 1941

"We are glad to acknowledge and recognize the promotion of Dr. Ellison because we feel that his faithfulness, diligence, and efficiency in serving the institution warrants such recognition.

"We deplore the underhand tactics of the individual who wrote the letter because the attack is not a true picture of the situation or of Dr. Ellison's achievements. The cowardliness of printing such a record of epithets without signing one's name is inexcusable.

"We feel that the writer of such a letter is not imbued with the traditions of sincerity, truthfulness, and fair play which characterizes Union men and women."

The statement was signed by William F. Richardson, of Richmond, senior, and president of the Student Government Association.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. M. Ellison To Head Virginia Negro University

MAY 1 - 1941

Richmond, Va., April 30 (AP).—Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, professor of philosophy and, since last March, executive vice president of Virginia Union University for Negroes here, will assume the presidency of the institution June 15.

His selection to succeed Dr. William J. Clark was announced last night by the university board, headed by Dr. Theodore F. Adams.

Dr. Clark, who has been president since 1919, intends, he said, to concentrate on the field of theological instruction. Dr. Adams said the retiring president "will give a portion of his time to developing the theological department of our seminary." He first came to Virginia Union in 1913 as professor of church history and theological instruction

MAY 1 - 1941

Dr. Ellison, the first Negro to become president of Virginia Union, was graduated there in 1925. He received his master's degree from Oberlin College in 1927 and his doctor's degree from Drew University in 1933.

MAY 1 1941

VIRGINIA
Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 30, 1941

Dr. Ellison Becomes First Negro President of V. U. U.

Noted Educator to Succeed Dr. W. J. Clark on June 15; Latter Resigns After Long Service

Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, Professor of Philosophy and since March executive vice president of Virginia Union University, will become the first Negro president of the institution when he assumes office June 15.

He will succeed Dr. William J. Clark, president of Virginia Union University for twenty-two years, who is retiring to concentrate on theological instruction.

The university board accepted Dr. Clark's registration with "real regret" and "deep appreciation" of his services.

Dr. Theodore F. Adams, president of the board, announced that the retiring president "will give a portion of time to developing the theological department of our seminary."

He pointed out that Dr. Clark had guided the institution for more than twenty years, and had played an important part in building the university from a small, elementary institution to a first-class college.

Dr. Clark first became associated with Virginia Union in 1913 as professor of church history. He became president Jan. 1, 1919.

Dr. Ellison's election as president was announced by the board last night.

He received his Master's degree from Oberlin College in 1927 and his Doctor's degree from Drew University in 1933.

He formerly served as principal of Northern Neck Industrial Academy and Northumberland County (Va.) Training School. He was Professor of Sociology and Philosophy at Virginia State College from 1927 to 1934, and instructor in religion and pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Washington from 1934 to 1936.

He has made a number of sociological studies of rural Virginia Negro life.

Dr. Ellison is actively directing the nation-wide campaign for public contributions to bring the $700,000 Belgian Friendship Building in its entirety to Virginia Union.

Washington, D. C. Post
May 1, 1941

Dr. J. M. Ellison To Head Virginia Negro University.

Richmond, Va., April 30 (AP).—Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, professor of philosophy and, since last March, executive vice president of Virginia Union University for Negroes here, will assume the presidency of the institution June 15.

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Richmond, Va. News-Leader
May 1, 1941

Change of President at Union

It does not seem many years since the Richmond Theological Seminary became Virginia Union University, but the inflexible record of the years, yielding nothing to memory, insists that ground was broken on the present site forty-three years ago. Rev. CHARLES H. COREY was president then—an interesting and devoted figure. About him was much of the evangelist; in him was exemplified the fullest faith in the power of the gospel to elevate the life of the Negroes. After Dr. COREY came Dr. MALCOLM MACVICAR, and then Dr. GEORGE R. HOVEY, whose service to the school as professor, vice president, acting president and president covered nineteen years. When Dr. HOVEY resigned in 1919 to become secretary for education of the Baptist Home Mission Society, the choice of the trustees fell on Rev. WILLIAM J. CLARK, who had been Professor of Church History from 1913. Mr. CLARK had the difficult task of carrying the institution through the merger of Hartshorn and then through the years of critical readjustment of the school's finances. Prior to the depression years, Union was supported in large part by Northern Baptists who cherished much of the missionary zeal and educational hopes of 1865. The churches of the North had taken the lead in much of the training of the freedmen immediately after the abolition of slavery. So long as those lived who had any memory of the years of controversy, support of the Negro schools did not fail. As it happened, a change of emphasis in the work of Northern churches occurred about the time that the depression dried up many contributions to the missionary societies. Union University, along with many other schools, found revenues curtailed at a time when many students wished to enter the college, but felt the pinch of acutest poverty. How President CLARK battled with adverse conditions and found new friends in dark hours always will be a proud chapter in the history of the school. Worn with labor and covered with the honors of his devoted service, Dr. CLARK now resumes teaching duties, while hundreds of former students voice their thanks and their gratitude to him.

As new president of Union, the board has selected Dr. J. MALCOLM ELLISON, professor of Philosophy and executive vice president—the first Negro to head this important enterprise. Who can fail to be encouraged by the fact that a Negro educator of high ability is available for this work? May not Virginia see in this election a proof of progress through the years? Long has Virginia waited for the day when, with confidence, she could entrust administrative responsibility in the education of Negro youth to Negro leaders of proven worthiness. That time has arrived. Virginia takes heart and presses on.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
June 16, 1941

Dr. Ellison Heads V. U. U.

Assumes Presidency, Succeeding Dr. Clark

Dr. J. Malcus Ellison today assumed his duties as president of Virginia Union University, succeeding Dr. William J: Clark, president since 1919, whose retirement became effective yesterday.

The board of trustees of the university announced the appointment of Dr. Ellison as the first Negro to head the school April 30. Before his appointment the new president was executive vice president and Professor of Philosophy.

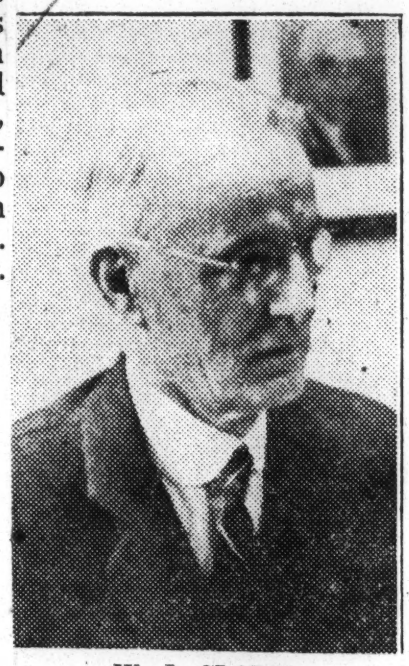
He has been directing the campaign to raise $150,000 to defray the costs of moving the Belgian Friendship Building here from the New York World's Fair.

Dr. Ellison graduated from Virginia Union in 1925. He received his master's degree from Oberlin College in 1927 and his doctorate from Drew University in 1933. He is a former principal of Northern Neck Industrial Academy and Northumberland County Training School. From 1927 to 1934 he was Professor of Sociology and Philosophy at Virginia State College, and from 1934 to 1936 he was an instructor in the school of religion at Howard University and pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Washington.

Dr. Ellison has been active as chairman of the research and survey committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New, Retiring Presidents



W. J. CLARK

J. M. ELLISON

Becomes First Race President Of Va. Union

Trustees Express Confidence In New Executive

MAY 10 1941

RICHMOND—Dr. John M. Ellison was Tuesday elected president of Virginia Union University by the Board of Trustees in annual session here. He succeeds President William J. Clark, who will retire at the end of the present school year.

Dr. Ellison, who is a member of the University faculty, was recently elected executive vice president. His elevation to the presidency has been expected since it was known that Dr. Clark would retire.

Dr. Ellison was elected without opposition. He has had charge of the campaign to raise funds for the erection here of the $700,000 Belgium Building, which was recently donated to the university.

MAY 10 1941

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Members of the board of trustees are Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Dr. Garnett Ryland, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, Frank W. Padelford, W. W. Swaffield, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, the Rev. W. T. Johnson, T. Justin Moore, Eugene Kinckle Jones, W. P. Hayes, the Rev. Dr. Theodore F. Adams, M. Joseph Toomey, Tennant Bryan, Miss Tossie P. F. Whiting, Frank A. Smith, Egbert Leigg 3d, J. H. Randolph, Herbert M. Fillebrown, Mrs. Mary Hartwell, Mrs. Richard W. Carrington, the Rev. Churchill J. Gibson, James T. Hill, Miles Washington Conner and S. E. Hening of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York, who is treasurer of the board.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

At the same meeting, the board of trustees agreed to accept the request of Dr. Clark, that his retirement from the presidency of Virginia Union be made effective June 15.

Dr. Clarke, who has been president of the university for 22 years, will devote a portion of his time to the development of the theological part of the university, it was announced by Dr. Theodore F. Adams, president of the board.

In voting to accept Dr. Clark's resignation, the trustees expressed their "real regret" and "deep appreciation" for Dr. Clark's services.

MAY 10 1941

BECAME PRESIDENT IN 1919

Dr. Clark became president of Union on January 1, 1919. Prior to that time, he had served as professor of church history and theological instruction since 1913.

A graduate of California College and Newton Theological Seminary, he had served as pastor and as a missionary to Burma, India, before taking up his duties at Virginia Union. In recognition of his services, in 1927, the Unverstiy honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity

The newly elected president, who is an alumnus of Union, has gained wide recognition for his sociological studies. He graduated from Union in 1925, received his master's degree from Oberlin College in 1927 and his doctor's degree from Drew University in 1933.

MAY 10 1941

He joined the faculty of Virginia Union University as professor of philosophy, and before that time, had served as principal of two schools, as professor of sociology and philosophy at Virginia State College, and as an instructor in the school of religion at Howard University.

He has been effectively directing the campaign to bring the Belgian Building of the New York's World's Fair to the Virginia Union campus. Last March, he was elected to the position of executive vice-president of the university.

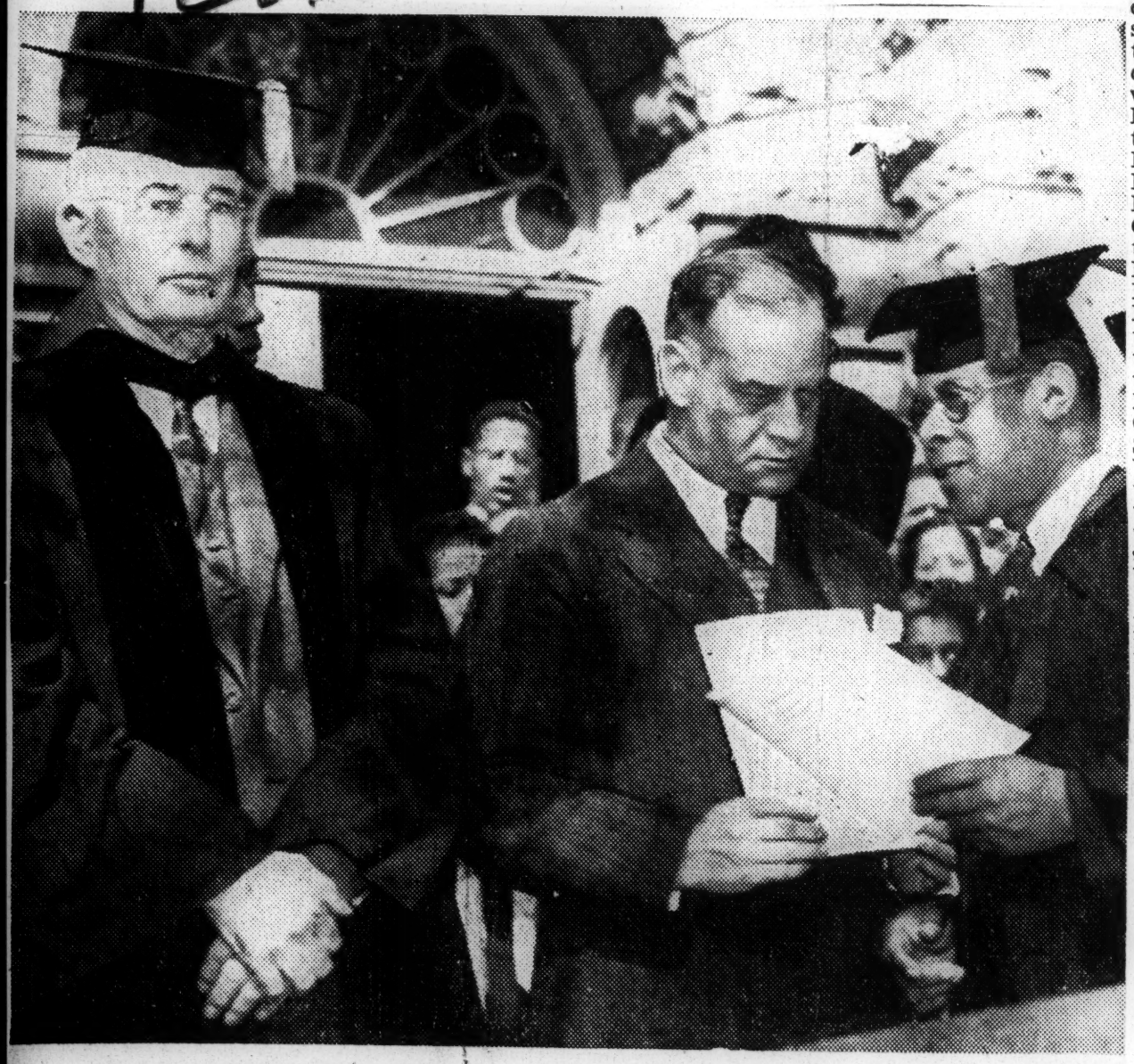
Members of the board of trustees expressed themselves as being "very happy" that Dr. Clark would continue his association with the University.

Dr. Clark himself stated that he has long desired to concentrate on theology instruction. Laying aside the burdens of the presidency would allow him time for this, he pointed out.

Dr. Ellison praised the work of the retiring president and stated: "The university has grown and continues to fill an ever enlarging place in the development of Negro leadership. As he (Dr. Clark) retires from this position of leadership in Negro education he holds a warm place in the affection of the large number of Negroes throughout the country who come under his influence."

The "experience and ability of Dr. Ellison" was lauded in a statement by Dr. Adams, who stated that the trustees "felt very fortunate in having him to carry on the work which Dr. Clark has to lay down."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 18, 1941



—Staff Photo.

AT INAUGURATION EXERCISES—At Virginia Union University yesterday when the first Negro president in the history of the institution was inaugurated were (left to right) Dr. W. J. Clark, president-emeritus of the university; Mayor Ambler, and the new president, Dr. John Malcus Ellison.

Dr. Ellison Inaugurated V. U. U. Head

John Malcus Ellison, Ph. D., once a Northumberland County farm boy, became the first Negro president of Virginia Union University yesterday.

The 50-year-old educator was inaugurated under the elm trees of the college campus before a crowd of 1,000. Prominent white and Negro educators and civic leaders were on the platform and in the audience as Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of Richmond's First Baptist Church and chairman of the university's board of trustees, inducted Dr. Ellison into the presidency.

"In the spirit of self-dedication, relying upon divine aid and with faith in the goodness of man, I accept the responsibility and the challenge that this occasion offers," Dr. Ellison said.

Elected Last April

He had been elected president of the university last April when Dr. William J. Clark, president for 20 years, had asked the trustees to accept his request for retirement. Dr. Clark pronounced the invocation yesterday, before the audience in special stands in front of Coburn Hall, built by the American Baptist Home Mission Society in 1889.

In the audience was Dr. Ellison's 80-year-old mother, Mrs. Maggie J. Conway of Burgess Store, hamlet where the educator was born.

The new president comes into office at a time when a $700,000 structure, the Belgian Building from the New York World's Fair, is being reassembled on the campus as a gift from the Belgian government.

Dr. Simpson Presides

Dr. Joshua B. Simpson presided at the ceremonies, and seated on the platform during Dr. Ellison's inaugural address, in addition to Dr. Clark, now president emeritus, and Dr. Adams, were Mayor Ambler, Tennant Bryan of the Virginia Committee on Interracial Co-operation; Dr. S. E. Hening of the Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. Noble Y. Beall of the Southern Baptist Convention; Fred M. Alexander of the State Board of Education; the Rev. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; the Rev. J. A. Russell, principal of the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School; Dr. A. C. Powell of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City; Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College for Negroes; Dr. W. T. Johnson, vice-president of the board of trustees of the university; Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of Hampton Institute, and Egbert G. Leigh 3d of the board of trustees.

Other trustees present were Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Miss Tossie P. F. Whiting, Dr. J. H. Randolph, Dr. W. T. Johnson and Joseph T. Hill.

Before accepting his new position, Dr. Ellison had been executive vice-president and dean of the department of social sciences.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 17, 1941

Virginia Union Will Install Head Today

Virginia Union University will install its first Negro president, Dr. John M. Ellison, in exercises at 10:30 A. M. today on the campus. Many prominent educators will be present.

Ceremonies will take place in front of Coburn Hall with Dr. Joshua B. Simpson presiding. An academic procession will march from Pickford Hall to the inaugural stands.

Dr. William J. Clark, president emeritus, will offer the invocation. Dr. J. A. Russell, president of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville, will read the Scripture lesson and Dr. B. L. Franklin will speak on behalf of the institution's alumni association, of which he is president.

The Rev. Luther Smith, D. D., will bring greetings from the Northern Baptist Convention and the Rev. Clayton Powell, D. D., from the Negro Baptist Convention.

Dr. Adams to Speak

The president of the board of trustees of the university, Dr. Theodore F. Adams, and the vice-president, Dr. W. T. Johnson, will speak.

The Rev. B. E. Mais, president of Morehouse College at Atlanta, will offer the inaugural prayer.

A luncheon is planned at 1 P. M., with an address by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of North Caroline A. and T. College.

Guests will include Fred M. Alexander, supervisor of secondary and Negro education in the State Department of Education; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation in Washington; Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College, and Professor Luttrelle F. Palmer of Newport News, representing the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Virginia Union University's choral club will furnish music.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ENCOURAGING SIGN

The selection of Dr. J. M. Ellison for the presidency of the Virginia Union university at Richmond, Va., should be greeted with enthusiasm in our educational centers. For the first time since its founding, Union university has chosen a Negro educator to guide its destiny in a world where black leadership has been crowded out.

There is scarcely any need of training Negroes in educational administration when the opportunity to obtain substantial administrative appointments is limited to the point of being negligible. It is discouraging indeed for our educators who have spent years in preparing themselves for academic functions to find that they are invariably ignored by white trustees who are yet unconvinced of the ability of the Negro to administer a first rate educational institution.

In the election of Dr. J. M. Ellison, the trustees of the Virginia Union university have exercised good judgment. We believe the new president will usher in a new era of academic prestige for a school as old as Union, yet so little known.

18e-1941
Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
October 23, 1941

$322,833 IN EXPANSION PROGRAM FOR COUNTY IS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

Childersburg And Munford Projects Released By Roosevelt

CITY SCHOOL PLANNED FOR SYLACAUGA AREA

A Talladega County School System expansion program amounting to $322,833.33 has been made possible by the federal government, acting swiftly to meet the emergency caused by the concentration of thousands of defense workers in this area.

It also was announced Thursday morning that a federal grant of $67,500 has been made for a Sylacauga school project to cost a total of $85,500.

The response from Washington came a few days after E. A. McBride, county superintendent of education, had returned at the end of a series of conferences in which the urgency of the situation was outlined to federal officials.

A telegram from Senator Lister Hill Thursday morning informed The Daily Home that President Roosevelt Wednesday gave final approval to the following projects:

Childersburg school, Project Ala. 1-126, an outright grant of $135,000.

Munford school, Project Ala. 1-128, estimated total cost, $95,000, federal grant $65,000.

Outright federal grants on the two projects amount to $200,000, making possible the construction of school facilities costing a total of $230,000.

Earlier a Childersburg Negro school project amounting to $67,000 had been approved and the county had received $25,333.33 for operation and maintenance, bringing the grand total to $322,-333.33.

The operation and maintenance allotment, a check for which already has been received, represents one-third of a total grant, which is to be advanced as it is needed through the school year.

Early action in the release of the money and the actual beginning of the expansion program is expected.

The project at Childersburg, as originally outlined, includes the construction of a new high school building, containing 10 classrooms, a lunch room, a library and a laboratory.

In addition four new classrooms will be added to the existing elementary school facilities, Mr. McBride said.

A new building for Negro students at Childersburg will be erected, including 10 classrooms and a combination auditorium and gymnasium.

At Munford the project will include the addition of 16 new classrooms to the existing building as well as an assembly room for primary children.

Mr. McBride went to Washington armed with a brief which presented clearly and conclusively the facts on the emergency which confronted the county schools.

It simply was a case of sudden defense industrial developments overloading a system to a point that brought a crisis close to hand.

The brief on which the county's plea was based gave the picture school-by-school. It showed the actual increase in enrollment, listing specifically the number of children added to the rolls of each school because their families have come to this area for defense employment.

It showed the pupils per teacher throughout the system and the classroom facilities, which are far short of meeting the demand for the school year just beginning.

The entire brief consisted of concrete facts, not estimates, and it was of tremendous benefit in giving federal authorities a clear conception upon which to act.

Mr. McBride paid tribute to the assistance rendered in Washington by Representatives Sam Hobbs, Senator Lister Hill and members of the staff of Senator Bankhead, who was out of the city.

"They did everything they possibly could have done," he said. "We are deeply appreciative of their help.

The projects listed thus have gone a long way.

Prepared by county school authorities, they went first to the Alabama Educational Department office.

Approved there, they went to the regional PWA office at Jacksonville. The next step was to the PWA office in Washington, where the projects were checked from the engineering and legal standpoints.

They then went to the United States Department of Education for a checking as to the need for classroom facilities and of the type facilities required.

Returned from there to PWA headquarters, the projects finally made their way to the president's desk.

18e-1941
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Dean Of Negro Schoolmasters Retires After Teaching 51 Years

APR 27 1941

By NELL FANNIN HUTCHINSON

ENTERPRISE, ALA., April 26.—One day recently an aging colored man, slightly stooped, slightly gray, with the precise grooming and manner that bespeak the "professor," cleared his desk, locked the school house door and ended 51 continuous years of service.

This year William M. Donald, 71, dean of negro schoolmasters in this section, perhaps in all the State, had reached an age when retirement is required.

Should the number of his students be computed by his average yearly enrollment, 10,800 children have passed under his hand and felt the impress of his deliberate and honest personality.

APR 27 1941

The son of a slave, Donald was born on a cattle farm along the banks of Pea River at Bellwood in Geneva County. His father, Nelson Donald, property of Thompson Donald, had no memory of the period from the time he was a happy savage in his native Africa until "when he come to himself and knew anything at all" he was on the Donald plantation.

"All people them days hunted river bottom lands" the old professor stated. There they tilled the verdant fields and let their cows and sheep graze the pine barrens of the surrounding country for a radius of 20 miles.

Donald remembers how, as a boy, he worked with the herdsmen and kept the droves of animals rounded up. The day of greatest excitement and activity was when, after many days of driving, the sheep were penned and sheared in the Spring of the year.

A combine of cattlemen, Donald, Wilkerson and Milligan, operated in the Bellwood area. Their cows and sheep by the hundreds roamed the unbroken pine forests where the towns of Enterprise, New Brockton and Samson now stand, according to the story.

Ambition Was To Get An Education

Even back in those early days the boy, William Donald, had one aim and ambition in life. That was to get an education. When he grew old enough to be a wages hand he started saving his money. He attended the brief schools provided for his race and later went to Troy, where educational opportunity was better.

By much hard labor at any and every task that came to hand he managed to reach Montgomery. He attended and was graduated from State Teachers College there when W B. Paterson, a white man, was principal, and all teachers in the higher grades were white people.

Around the age of 20 he started teaching at Shady Grove in Clayhatchie community, near where he was born. He spent 10 years in one-teacher schools in Coffee and Geneva Counties and two years at River Junction, Fla. He w s permitted to use the churches of his people as school houses. Equipment was a word unknown. Sometimes there were no benches and such a thing as desks were unheard of. Wooden shutters served for windows. When they were closed you couldn't see and when opened you froze. There was no heat. When the cold became unbearable the teacher built a fire in the yard and the children went out to warm and returned to their studies. Water came from a spring and was drunk from a gourd. Nobody ever heard of sanitation and thought that hookworm was "ground itch."

APR 27 1941

Thirty-six years ago Donald came to Enterprise to teach. There was nc town then, only a house or two and a crossroads store or so. The schoo had an enrollment of about 60 pupils. He taught in a one-room building. Last year there was an enrollment of 400, the house was a two-story frame building with modern equipment and he was assisted by a faculty of several teachers.

There are 432 of his graduates scattered all over the United States. He relates that as he walked along the streets of Chicago two years ago he heard someone exclaim, "There goes Prof. Donald." It was one of his ex-pupils. It was the same in Jacksonville, Fla.

APR 27 1941

Five Children Are Teachers

The majority of his boys and girls have developed into useful citizens There are a few doctors among them several pharmacists, scores of teachers, clerical workers and skilled artisans in addition to the general run of laborers.

Five of his own nine children are teachers, one holds a government position, one is a decorator, one a barber, one is in college and one is a domestic. All except two are high school graduates.

He never married but once and he boasts that he and his wife, Johnnie, never had a serious quarrel. A fight would be unmentionable.

During his Florida residence he took up photography as a side line as he couldn't support his growing family on a part-time teacher salary. The record of events and family trees of this section can be traced in the collection of his "studio." Once he was employed as a government photographer.

APR 27 1941

In addition to his neat, white cottage, he owns 15 small houses that he "rents out."

Having performed well his task he will be retired with the respect and good will of all citizens of the town, both white and colored.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 12, 1941

NON-RESIDENTS IN SCHOOLS COST CITY

Non-resident pupils attending the Birmingham public schools cost city taxpayers more than twice the amount of tuition their parents were required to pay during the last school term. This information was contained in a letter from Dr. C. B. Glenn, school superintendent, to Commission President W. Cooper Green, made public Wednesday.

Dr. Glenn's figures show that last session 755 non-resident students were enrolled, 658 white and 97 Negro children. There were 487 of them attending high school and 268 elementary schools. The amount collected for their tuition was $23,354.84.

Average cost per pupil has been reduced from $106 to $84.15 for white high school pupils and to $64.45 for white elementary pupils, Dr. Glenn said in hi letter. Tuition charged white non-resident pupils is $5 a month for high school and $2.50 a month for elementary school, or $45 for a nine-month high school term and $22.50 for a full nine-month elementary school term.

In his letter, Dr. Glenn said the number of non-residents has been considerably reduced from its former level. It was said that all of the tuition due from non-residents for last term has not yet been col lected.

Increase in tuition rates to make up the difference between the charges for city school attendance and its cost may be considered, it was said. It was pointed out that the rates formerly were much higher but were reduced during the depression.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ALABAMA ASKED TO GIVE MORE FUNDS TO SCHOOLS

AUG 28 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27.—(AP)—The Alabama Citizens Advisory Educational Council adopted a legislative policy Wednesday calling for appropriation of more school funds, removal of the constitutional restriction on local taxes for education, and for appointment, rather than election, of the state and all county superintendents of education.

The organization, composed of laymen and educators, and which drew approximately 15 to Wednesday's meeting, also recommended that:

The State Board of Education establish as minimum standards for state, city, and county superintendents of education one year of graduate training in educational administration in a standard institution, and five years of successful teaching and school administration or supervisory experience, provided that such standards do not operate to disqualify incumbents.

The principles of equalization as embodied in the present minimum program act be retained:

Nine-Month Term Asked

The state be asked to furnish increased financial support needed to provide a minimum school term of nine months and improved school facilities for every child in Alabama;

AUG 28 1941

As a means of providing longer terms and better opportunities for education the next Legislature authorize a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people which would remove the existing constitutional school tax limitation upon local administrative school units so that the citizens in such units may levy upon themselves the tax they may desire in order to improve educational opportunities in excess of the state minimum school program.

An amendment to the teacher retirement act to (1) eliminate the restriction under which the contributions of a teacher who withdraws from the system are not refunded unless and until such teacher has been a member of the system for at least three years, and (2) to restore the provisions of the retirement plan for teachers to approximate the original proposal—specifically to include all prior service and disability benefits and to finance the plan with appropriations that are direct and not conditional.

Officers Elected

The council reelected Robert E. Noble, Anniston, president; Dr. French Craddock, Sylacauga, vice president; Frank L. Grove, Montgomery, secretary-treasurer, and chose Senator Hayes Tucker, Tuscaloosa, and Frank Karle, Blackshear, as new members.

The council also voted to increase its membership from 32 to 40, to include 32 laymen and eight educators.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

The faculty of the Tuskegee Institute High School, for the Academic Year, 1941-1942, was announced today by J. U. Mundy Principal, who stated that according to the number of applications received for enrollment the attendance would exceed that of last year by approximately a hundred students. Registration will begin onSeptember 5 and will continue through September 6 All classes will start promptly at 8:15 o'clock on Monday, September 8. The faculty:

AUG 28 1941

Mrs. Hazel Washington Jerkins, Mathematics , Daytona Beach Florida F. T. McQueen, Vocational Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama John T. Bracken, Physical Education and Chemistry Indianapolis, Indiana Leroy L Brown, Physics and Chemistry, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Minnie Davis Williams, Social Science, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Electa Dingus Green, Commercial Subjects, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Miss Abigail K. Hobson, Vocational Home Economics, Chicago Illinios Miss Gladys Campanella English and Physical Education Philadelphia, Penn., Mrs. Clementine R. Nixon, English, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama G. W. A. Scott Social Science, Tuskegee Institute Alabama Mrs. Mandry Turpin Williams, Home Economics, Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Lottie Younge Waddell, English and French Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Jack Montgomery, English and Music Birmingham, Alabama

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

The Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Alabama the Lewis Adams Public School, Tuskegee Institute; the Macon County Training School, Roba, and the New Rising Star School, will open for the Academic Year, 1941-1942, on Monday, September 8, Lee A Jones, Supervisor of the Macon County Colored Schools announced today.

Announcement of the faculties of these schools for the ensuing year was also made by Mr. Jones.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mrs. M. K. Frazier, Principal, B. S., Tuskegee. Tuskegee institute, Alabama. Mrs. K. H. Darnaby, Assistant Principal, B.. S., Tuskegee Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Clara M. Hicks, B. S., Tuskegee Tuskegee Institute, Ala

Mrs. M. R. Carvens, B. S., Tuskegee, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Willie L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. Odette C. Baker, Tuskegee Alabama.

Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Welch Burrell, Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Clara Greenwood, B. S. State Teachers College, Tuskegee, Alabama.

LEWIS ADAMS PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mrs. Letitia E. Carter, Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. B. C. Scott, Assistant Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Miss Bernice Williams, B. S. Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Mamie R. Welch, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Annie Motely Higgins, B S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Mrs. Selma C. Richardson, B S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Miss Catherine Baugh, B. S. Tuskegee, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Lillie Wilson, B. S., Hampton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Blanche D. Roney, A. B. Fisk, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

MACON COUNTY TRAINING

D. V. Joseph, Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Roba, Alabama.

Kossuth Thomas, Assistant Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Roba, Alabama.

Mrs. Alice Robinson, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Edith V. H. Coleman, B. S., State Teachers College, Columbus, Georgia.

Miss Sallie Peterson, B. S. Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Miss Clemmie Terrell, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Mrs. Wilalice L. Williams, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

NEW RISING STAR SCHOOL

Miss Louise C. Davis, Principal, Waugh, Alabama.

Miss Elizabeth Andrews, B. S. State Teachers College, Uniontown, Ala.

Mrs. Mae Ola Samford Charlow, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

* * *

Eutaw, Ala. Democrat
September 21, 1941

COLORED TEACHERS RALLY TO TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING CAMPAIGN

A part of the teachers meeting in Institute at the Court House were given opportunity by Mr. S. D. Bayer, Superintendent of County Schools to make contributions toward the county training school's $7,000.00 building campaign. The response was gratifying. Other teachers names will appear later in addition to other white friends who have contributed since our last report. We wish to thank all of you who have given and remind the rest of us that the task is far from complete. Make check payable to Greene County Training Building fund, Boligee, Alabama.

The list of teachers pledging are as follows:

Inetta Burton	$5.00
Queen E. Smith	5.00
Bertie McTier	5.00
Versa Watkins	5.00
M. Hortense McGhee	5.00
Eunice Young	5.00
Theresa Dixon	5.00
Augusta Marsh	5.00
Ruby Banks	2.50
Stella Arrington	2.50
Docia Smith	2.00
Louise Means	2.00
Lillian Arnold	2.00
Maggie Ryans	1.00
Charlie B. Means	1.00
Rosa Powell	1.00
Kartrina Doss	1.00
Mary F. McDavid	2.00
Nevele Harvey	1.00
Birdie Goudy	1.00
Annie Rice	1.00
John Green	1.00
Cora Lee Ross	1.00
Bessie Merither	1.00
Julia McAlpine	1.00
Annie B. Hicks	1.00
Fannie M. Brown	1.00
Minnie Harris	1.00
Mattie Means	1.00
Mary E. Daniel	1.00
Elizabeth Jackson	1.00
N. H. Cook	1.00
Ida Bell Brown	1.00
Fannie Mae Jones	1.00
Martha Pickens	.50
Corine Rice	.50
Mattie L. Moore	.50
Mary L. Riggs	.50
Octavia U. White	.50
Algerina Pullian	.25
Anna B. Crawford	.25
John D. Newton	10.00
John Barnes	5.00
Ida Green	1.00
	$92.00

News
Birmingham, Ala

Your Schools

NOV 16 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Below is printed the third of a series of articles on problems incident to the Birmingham public school system, prepared by the Public Relations Committee of the Birmingham public schools. This article deals with how schools and business can cooperate. Subsequent articles will touch upon other problems.)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE SUPPORTED BY TAXES, AND TAXES COME LARGELY FROM BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS; thus schools have a vital interest in business, and business has a just right to its stake in public education.

With regard to the nature of business and the educational system in the United States, it is at once evident that one is the reciprocal of the other. The needed financial support makes the schools directly dependent on business; and, without the cultivated tastes and desires of the American people, it is certain that there would be little sale for the things that go with our higher standard of living.

Schools, in the past quarter century especially, have concerned themselves with what they can do to aid the business man. There has been a great effort to study his methods of doing things and actually to advertise his advanced products. Furthermore, course after course has been added to the curriculum in order to train workers for the factory, office and sales department. In fact, the schools have gone so far in vocational training that there is developing now a fear that this change to the immediate, utilitarian aim of education is causing cultural training to be neglected in many schools.

What aid can business men render the school? They can help maintain the real purpose of the school, and assist it in retaining its ancient heritage for the spiritual and cultural sake of the workers. After all, the worker without vision, without taste, without seasoned ambition will soon become a deadweight in any democratic organization.

The business men can appreciate that an educated populace is the most fertile ground for sales promotion work. The simple have few wants, and the uneducated are poorer risks for legitimate business.

The business man knows that mass education in a democracy is a "big business" and must be managed as such. There must be trained administrators and highly skilled teachers. There is no place for political favor in the selection of personnel; neither should the cost of a good teacher prohibit what is best for the children. A cheap, careless office worker is usually very expensive. This is doubly true in a classroom where children must be directed; an irreplacable human life is at stake instead of a few dollars.

Democracy expects that there be no antagonism between business and education. One cannot live at the expense of the other. Both prosper together. There is great need for the closest cooperation. Business men should visit the school and let the teachers know what kind of industrial citizens they want. And surely the business men's genius for organization and management can be of vital aid in the far-reaching and long-distance planning of school administration.

Mobile, Ala., Press
January 23, 1941

FIRE DESTROYS WILMER SCHOOL

Origin of Blaze Is Undetermined; New Facilities Are Being Sought

The one-room frame schoolhouse for colored children at Wilmer yesterday morning was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin, it was announced yesterday afternoon by C. F. Vigor, assistant superintendent in charge of rural schools.

Vigor quoted Ophelia Broadnax, teacher, as saying no one in the Wilmer vicinity seemed to have any idea how the blaze started. The fire was discovered shortly before dawn.

Twenty-nine children were left temporarily without school facilities, and today Vigor was attempting to make arrangements for housing them in some vacant building in or near Wilmer.

The fire was one of a series that has plagued the county school commission in the past year. First an unused school in the northern part of the county burned; next a building at Whistler was destroyed after two earlier blazes had been discovered there before they got well under way; then a large building in the Baker School plant on Government Road was razed, and now the small Wilmer building is gone. All fires were at night, and authorities branded some of them as definitely of incendiary origin.

At a meeting of the school commission yesterday afternoon, Commissioner James J. Alvarez, chairman of the rural schools committee, instructed W. P. Davidson, schools business manager, to start making plans for early replacement of the burned structures. The School Board is now studying ways and means to secure the most they can in new buildings with the fire insurance money they have.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 16, 1941

Elementary Schools Of City System Give Diplomas To 1,788

Promotion Exercises Are Held By White And Negro Classes Here

Elementary school promotion exercises, which are sending a total of 1,788 white and Negro children to high schools this week, range from miniature commencements, complete with adult speakers, to the newer type of program planned and presented by the children themselves.

South Highland School exercises, held Thursday, featured a talk by Kennecht Powers. Former South Highland School pupil, Kenneth is now president of the Ramsay High School student body.

South Highland promoted 36 children to high school, and the seniors ended their eight years together with a luncheon Thursday at the Elizabeth Aust Tea Room.

Barrett School seniors presented a play and program at their promotion exercises with talks by the class officers. Mary Jo Forstman, president; Billie Street, vice president, and Ann Acker, secretary. Palmer Turner was stage manager for the play presented by Paul Ray, Dorothy Ward, Barbara Colley, John Palmer, Christine Cooper, Billy Herring, Marilyn Walker and Maud Ellen Jordan. Nestar Farraux read the script.

Lakeview School's mid-term graduation, which took place Wednesday, featured a talk by the historian, Earl Shugerman, and welcome of guests by the class president. Representatives from a high school spoke, and the Lakeview School orchestra played several selections.

Promotion day exercises were held this week for the senior class of Glen Iris School. Arthur Fox presided, and Joe Grant, class president, gave the welcoming address. A skit, "These New-Fangled Doings," was presented. Music and exercises were under direction of Mrs. Winifred Hysong. C. P. Underwood presented the diplomas at the conclusion of the class prophecy. A tea in honor of the class followed.

An evening of dramatics was given recently by the graduation class of Hemphill School. Four one-act plays filled the program, which was directed by Maude Hardy Arnold. Pianists were Lois Boyles and Jack Howard; Mary Stuart sang and Frances Dorn danced.

Gate City School held its graduation exercises in the school auditorium recently. The graduating class was entertained at a tea at the home of Mrs. G. C. Bradley, and then taken to the theater by Principal Ralph Martin.

A total of 1,805 white children are receiving diplomas this week from grammar schools in comparison to 1,055 who were graduated at mid-term in 1940. Of the total, 520 are boys and 485 are girls.

From Negro elementary schools, 783 children are being promoted into high school, 325 boys and 458 girls. The total for last year was 746, showing an increase over last year of 37.

The number of white elementary school mid-term seniors is decreased 4.7 per cent, of Negro elementary school seniors is increased 5 per cent, and the average shows a decrease for the entire city system of .7 per cent.

Demopolis, Ala., Times
January 23, 1941

Negro School Bldg. Completed Last Week

Work was completed last week on the $12,000 Negro School Building, on East Jackson Street, which was under the supervision of W. R. Lipscomb. The building adjoins the old school building which in the past has had to take care of all of the Negro students. This week pupils of the high school department moved into the new building, which has six large classrooms and will accomodate 300 students.

Negro youths between the ages of 18 and 25, under the National Youth Administration, were used by Mr. Lipscomb. None of these thirty boys had any experience and were allowed to work only 68 hours a month. The project was started in May, 1939.

The building is of brick veneer with an asbestos roof. It is 151 ft. by 72 feet. It is one of the best of its kind in the state and people of Demopolis are justly proud of it. They are also proud of the work accomplished by Mr. Lipscomb.

Centreville, Ala., Press
January 16, 1941

Colored School Destroyed By Fire

—:-:—

Wednesday night about 7:00 o'clock a fire was discovered in the main building of the Bibb County Training School located near Centreville, and before the blaze could be extinguished it quickly spread to the entire building, completely destroying it within a few minutes. Only a few books, desks and a clock were saved.

Henry Davidson, who was responsible for the organization of this school many years ago, and who has worked hard for many years building this school up, stated that he was unable to determine how the fire originated.

This school was built mostly from contributions solicited by Henry Davidson from the white and colored people of Bibb County, and his friends and friends of the school in other states, and it is sincerely hoped that arrangements can be made with the County, State and Federal Government to replace this building.

Supt. Francis Pratt stated Wednesday night that the building was covered with $3,375 insurance and the contents $750. The value of the building and contents was estimated at $6,500.

Cullman, Ala. Democrat
February 13, 1941

13,967 Whites Listed Co.-City Has Grand Total Of 15,552

The February issue of the official "Alabama School Journal" reveals some startling figures as regarding the number of white school children in Cullman County, compared to the other counties of the state. In the statistical tables, under the caption, "Facts about Alabama Schools," the following information has been learned:

Cullman County schools now have 13,967 white school census children between the ages of 6 and 20. Only Jefferson and Walker counties have a greater number. Negro children in this county total only 147, giving our county school system a grand total of 14,114 school census children.

School census children in the city of Cullman total 1,438, of which only 8 are negroes. (The latter have no school in the city). The combined County-City school census reveals that there are now 15,552 school census children in the entire county. There were 499 more white boys than white girls in the county system. but one more negro girl—73 negro boys, 74 negro girls. In the city census there were only 18 more boys than girls.

Only Winston County, with a total of 14 negro census school children and Marshal with 124 had fewer negro school children than Cullman County, which only Russellville, without a single negro school child enumerated had less negro children than Cullman, among the cities of Alabama.

There were a total of 557,104 white school children, 317,915 negro children in the state, a grand total of 817,005.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SCHOOL OVERFLOW CROWDS BUILDINGS

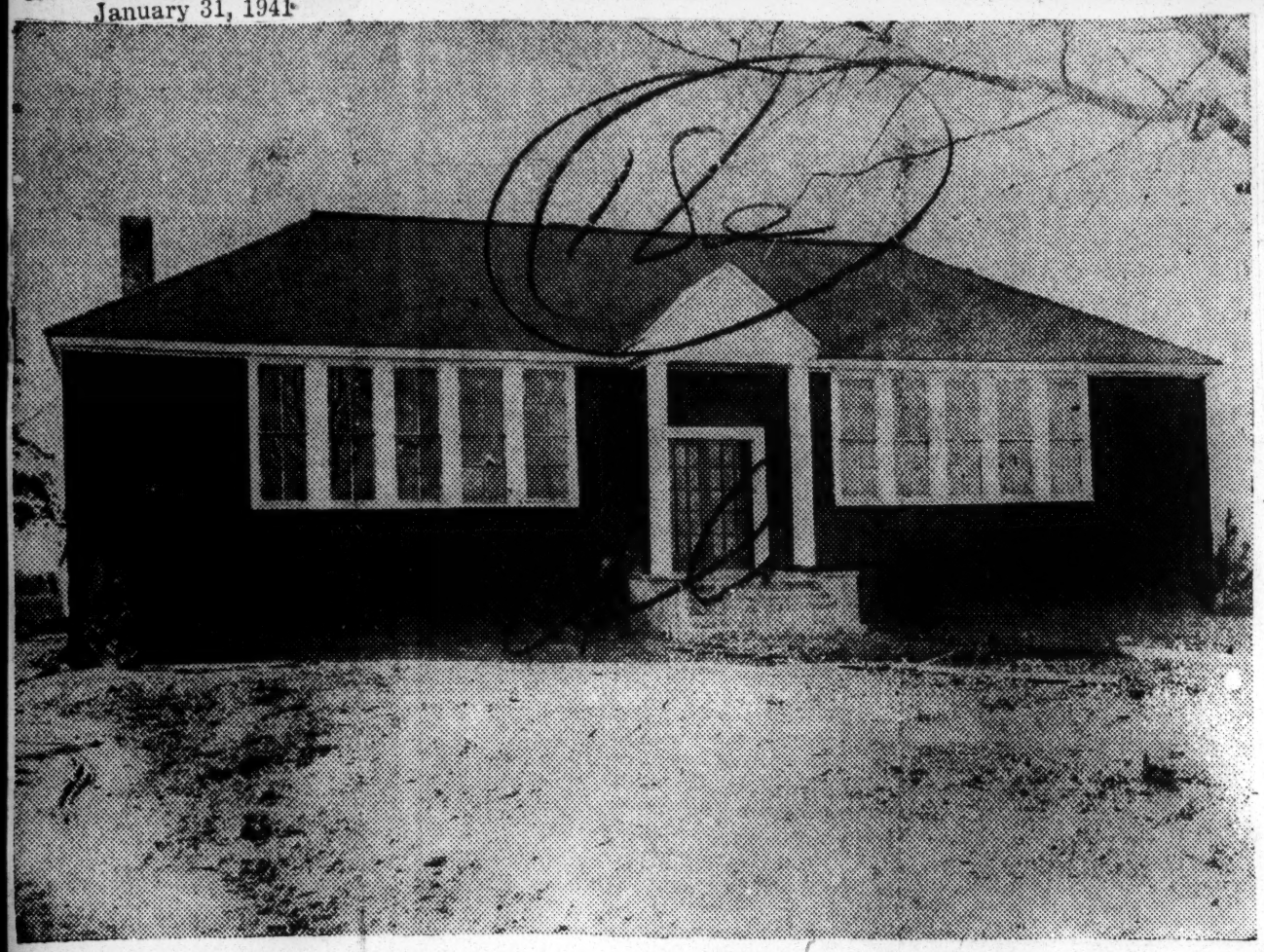
NOV 1 1941

BESSEMER, Ala., Oct. 31—An increase of about 460 Negro pupils in the Bessemer schools over the enrollment of last year is causing considerable congestion, J. C. Orr, superintendent, said. The increase is believed to be due to the employment in defense industries, he said.

Three Negro churches in the vicinity of the Dunbar School are being used to house the overflow pupils, and 10 double sessions have been necessary to accommodate the increased enrollment, while new buildings are being constructed. A seven-room building of concrete blocks is being constructed at the Dunbar School as a NYA project, which will relieve some of the congestion. A three-room frame building at Carver School is nearing completion and will soon be in use, he said.

NOV 1 1941

Albany-Decatur Ala Daily
January 31, 1941



The new elementary school for negroes, which was recently completed at Moulton Heights to replace the old building destroyed by fire last year.

Negro Youths Erect a $6,000 Building at Cost of $900

Erecting a four-class room school building which would have cost $6,000 on a contract basis, for approximately $900 was the achievement of negro youths of the National Youth Administration.

The structure at Moulton Heights was recently completed to replace the old negro elementary school building there which was destroyed by fire last February 7. Since that time the students have been attending classes in a church and private homes. The new building has four class rooms, office and commodious hall, and two of the rooms are so constructed they can be converted into an auditorium with a seating capacity of 250.

Material from two abandoned schools, Massey and Summit, was salvaged and went into the new structure. All the materials bought was rafters, roofing, hardware, five doors and outside panelling which is imitation brick and gives the appearance of real brick walls. Some desks were taken from other schools, with a surplus, repaired and installed in the new building.

There are 88 students in the Moulton Heights school in grades one to eight and three teachers. They are Prof. Leon Sheffield, the principal; Carrie Rogers and Carrie Harris. The latter is the oldest teacher in point of service in the county school system, having been an instructor for 51 years.

The new elementary school for negroes, which was recently completed at Moulton Heights to replace the old building destroyed by fire last year.

Samson, Ala., Ledger
March 20, 1941

At Kinterbish Elementary School for Negroes, Cuba, in Sumter County, a two classroom frame addition is being built by NYA boys. And in Roanoke, in Randolph County, a three-room addition is to be made to the vocational building for Negroes at a total cost of $5,500 of which $3,756 is being furnished by NYA. Both these projects are newly approved by Washington.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
March 30, 1941

Councill High Chorus Winner

Local Singers To Participate In State Contest In Montgomery

Winners in the county and district singing contest for negro high schools, the Councill High chorus will leave Friday morning to participate in the state-wide contest, to be held at State Teachers College in Montgomery.

The chorus, consisting of 23 singers and a pianist, won the county contest held at Councill High, and followed it by winning the district event at Scottsboro.

En route to Montgomery, the group will stop at Tuskegee and spend some time visiting on the campus of that negro institution.

The statewide songfest for high schools in Alabama is held in connection with the Southern States Musical Association, which consists of a majority of negro colleges in the South.

Accompanied by Prof. E. Z. Matthews, principal of Councill High, the following will make the trip:

Sopranos, Minnie Hamlett, Lucy McReynolds, Patricia Foxx, Willie Pearl Horton, Annie Powell, Ruth Washington; altos, Bertha Kibble, Doris Douglas, Ninell Lanier, Alma Mae Perry, Elizabeth Rooks, Lucile Horton.

Tenors, Bernice Fields, Anna Margaret Jones, Julia Pope, Clara Jordan, Robert Jackson, Burgess Sullivan; bases, Herman Joiner, Robert Suggs, Robert Outlaw, Charles Brandon, James White; pianist, Susie P. Gandy.

Cullman, Ala. Democrat
April 24, 1941

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS IN COUNTY SHOW DECREASE AND INCREASE

The April issue of "The Alabama School Journal," under the caption "Facts About Alabama Schools," places Cullman County in the peculiar position of having both and increase and a decrease in one-teacher schools. One-teacher schools for white children were reduced from 26 to 3 in seven years. During the same period schools for Negroes in this county increased from none to one.

Only four counties in the state had no white one-teacher schools and only one county had no Negro one-teacher schools, the report showed.

Out of letterheads, envelopes or other Stationary, business forms, etc.? Just call 33 and we will have some ready for you in a hurry.

Anniston Ala. Star
July 1, 1941

8 MONTHS' SCHOOL TERM CONSIDERED

County Board Will Study Proposal Closely

A tentative budget making possible an eight-month term for unaccredited schools in Calhoun County was considered last night in the oard of Education meeting.

Estimated expenditures for the budget amount to $407,737.20. while receipts are $399,384, meaning an overdraft of $8,353.20.

In order to cut down the overdraft as much as possible, the board appointed C. J. Allen, superintendent of schools, and M. H. Watson, chairman of the board, to confer on the matter before the proposed budget is submitted to headquarters in Montgomery.

"It is our sincere hope that we can provide an eight-month school term for the county," Allen said.

At the meeting a motion was also passed to offer a teaching position to Miss Ailene Lecroy, present attendance officer for the county.

Sybil Moses presented to the board the proposed plan for the beginning of an extensive National Youth Administration for Negroes at Margaret Barber Seminary. The board gave the plan its official endorsement.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
October 17, 1941

Childersburg School So Crowded Buses Are Used For Class Rooms

For lack of classroom space, children at Childersburg are being taught in school buses, County Superintendent of Education E. A. McBride announced Friday.

At the same time it was revealed that the president has approved the Childersburg Negro school project.

County officials, of course, were appreciative of the action on the Negro school, which has had an increase of about 30 students.

But they couldn't help wondering when action is coming on the grant for the white school, where enrollment is 500 greater than normal, due directly to defense concentration there.

"We are using two of our new buses," Mr. McBride said. "They each accomodate 40 children comfortably and at this season of the year they are serving our need very well.

"We have no way of heating them, however, and it will be impossible to use them when cold weather sets in."

Union Springs, Ala., Herald
February 20, 1941

JEANES TEACHER'S REPORT

The County-wide Songfest held at the First Baptist church, Union Springs, Sunday. February 18th, was quite a success. Due to the type of organization that we have among the teachers of the county the program worked like a clock. This was a fine chance to show what cooperation does. We hope the lesson of cooperation which we tried to teach will be used to advantage by those who witnessed the occasion.

The program was carried out in the following manner. The Jeanes Teacher made a few remarks as a matter of getting over to the audience the type of organization that the teachers boast of having, and presented D. D. Bethune, who presided in the absence of the president of the County Teachers Association. Bethune explained to the audience the purpose of the occasion and proceeded with a short program on the achievements of the Negro. Develma Toussel beautifully led the congregation with the National Negro Anthem after which we were led in prayer by one of the Community's minister's, Rev. Thrash. Leo M. Jackson gave the history of Negro Music in the form of a beautiful story which could be understood by all. Bethune then presented Marietta Hill, the chairman of the intermediate study group who sponsored the whole affair, it was her duty to introduce the judges and announce the choruses. After the choruses had finished the chairmen again turned the program over to Bethune who presented the guest, after which the whole affair was turned over in the hands of the Jeanes Teacher who remarked and announced the winners.

The following procedure made the songfest. The songs that were used were chosen by a committee designated by the State Department of Education, headed by J. T. Brooks of the State Teachers College, Montgomery, and sent out to all county leaders by J. S. Lambert, Director of negro education for the State of Alabama. Each chorus could not exceed sixteen participants. Each chorus sang the two designated songs and one song of his own choosing. These songs were taken from the National Jubilee melodies and were to be sung without any rearrangement. The groups were judged according to Harmony. Rhythm, Interpretation, Attack. Release and Stage Appearance. The songs used for the elementary groups were "Daniel Saw the Stone," and "Show Me The Way," for the high school groups "Lord Have Mercy" and "Great Day." On receiving the information from the State Officials we were taught the songs by those teachers in the county who have experience in this work. The following schools participated and made the following points: Elemnetary: Jones Chapel, Carrie L. Fox, director, 127 points; Aberfoil, Alma Singleton, director, 143 points; Thompson. Julia M. Evans, director, 142 points; Shilo, Almeta Davie, director, 64 points; Great Hope, Sadie Gardner, director, 118 points; Pleasant Grove 2. Lucile Ivey, director, 114 points; Corner Stone, Mattie Tatum, director, 125 points; and Inverness, Louvenia Pugh, Director, 148 points. High School Groups: Aberfoil, Alma Singleton, director, 148 points; Lee, Lawrence C. Dacus, director, 144 points; Great Hope, Sadie Gardner, director, 122 points; Post Oak, W. C. Powell, director, 128 points; and Mt. Azure, Leo M. Jackson, director, 169 points.

The winners for the Elementary groups were Inverness, First Place; Aberfoil, second place; and Thompson, third place. For high school groups, Mt. Azure, First Place; Aberfoil, second; and Lee, third. The judges for the contest who were chosen by the committee of the groups were R. Mayberry, director of music, Booker Washington high school, Montgomery, and T. J. Mayberry, Jr., State Teachers College, Montgomery The out of county visitors were teachers from the Vanburen School Barbour County, Caldwell State Teachers College, Saffold Montgomery, Mary F. McDavid, State Jeanes Agent, and T. M. Campbell, head of the Extension Service. Tuskegee Institute .The last two visitors spoke for the visitors and highly praised the teachers, pupils and parents for the very fine spirit that was manifected throughout the whole program.

The county will be represented at the district contest to be held in Pike County by Inverness Elementary and Mt. Azure High School. Intermediate group committee, Marietta Hill, Annie Walker, Onie Ivory. Almeta Bibb, Selena Moore, Linda Logan, Rose Lewis, all served beautifully in their places.

Wm. C. Powell, Publicity Agent
T. M. Oliver, Jeanes Teacher.

Opelika, Ala. News
March 6, 1941

Kiwanis Club Holds "Shop Shower" For Negro School Here

The Kiwanis Club Wednesday held a "shop shower" for the Opelika Colored School and the vocational training shop at the school benefitted by the addition of a large assortment of necessary tools.

After their luncheon at the Clement Hotel, club members visited the school in a body and turned over the tools, gifts of individual members, to Prof. W. E. Morton, principal. Morton expressed the school's appreciation for the club's donation and their interest and cooperation in the activities of the colored school.

Club members were carried on an inspection tour thru the school after which they gathered in Carver Hall, the new auditorium, to hear and applaud spirituals rendered by the school's chorus.

At the luncheon, the Club bade farewell to Billy Hitchcock, coach at Opelika High for the past season who leaves shortly to join his baseball team in spring training. Dr. G. W. Blackshear lauded Billy's fine work among the youth of Opelika High and expressed the club's regret at losing him.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

A. E. A. Draws Up 12 Major Objectives For Its Vital Legislative Program In Looking Forward To '42 Elections

Cocking an eye at next year's statewide election, delegates of the politically potent Alabama Education Association Thursday adopted 12 legislative goals toward which the A. E. A. will strive in days to come.

George W. Hulme, Fort Payne, A. E. A. president, spotlighted the approaching political activity when he reminded teachers: "Now is the time for us to agree on principles because 12 months hence will begin the gubernatorial and legislative campaign."

As adopted, the A. E. A.'s legislative program includes the following aims:

MAR 27 1941

1. Free textbooks for the first six grades. (Instead of the first three grades, as at present.)
2. Exemption of school boards from the payment of state and local taxes levied on gasoline and lubricants used by school buses.
3. Appointment of county superintendents of education. (In some counties the superintendent is elected.)
4. Appointment of the state superintendent of education by the State Board of Education, the board to be elected. (The state superintendent is now elected and members of the board are appointed by the governor.)
5. Increased financial support to provide a minimum school term of eight months, and, ultimately, a term of nine months. (The present minimum term is seven months.)

At the time delegates adopted their legislation goals, they also approved 11 social and economic goals and nine educational goals—all of them submitted by an A. E. A. special commission, which has been working on the formulation of A. E. A. aims for several months. The assembly of delegates met in Phillips auditorium.

Mr. Hulme feels the work of the commission, headed by Dr. M. L. Orr, of Montevallo, is the most outstanding accomplishment of the A. E. A. in 1940-41. Specific purpose of the commission was to re-state certain goals for education in Alabama.

"We have a task set before us in this report to gear Alabama schools to a 'forward Alabama' program" he said. "We have proposed objectives which will vitalize education, together with suggested legislation to be accomplished.

MAR 27 1941

"Our success in the past few years has come from our understanding of the association's program, and from our methodical contacts with those aspiring to positions of leadership in the state government.

Other members of the special commission were Dr. L. Frazer Banks Birmingham; Rayburn Fisher, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. James Fitts Hill, Montgomery; George L. Hurt, Birmingham; Dr. W. Morrison McCall. Montgomery; Dr. C. B. Smith, Troy; Florence Weaver, Selma; Katie Williams Vernon and J. E. Wright, Greenville.

Proposed Legislation Goals

MAR 27 1941

1. The protection of educational appropriations against discriminatory prorations.
2. The appointment of the state superintendent of education by the State Board of Education, this board to be composed of one mem-

ber from each congressional district, such members to be elected by popular vote for terms to be determined on a staggered basis.

3. The appointment of the county superintendent of education by the County Board of Education for a four-year term.

4. Minimum standards for city and county superintendents of education of one year of graduate training in educational administration and of five years of successful teaching, school administration, or supervisory experience, provided that such improved standards shall not operate to disqualify present incumbents.

5. The removal of constitutional school tax limitations upon local administrative school units in order that citizens of such units may levy upon themselves the taxes they desire to pay in order to enjoy educational opportunities in excess of whatever minimum school program the state may provide.

6. The exemption of school boards from the payment of state and local taxes levied on gasoline and lubricants to be used in the transportation of school children.

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7. The retention of the principles of equalization as embodied in the present minimum school program act together with increased financial support needed to provide as the next step a minimum school term of eight months and an ultimate goal of a term of nine months for every child in Alabama, and to provide satisfactory instructional services and supplies, library facilities, adequate school buildings and equipment, satisfactory maintenance and operation of school plants including janitorial services, and safe and sufficient school transportation.

8. The elimination of matriculation fees in the high school to the end that the public school of Alabama may be FREE to EVERY child.

9. Adequate financial support for public institutions of higher education in keeping with financial support available for public elementary and secondary schools and in keeping with the needs for better trained workers and leaders in the industrial, agricultural professional, home and civic life of the state.

10. Amendment of the teacher retirement act so as to (a), eliminate the restriction under which the contributions of a teacher who withdraws from the system are not refunded unless and until such teacher has been a member of the system for at least three years; and (b), to restore the provisions of the retirement plan for teachers to approximate the original proposal—specifically to include all prior service and disability benefits and to finance the plan with appropriations that are direct and not conditional.

11. Modification and revision of the present tenure law as may seem necessary in the light of experience arising from its administration.

12. Free textbooks for the first six grades to be selected on the basis of multiple adoptions.

Social And Economic Goals

MAR 27 1941

1. Character development, emphasizing moral and spiritual values and the growth of the individual in his ability to give responsible direction to his own life.

2. A development of the ability to cope with social changes calmly and courageously through active and intelligent participation of all citizens in the affairs of the community, the state, and the nation.

3. Promotion of health and physical safety in order to reduce materially our present high rate of disease, accident and death.

4. A literate public trained in the use of the fundamental "tool subjects" such as reading, speech, writing and numbers and educated in the appreciation of the arts.

5. The improvement of home, family and community life through an appreciation for and an understanding of thrift, investments, home ownership.

6. Institutional services adequate to the development of maximum economic opportunity, normal social progress, and the conservation of human and natural resources.

7. The development of industries, including those based on mineral and water resources, and the development of agriculture through a balance of money crops, food, fertility, crops, forestry, and livestock, to the end that there may be a balance in our economic structure.

8. The improvement of technical skill and professional preparation among our people through a sound program of guidance and training as a means of developing our natural and human resources.

9. The development of mutually helpful relationships between races and economic groups within the state.

10. The displacement of ugliness with beauty, particularly through community planning, the development of public parks and the beautification of highways.

11. An appreciation of the part leisure should play in the lives of Alabama youth today and definite provisions that will enable them to use their leisure so that it may help them in the art of living and so contributing to a wholesome society.

Educational Goals

MAR 27 1941

1. Re-emphasize character development of boys and girls in Alabama's schools.

2. Achieve more democracy in public schools by exemplifying its principles in administering educational programs and in all the activities within the schools.

3. Build a curriculum for the schools which most nearly meets the vital needs and interests of children and of the communities in which they live.

Not less study but more meaningful study is needed in our schools.

4. Expand and extend programs of vocational training in order that such opportunities may be made available to all the youth of Alabama. Vocational training should be preceded and accompanied by well planned programs of vocational guidance.

5. Develop plans whereby certain types of school services may be continued throughout the 12 months of the year.

6. Develop a strong program for broadening the intelligent participation of our people in civic affairs.

7. Build a program of teacher education which will develop teachers able to meet the demands of education in modern society.

8. Develop an effective plan for improving the in-service training of teachers.

Every school system should maintain a program of continuous study of its needs as a means of improving instruction and assuring professional growth.

9. Provide a well articulated 12-year program which will meet the needs of all children at different age levels and will eliminate sharp breaks between the eementary school and the junior high school an between the junior high school and the senior high school.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
April 28, 1941

...y Teachers Change Jobs

FOR several weeks Dr. H. C. Pannell of the University faculty has been president of the Alabama Education Association. Already we see evidence that his administration in the A. E. A. is going to mean much to the teachers and to the schools of this state.

Well qualified by his studious years in education, his active interest in civic affairs of Tuscaloosa and Alabama, and his abundant knowledge of current affairs with which he is remarkably well informed, Dr. Pannell is admirably suited to impart new vigor and new direction to one of the most powerful agencies for good that exists in this state today.

One of the definite functions of the A. E. A., is to interpret to both the teachers and the public the various trends which are continually taking place in education, and also to assist both the teachers and the public in striving to correct unfavorable trends.

There are many salients to progressive development of public education in Alabama. Great progress has been made on virtually all of these fronts. More advances are yet to be achieved in practically all phases before our state has reached a satisfactory level.

One of the factors closely affecting our schools, our teachers and our school children is "teacher tenure on the same job." This is a part of the broader problem of "teacher tenure in education."

Just issued by the A. E. A., as "educational release No. 1" under the administration of Dr. Pannell, is a factual study of the question, "Why do Alabama teachers change jobs?" Professor William F. St. Clair of the University made this study on the basis of conditions in the school year 1937-38. He found that reasons differ for the various school divisions.

Among white high-school teachers a leading reason was "to accept a better school position." For the white elementary-school teachers, the prime reason was "to marry." Among negro teachers, the biggest factor was "I was not re-elected."

There were many other reasons also listed. Among them were "maternity," to "work outside the profession," to "teach nearer home" and "conditions at home."

Previously the A. E. A. had reported that 13 per cent of the white teachers of the state changed jobs in 1937-38, with the rate of change among negro teachers being slightly less. It varied greatly among the counties, being 2 per cent as a minimum and 38 per cent for a maximum among the 61 counties available for study. Turnover was highest among rural high-school teachers, being 57 per cent, and was lowest among city high-school principals. The high school teachers in general have a higher turnover than elementary-school teachers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARKANSAS' UNEQUAL EDUCATION RAPPED

MAR 1 19

18e-Ark.

CONWAY, Ark., Feb. 27—Speaking at the Arkansas Conference on Education and Race Relations, held Tuesday at Arkansas Teachers College, Edward McCuistion, State Supervisor of Negro Education, warned that inequalities in Arkansas public education, between the white and Negro races, particularly in the Eastern Arkansas areas where the Negro population is large—might well become the target of "pressure groups" if industrialization is advanced rapidly in the South by national defense manufacturing activities.

Stating that solution of the problem rests largely with the counties and school districts which control disbursements of public education funds, he said that this control accounts for the wide variation among counties of educational effort. In one county, he cited, $87 per white child was expanded in 1940, and $5 per Negro child; while in another the expenditure was $25 per white child and $21 per Negro child. For the year the average for the State was 36 white pupils per teacher and 47 Negro pupils per teacher.

MAR 1 1941

Though wide variations are in evidence, the speaker said, there, is, on the whole, an increasing awareness of the need of providing better public schools for Negroes, and considerable progress has been made. At the same time, he stated, the educational effort on behalf of the State's Negro population, is still only one-third of that for the white population.

18e-1941

FLORIDA

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
February 7, 1941

MANY VACANCIES ARE FILLED BY SCHOOL BOARD

Miss Holder Confirmed As Successor To Mrs. Neal As Secretary To Professor M. J. Perret

SOME POSITIONS ARE NOT FILLED

Volusia County school board members appointed several new white and Negro teachers here Thursday afternoon to fill vacancies in schools throughout the county, created by resignations.

In DeLand, Miss Brunelle Holder was appointed secretary to the supervising principal, replacing Mrs. Helen D. Neal, while no successor was named to William Denham, DeLand Junior High School civics teacher, who has been drafted into the army. Mrs. Benson W. Davis is temporarily substituting for Denham, and eventually may be appointed to the position.

Glen F. Volp, a manual training teacher from Michigan, was appointed to a position at Pierson High School, vacated by Donald W. Thornton who resigned.

At the DeLeon Springs Negro school, Eliza H. Staples was appointed to succeed Annie Mae Wiggins, resigned.

The resignation of Nelson Irwin, Mainland High School, Daytona Beach, intramural athletics director, was formally accepted, and the board decided to abolish the position, therefore naming no successor.

Mrs. John F. Martin was appointed to fill another vacancy at Mainland High School created by a leave of absence granted to Miss Bernice Fisher.

The resignation of Thelma M. Houghton, who has been named postmistress of Port Orange, from the school teaching staff here, was accepted and no successor designated.

Stelma Cherry, Negro, was appointed to teach in one of the Daytona Beach Elementary Colored schools in place of Effie Flood, resigned.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

PRES. FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., ENDS BRILLIANT CAREER

Funeral for Former Educator was Held Tuesday Buried on Institute Campus.

FEB 28 1941

Augusta, Ga.—(Special) — Nathan W. Collier, A. M., LL. D., passed away here in this city after a prolonged illness of many, many weeks. The end was not unexpected, due to the fact that he had been in failing health for several years, and came here to his home town where he was brought up, where he spent his boyhood days, for medical treatment, rest, and as his friends thought, complete recovery; but in spite of the attention given by the most eminent physicians, best trained nurses and specialists, he continued to lose ground, growing weaker and finally passed.

Prof. Collier was president of the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute at St. Augustine, Fla., an institution that he had served for more han forty years. He was its president when the the school was located in Jacksonville, Fla. It was through his farsightedness, his executive ability, coupled with his personal contacts with leading philanthropists of the nation, that enabled them to secure the school site in St. Augustine, where the school was finally moved and where it was located amid surroundings conducive to the best interests of education.

FEB 28 1941

His passing came at a time when he was almost in sight of the goal that they were striving to reach for their endowment fund. He was a member of the Baptist church of this city, and was known throughout the nation as a stalwart leader. He was respected by Baptists of every walk of life. He knew no association, state or national convention bounds or limitations.

The funeral over the remains was held here Tuesday, February 25th, and then services were conducted at St. Augustine, Fla., where interment was on the campus of the institute. Messages, telegrams and resolutions began pouing in the next day after his death was announced. The presidents of several state conventions and a large number of national leaders were expected to attend the funeral.

Ft. Meade, Fla., Leader
March 6, 1941

News of the Fort Meade Colored Elementary School Faculty Meeting

The principal and faculty of the Fort Meade Colored Elementary School held a professional meeting in room 4, Monday, Feb. 24, at 3 p. m. The subject discussed during the meeting was: "Problems Which Challenge Elementary Teachers," which will be continued in the next meeting. The problems discussed were centered around school curriculum and by whom it should be determined.

The teacher of Grades 3-5, gave a brief introduction on the subject. This introduction was followed by teachers of grades 1 and 6.

At the close of this discussion the principal gave a summary based on what was stated by the teachers during the discussion.

Pensacola, Fla. News
April 1, 1941

NEGRO PUPILS STAGE PARADE

Pupils of the Spencer Bibbs school, joining the nationwide observance of Negro Health week, will parade tomorrow at 10 a.m.

The procession will form at the school and proceed north to Jordan street; west to Alcaniz; south to Gonzalez street and back to the school.

Patriotism, physical fitness and the value of food for the defense of country and home are the themes of the parade which will be led by the Wahsington High school band.

Assembly periods throughout the week will feature talks by members of the medical association, health plays and songs. As further evidence of the 27th annual health week, children are beautifying their homes, cleaning back yards and vacant lots.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 18, 1941

Negro Teacher Holds Class While Building Is Moved

How a negro school teacher kept her pupils in class and continued lessons, even though the one-room school building was being moved to a new location a mile away, was told yesterday to the school board by Frank D. Miles, assistant director of instruction in charge of negro schools.

"Joe Novak, of Plant City, bought the tract where the Trapnell negro school was located, so the building had to be moved," Miles said. "I went out Wednesday afternoon, found the building already was gone, so I decided to check up and see how things were getting along.

"On the way over to the new location, I found the school house about a quarter-mile away from its old site, being dragged along on timbers, pulled by a winch with a mule tramping around and around. It was a slow process, with the building jolting and squeaking.

"I looked inside and, by golly, there sat the teacher, Carrie Brazil, delivering a lesson assignment to her 16 or 18 pupils, while the building rattled and shook.

"I asked her what in the world she was holding class for, while the school was in motion.

"She told me she was afraid that if she didn't continue to teach there while the building was being moved, the children would go to some other school, and she would be out of a job.

"I told her not to worry about her job, the pupils would be back, and so school was dismissed for the day."

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
November 6, 1941

1,023 Students Attend Martin County Schools

STUART—Enrollment figures for Martin County schools released by the board of public instruction total 1,023, both white and negro, at the end of the first month of school. There are 629 white students; 394 negroes.

There were 442 students registered at the Stuart High School; 40 at Jensen, 73 at Salermo, 19 at Hobe Sound and 55 at Indiantown, according to the office records. Last year's peak enrollment in white schools was 672; negro schools 406.

Enrollment in the negro schools: Stuart Training School, 197; Jensen, 42; Salerno, 32; Gomez, 31; Hobe Sound, 52; Indiantown, 28, and Port Mayaca, 12.

Arcadia Fla. Arcadian 9-11-41

NO FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

DeSoto county commissioners have no funds available at the present time to aid in construction of a new negro school, it was reported at a meeting of the Arcadia Chamber of Commerce Monday night.

A chamber of commerce committee met recently with the commissioners to discuss the needs for a negro school, and it was pointed out that the county need furnish only about $1,000 as its share of the project, but even this was not available until after the tax assessor had completed her report and determined exactly how much the commission would have to spend during the coming year.

Arcadia will be given special prominence during Florida week at Atlantic City. The noted rodeo film, depicting the championship Arcadia rodeo, as well as the stock market, will be displayed during Florida week.

The winter rodeo will be held from December 31 through January 4, it was announced.

Great satisfaction was expressed by members at progress made in the livestock show.

The Dorr Field highway has been completed and is ready for public use, according to a report from the state highway department.

Arcadia, Fla., Arcadian
August 7, 1941

NEGROES NEED A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

Ever since the editor of the Arcadian can remember, the Arcadia Negroes have needed a new school house. Fifteen years ago there was talk about taking down the old concrete block school house and moving it to the colored quarters, but it was not done. The reason assigned was that the blocks were too soft to permit being moved, and that was probably corfect. However, nothing has been done toward providing a new school house and the quarters that have been used are utterly inadequate and a disgrace to the community.

There have been several sporadic agitations about this matter. During the early days of the NRA and through several phases of the WPA the need of a Negro school was raised and some talk occasioned, but never any real action. Now there is a new agitation of the matter and in the opinion of the Arcadian it should be publicized and agitated until action is :aken and the goal realized..

Obviously the leadership in such a movement nust come from the county school board. Thus far 10 public declaration has been forthcoming from :hat source but it is time there was. Providing a new school house is never an easy matter, but they do :ome when the determination of the people reaches :he point to demand it.

It has been said that the school facilities of Ar:adia's colored quarters are the worst of any town of its size in the state. We are not in a position to :now, as to comparative conditions, but we do know from personal observation that if those of any other :ommunity are worse they would have to be unbelievably bad. Such a situation is no credit to any of us, and should be corrected.

Arcadia, Fla., Arcadian
August 7, 1941

NEED FOR NEW NEGRO SCHOOL RAISED AGAIN

Mass Meeting Held to Consider Proposition

Equipment Now Being Used Wholly Inadequate and a New House is Imperative

The need of a new school building for the colored people of Arcadia's Negro section, which has arisen numerous times during the past dozen or fifteen years and has not yet been satisfied, is up again and it appears to be here in militant and aggressive form until something is really done about it.

A few weeks ago the Chamber of Commerce spent some time in discussing this problem and ended up with the appointment of a committee to see what could be done. A conference with the county school board about convinced the members of the committee that not much could be done without considerable effort, as there were numerous handicaps and the worst of all was a conviction on the part of some members of the board that the thing was impossible. The committee felt sure that anything so desperately needed as a fit place to send children to school could be provided if there was a genuine desire on the part of those whose task it was to do it, and so the members set about to sell the community on the idea that a new school house should be built.

Mass Meeting Held

Prominent Negro citizens stepped up, as they had done numerous times before, and reiterated their willingness to help in any possible way in securing better school quarters, and in order to acquaint all of their people with the new hope of action the Negro Ministerial Association called a mass meeting Monday evening of this week at the St. Johns Baptist church in the quarters. [illegible] o the meeting, beside all t[illegible]ed citizens, were the member[illegible]he county school board and local board of trustees; President W. L. Woods and Secretary Hazel Williams of the Chamber of Commerce; Harry Sloat, second member with Mr. Wood on the Chamber of Commerce committee appointed to investigate the possibilities of getting a new building for the colored pupils; Co. Supt. D. G. Barnett, and Editor Nate E. Reece, sr., of the Arcadian .

All of the above white folks attended but the members of the two school boards, which was a serious handicap to progress of the meeting but despite the absence of the officials the meeting proved to be a quite helpful one. The church was well filled with interested colored people.

One Obstacle Removed

One thing that has proven a handicap to progress in getting a new school house for the quarters for several years has been the fact that a considerable sum of money—about $800 — was raised several years ago by the colored citizens to go into a new building, but it was dissipated and lost. Dr. Barnett explained at the meeting Monday night that this money had apparently gotten away through poor business judgment, but that it had never been delivered to the school authorities.

It appeared that while the money was awaiting addition of other funds to start a building an effort was made to enhance its value by having it used to make up construction material, bricks or concrete blocks, and that in this process the concern using it failed and the money was lost. Isaac Brooks, a colored citizen who helped to raise the money, said Monday night that there was no bad faith in the loss of this money, and while it was a sad blow to the hopes of the people there was nobody connected with the matter who could be charged with a deliberate attempt to misuse it. A sincere effort to get the greatest amount of good out of it by putting it into material just failed to work.

Nothing Gained by Grieving

It seemed to help the situation to have this matter cleared up in this fashion. Rev. J. H. Brown advised that money that had been lost would not help to build a new school house now, but the thing to do was take steps to get funds and labor and have the work started as soon as possible. He declared that adequate facilities for educating the children was more important to the people than the maintenance of a lot of churches. "We have twelve churches among us now," he said, "good, bad and indifferent. If it should become necessary in order to get a new school building to close down all but one of these churches we should be willing to do it." And he added that "it would not need to be Elizabeth church that stayed open," for that is the church of which he is the pastor.

It was obvious to all, and the fact was stressed by several speakers, that the county school board was the body which must take the initiative in the construction of a school building, for the building would be public property and would we under the direction and control of the properly constituted authorities. Therefore, all that others could do would be to follow along and help any way they could, and it was also obvious that the first job was to persuade the county board to do the necessary leading and take the necessary initiative.

Committee Appointed

To this end a motion prevailed that a committee of five Negro citizens, three men and two women, be appointed to join with the Chamber of Commerce committee in seeking a conference with the school board members to talk the situation over and see if something could not be done speedily—at least a start made. Accordingly the following were named: Mrs. W. L. McDaniel, Rev. J. H. Brown, Mrs. Hattie Allen, Isaac Brooks and Rev. O. Middleton. These members were chosen after careful consideration in an effort to get a thoroughly representative committee. The time of the conference with the school board was left to Co. Supt. Barnett to arrange .

President Woods of the Chamber of Commerce told the meeting that one obstacle which seemed to cause the school board to delay action on the matter of a new colored school was the fear that it would have to be constructed according to strict architectural rules, and that it would run into more money that it would be possible for the community to raise. Mr. Woods said this should not be the case. "If it is right and proper to use such facilities as are being used, the state authorities should not object to any kind of new building we might be able to put up within reason."

No Difficulty Expected

Supt. Barnett said he felt sure the State Board of Education would lend every possible cooperation toward such effort as might be made by the community to put up a building. Naturally there are certain rules as to safety and sanitation and comfort that must be met, but they are not unreasonable, he said.

The next move in the matter is the conference of the committees with the school board, and if those officials can be persuaded to lead the way it looks very much like there was the necessary sentiment and enthusiasm to carry on to a successful conclusion.

Madison, Fla., Recorder
April 11, 1941

Negro Rural Schools Put On Good Exhibit

Forty-three negro rural schools put on a fine exhibit of industrial work taught in their schools last Friday.

The exhibits were housed in the Madison County Training School building and resembled a small couny fair. A miniature airplane, rugs, mops, fancy work, mattress, preservers, slippers made from rabbit's hair, and many other things were on display. Emphasis was placed on making useful articles out of things of little or no value around the house.

Jennyethel Merritt, Jeanes teacher, had charge of getting the exhibit up.

Quincy, Fla., Times
April 24, 1941

Gray Observes New Courses

Industrial and vocational courses approved by the State Department of Education may be added to the curricula in several white and negro schools in Gadsden County next year, Superintendent C. H. Gray announced today. Mr. Gray said he would discuss the possibility of providing the new courses with the Board of Public Instruction next month.

Mr. Gray spent last week on a tour of inspection of progressive southern schools in three states as a guest of D. E. Williams, state agent for negro schools. Two other county superintendents, F. A. Rhodes, of Leon, and T. E. Denmark, of Jackson, accompanied Mr. Williams.

The group visited schools in Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., and Florence, Ala., which have modern equipment and vocational courses which the Florida educators studied in operation.

While in Nashville the group also visited George Peabody College for Teachers, where Dr. John E. Brewton, principal of the Gadsden County High School from 1925 to 1935, is professor of education. Dr. Brewton, in conjunction with his teaching duties, is also making a study of rural schools in the south for the Rosenwald board, a foundation working for better schools in the southern states.

The group also inspected Fiske University, in Nashville, a college for negroes.

Ft. Meade, Fla., Leader
April 3, 1941

News of the Fort Meade Colored Elementary School

National Negro Health Week

National Negro Health Week, which is being observed from March 30th through April 6th, had its origin twenty-six years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, founder and president of Muskeegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Alabama. It was Dr. Washington's philosophy that "A person cannot serve well in any position unless he is well." The theme for the week is: "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness."

In connection with this special Health movement, a tin can shower is being conducted throughout the community by the principal and faculty of the Fort Meade Colored Elementary School. The shower will be brought to a close Friday, April 4th. The pupil collecting the highest number of tin cans will be awarded a cash prize.

Since the slogan for this week is: "Clean Up, Fix Up, and Paint Up," the principal, D. T. Jones, is asking the entire community to give 100 per cent cooperation and participation in this clean up movement and make this a successful campaign.

Arcadia, Fla., Arcadian
June 26, 1941

ARCADIA KIWANIS CLUB

NEED OF BUILDING FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS PRESENTED

Dr. D. G. Barnett, county superintendent of schools, was in charge of the program of the Kiwanis club last Friday and told of the need of a new building for the colored schools of this city. He said that while Florida has more than five million dollars invested in Negro schools DeSoto county has no investment at all.

The colored people of Arcadia are using rented quarters which are not very well adapted to their needs and which are entirely inadequate, said Dr. Barnett, and some means should be found to correct this situation as soon as possible. He said that the county school authorities had been short of funds for several years past and had a struggle to keep all the schools operating, and had been without means to provide buildings.

The Chamber of Commerce recently took up the matter of a building for the colored schools, said Dr. Barnett, and he urged that anyone who could help in finding a solution to the problem, or in helping with any solution that might be worked out by others, do whatever they could along this line. The Chamber of Commerce has not announced a line of action, but whatever it is and whenever it is presented it is worthy of the hearty co-operation of the entire citizenship in order to give the colored citizens better school facilities, something they have had coming for a good many years.

Appreciation from Jack Kemp

The club had a letter from Jack Kemp, who was sponsored at Boys State by the Kiwanis club and was then in attendance at Tallahassee, in which he expressed his appreciation for the sponsorship and reporting that he had been made county superintendent of one of the Boys State counties and had also been appointed as assistant state superintendent of public instruction under the Boys State set-up of a state government.

Henry Lanier, for the membership committee, introduced three new members, all prominent executives at Riddle Aeronautical Institute: Captain Len J. Povey, general manager; Jack S. Hunt, chief instructor; and G. Willis Tyson, flight commander.

Club Asks Ban on Strikes

The club adopted a resolution offered by Ed F. Davis and directed to congress calling for remedial legislation to cure the strike evil in defense work and asking expulsion of people with communistic tendencies from official positions in the government. The resolution in full is given below:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America has proclaimed that a national emergency exists; and

WHEREAS, It is the belief of this club that such emergency exists because of conflicting theories of government wherein fascism, nazism and communism are aligned against the democracies; and

WHEREAS, The fascists, nazis and communists are each committed to the destruction of the American way of life, either by violence or subversive activities; and

WHEREAS, To combat such evil influences millions of young American men have been called from their normal pursuits under the Selective Service Act of our country to serve in its armed forces, at great sacrifice to themselves; and

WHEREAS, Work and sacrifice must eventually be the keynote to the preservation of all that we, as Americans, believe in; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, as a Kiwanis club, cognizant of our small stature in this immense land but nevertheless determined to at least give voice to our beliefs, do solemnly urge:

1. That remedial legislation be immediately passed to put an end to labor strikes in defense industries

2. That labor, as well as capital, be required to share the burden borne by the armed forces of this country in seeing the existing emergency.

3. That the suspicion of communistic activities in higher offices of this government be thoroughly, and above all promptly, investigated, to the end that pussy-footing and dilly-dallying with labor strikes in defense industries will end.

4. That the resignation be demanded of all public officials with communistic leanings, whether outright red or slightly pink.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

HOW THE RAILROADS KEEP SCHOOLS GOING

(Ind. News Review)

A short time ago, the secretary of a local Grange in a Southern state wrote an interesting letter. He said, "Perhaps it would interest you to know that when our legislature was debating on a bill to legalize an increase in size and tonnage of trucks on our highways, our Grange here refused to support the bill. We refused because the railroad track that runs through our school district makes it possible for our school to run nine months in the year. Without the taxes received from the railroad, it is doubtful that we could have a school at all, much less a four-teacher, nine-months school."

This Southern school district has plenty of company. Countless school districts depend on railroad taxes for much, and often nearly all of the money that pays for the education of local children. Tens of thousands of young people can thank the railroads for their education each year. In few localities are the tax payments of other transportation agencies to local government at all comparable to those made by the iron horse.

Schools aren't the only beneficiaries of the gigantic taxes the railroads pay. That money goes to maintain police and fire departments to pay for courts, to build roads and streets, to do a thousand and one jobs in the public interest. And the railroads pay big sums to the Federal government which uses the money, among other things, to help pay the gigantic cost of national defense.

The railroads, in short, are a vital industry for two highly important reasons. They provide an essential service that no other kind of carrier, operating on land or in the sea or air, can provide. And while doing that, they are a financial mainstay of government in all its multitude of branches. The welfare of the railroads and the welfare of the nation as a whole are virtually inseparable.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 11 1941

Survey Shows Decline In School Enrollment

ATLANTA, Oct. 9—(ANP)—A recent survey into grade mortality in Negro schools by Aaron Brown, member of the department of rural education of Fort Valley State college, reveals that the decrease in enrollment and attendance of Negroes in schools has increased over a period of two years. The foremost problem of Negro education on the elementary school level in Georgia is that of attendance and enrollment.

Upon examining the 1938 biennial report of the State department of education, it showed that out of a possible 293,743 Negro boys and girls, only 261,211 were enrolled in schools, leaving 32,532 children of school age outside of elementary institutions of learning. The 1940 report, which listed 252,094 children enrolled, revealed a decrease of some 9,000 children over the two-year period.

Adel, Ga., News
January 9, 1941

Cook County Training School, Colored

Looking forward to placing the Cook County Training School on the Accredited List of Negro High schools in Georgia, an effort has been made to place on this faculty teachers who will meet the requirements of the Accediting Board. Taking over the principalship of the school is Clarence R. Smith who is serving in his second year here as teacher. Smith is a graduate of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, with the bachelor of arts degree. Although his major course was in Biology, he was one of the outstanding athletes of the college, and of the Southern Conference. Recognizing his record, the high schools of this district have called on him constantly to officiate in the major high school football and basketball games during the past two seasons. Smith is an efficient teacher, and, with the coperation of teachers and citizens, the school should make certain progress under his leadership.

Assisting Smith are the following teachers:

John T. Braxton, of Jacksonville, Fla., also a graduate of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, with a major in Social Science. Braxton is recognized as one of Morris Brown's outstanding athletes. Morris Brown this year is leading the celleges of the country in the field of sports;

Fannie Louise Allen, A. B., A. M., of Spelman College, Atlanta and Atlanta University, with summer work at Columbia University; major, History, and teaching experience in the Savannah Street High School, Newman, Ga., and Barber-Scotia Junior College, Concord, N. C.

Ann Amanda Thomas, A. B., A. M., of Spelman College, Atlanta, and Columbia University, New York City, majors, English and Student Personnel Administration;

Odessa Marie Roberts, A. B,. of Clark University, Atlanta; major, Home Economics; teaching experience in the Springfield Junior High school, Taliaferro county, and in Bairdstown, Greene County, Georgia; serving her second term on the Training School faculty.

Georgia Munnerlyn Oswell, A. B., Hampton Institute, Virginia, and Spelman College, Atlanta; major, Sociology and Physical Education.

Alice Lutherine Fambro, who has completed requirements for two years of college work at the Georgia Normal College, Albany, and who has taught for eighteen years in the Training School;

Vivian Louise Joseph, A. B., Clark University, Atlanta, major, Social Science; and

Ida Frances Johnson, Fort Valley State Teachers College, Fort Valley, Ga.; teaching experience in the public school of Toombsboro, Ga., an outstanding contralto soloist; doing excellent work with the Training School Glee Club.

No other school in the counties about us boasts of a stronger faculty. Next week we shall give to our interested group the other necessary requirements for placing our school on the accredited list. Your support we shall need to help us meet these requirements, and we are anxious that you should know what they are.

THELMA B. BROWN,
Jeanes Supervising Teacher.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
January 10, 1941

NEWS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY

Program For Remainder of School Year Sketched.

In outlining our program of work among our teachers for the remainder of this school year, two factors have been kept in the forefront and emphasized.

First, all teachers are assuming definite plans to teach the traditional subjects prescribed in our course of study better and better by applying improved methods. Also, to bring into the classroom material from the outside which will enrich the course of study and curriculum.

Secondly, as a teacher strives and achieves certain professional improvement through self analysis and individual aid assisted by outside suggestions, still newer and more improved methods of instruction will gradually be introduced. The chief aim in introducing these newer and more tested methods is to attain greater educational results for our negro boys and girls in-school and their later out-of-school experiences.

Therefore, the work for the remainder of the school year will be chiefly concerned with individual and group learning of each child through improved teaching, accurate keeping of student records, careful checking up on and follow up of individual student attendance, home visitation of each child, having community projects, keeping an active health improvement program, holding of regular parent-teacher meetings, etc.

We, the colored teachers of Hart County, take pleasure in making public our plans of work for our school and communities, and do earnestly seek the closest cooperation of each patron. To succeed in any plans, each teacher urges regular daily attendance of each child in the county.

Study group leaders for our four study groups are:

Miss Barbara Stovall, principal New Light school; Mr. W. H. Hatton, principal Flatrock school; Mrs. Juanita Gibbs, primary teacher Hart County Training School; Mrs. Berta Robinson, intermediate grade teacher Flatrock school. Mr. Spencer Strange, principal St. John school, is research worker and reporter of Life-Related Enterprises for all study groups.

Miss Pennington to Speak to Teachers.

On Friday, January 10, at 4 o'clock p. m., Miss Pennington, supervisor of white cosolidated schools, will speak to the colored teachers informally in a round table discussion. We look forward to a helpful meeting. All study groups will meet on this same date.

R. S. STRANGE,
Supervisor Negro Schools.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 31, 1941

School Matinees For Passion Play

The Atlanta School Board and the Fulton and DeKalb County School Boards have approved for special student matinee performances of the Black Hills Passion Play in the City Auditorium every afternoon at 2 o'clock, Monday through Saturday. The schedule, as approved by the School Board, follows:

Monday—Maddox Junior High, Kingsbery School, Goldsmith, Haygood, Murphy Junior High, West Gordon, Faith, Whitefoord, Kirkwood, East Lake, Commercial High and Opportunity.

Tuesday—Hoke Smith, Milton J. Jones, Grant Park, Fair, Slaton Key, Pryor, Georgia Avenue Formwalt, Crew, Boys' High and Boys' Special.

Wednesday—Bass Junior High Mary Lin, Moreland, Inman Park Highland, Forrest Avenue, S. M. Inman, Morningside and Girls' High.

Thursday — O'Keefe Junior High, H. Park, Couch, Luckie, Williams, C. Howell, Spring, Smillie and Tech High.

Friday — Joe Brown Junior High, Stanton, Harris, Connally, Peeples, Lee, Adair, Capitol View, Sylvan Hills, Ragsdale, all white night schools.

Saturday—Negro schools, high schools, elementary, night schools at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. schools of the Atlanta trade area.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 31, 1941

Passion Play Appearances For Students

Series of Special School Matinees Are Announced.

Special matinees for school children have been arranged for the Luenen Passion Play, which will be here Monday through next Saturday, it was announced yesterday. These matinees will be held at 2 o'clock each afternoon at the city auditorium.

Josef Meier plays "The Christus" in this spectacle play which is being presented in Atlanta for the first time in English under the auspices of the Shrine, with Shrine charities getting 50 per cent of the receipts.

A schedule has been arranged for students by schools as follows:

MONDAY: Maddox Junior High, Kingsbery, Goldsmith, Haygood, Murphy Junior High, West Gordon, Faith, Whitefoord, Kirkwood, East Lake, Commercial High and Opportunity.

TUESDAY: Hoke Smith, Milton, J. Jones, Grant Park, Fair, Slaton, Key, Pryor, Georgia Avenue, Formwalt, Crew, Boys' High and Boys' Special.

WEDNESDAY: Bass Junior High, Mary Lin, Moreland, Inman Park, Highland Forrest Avenue, S. M. Inman, Morningside and Girls' High.

THURSDAY: O'Keefe Junior High, H. Park, Couch, Luckie, Williams, C. Howell, Spring, Smillie and Tech High.

FRIDAY: Joe Brown Junior High, Stanton, Harris, Connally, Peeples, Lee Adair, Capitol View, Sylvan Hills, Ragsdale and all white night schools.

SATURDAY: Negro schools, high schools, elementary night schools, at 11 a. m., and students of the Atlanta trade area at 2 o'clock.

Zebulon, Ga., Journal
March 21, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL TO HAVE RALLY DAY, MARCH 29

All the Colored Schools comprising a total of 22, will hold a County School Rally on Saturday, March 29. The various grades have been grouped and contests will be held among the pupils in the various groups and will include Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Public Speaking, Quartets and other Literary events. These Literary events will be held in the morning and athletic events will be held in the afternoon. Some of the Athletic events will be Potato Races, Dashes, Jumping, three-legged races, Wheel-barrow races.

Professor R. L. Sanford and members of the Zebulon Training School faculty will be in charge of the arrangements assisted by a committee of the Pike County Colored Teachers Association.

Contests will also be held in Needle Work and Handicraft and the articles will be on display in the Vocational Building.

The public is cordially invited to attend this Rally.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
February 21, 1941

NEWS OF COUNTY COLORED SCHOOLS

The teacher in the county colored schools take pleasure in announcing the oratorical contest to be held in conjunction with the annual school and community day. The rules of the contest have been definitely announced and agreed upon by all teachers of the county.

A second aspect of this interesting day, too, is the attractive and diversified display of burlap-sack articles and clay articles. In connection with our burlap sack display for school and community day, Miss Mertha Marina Glass, home economics instructor at the Flat Rock Junior High School, is presenting a suggestive assortment of burlap articles at our next teachers' meeting. Miss Glass, a graduate from Clark University, offers unusual skill and alertness in using articles of burlap sacks in the home. These will be displayed in our March teachers' meeting. All teachers of the county will have a full display of burlap sack and clay articles for public inspection on school community day. These articles will be made by children with assistance from teachers.

Report On School Attendance.

School attendance this month has reached its highest point of the year. Teachers are reporting much enthusiasm and gratitude over the steadiness with which children are attending their respective schools. Attendance is the major project of school principals in the colored schools this year, and they are reporting noticeable improvement.

Dr. Harry Teasley to Speak to Colored Teachers At March Meeting.

The negro teachers are to be honored with the presence of Dr. Harry Teasley, well known physician and surgeon of Hartwell. He is the son of Dr. B. C. Teasley, who is a member of the Hart County Board of Education. With health as a major problem among our school children and patrons, we look forward with zest to helpful suggestions from Dr. Teasley.

School Gardens Being Planted.

To aid in solving a health problem, the following schools have planted school gardens: Miss Sarlie Mae Craft, principal Mt. View School; Miss Fannie L. Strange, principal Shiloh School, and Miss Dorthula Brown, principal New Hope School. The school garden offers the most practical experience for school children in an effort to improve their noon-day luncheon, so the teachers have concluded. It is hoped that all schools will soon have early vegetable gardens planted.

R. SEALS STRANGE.

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
February 20, 1941

COLORED SCHOOLS

WILLOW HILL CENTER

Instead of the usual unpainted, fly-ridden, draughty, rambling farm house so typical of the rural south, one can now find at the Willow Hill prospective demonstration center at least two or more homes that would appeal to all who enjoy cleanliness, comfort, and the rugged beauty of rural life.

As we ride to the school, let us stop just before we get there at the house by the side of the road. We find a house newly painted. Each window and door is screened, a spacious veranda with comfortable rockers, a screened back porch used in mild weather as a breakfast room with a color scheme of green and white in pleasing tints. As one eats in cool comfort on a warm day, he can be refreshed not only by food, but by the tall murmuring pines, and the broad open fields of waving corn.

On going into the kitchen we find it immaculate and well-arranged as to convenience and utensils. The pine floor harmonizes well with the cherry red and white tint of the kitchen walls, and the crisp red and white muslin curtains attractively arranged at the window. At the end of the back porch the sanitary water supply, consisting of a pump with a cemented well, tempts us to enjoy a cool drink of water. The dining room with its two windows curtained in red and white as the kitchen, gives a spacious effect to the house.

The four large bedrooms, two on each side of the wide hall, have two or more windows that remain open at night as well as day, because of the protection of the screens. The ceiling of the bedrooms are painted white. The walls of the bedrooms are painted an attractive blue.

The front yard is surrounded by a picket fence which prevents stock from destroying the flowers and shrubbery growing on each side of the walk that leads to the door.

The answer as to how this change from last year was wrought can be found in the work program of the Willow Hill teaching staff. Through the emphasis as demonstrated at the Willow Hill School this family determined to have a better standard of living. Although little money was available, the head of the family took advantage of the help as given by the government, and even though it meant a colossal undertaking, he grasped the opportunity of having the government supply the labor and material to improve his home. His efforts led another family to do the same, and even those who did not want this large responsibility were inspired and urged through the school-home clubs to make improvements.

So now as you drive through the Willow Hill prospective demonstration center you will see definite signs of improved living in the form of a new porch here, a sanitary toilet there, a painted house over the brow of the hill, and a leaky roof repaired on some other house.

The members of the Willow Hill staff, demonstrating their agreement with Clapp that one should not only survey the community to know its needs but should live in it, are boarding in the different homes of the community. Their influence is seen by the desire on the part of these families to improve in healthful living by a more balanced diet and by using the natural resources and native materials at hand to make the rooms more attractive as well as comfortable.

Hence it can be seen that with a radio to bring to one all that is worthwhile in news, music or entertainment, access to a nearby town, emphasizing and having a balanced diet, as outlined by the life-related enterprise: Proper foods for the farm famliy. Life-related teaching and improving community life assume real meaning and are as thrilling as the limited advantages of an urban center.

MAENELLE DIXON.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
February 28, 1941

NEWS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS IN HART COUNTY

Friday, March 28, Is Date Set For Annual School and Community Day.

The patrons and teachers in the colored schools are interested in the announcement of date for school and community day to be held Friday, April 4, at the Hart County Training School, 9 m.

This day as usual promises to be full of various events, the unusual exhibit this time to consist of varied articles, useful in the home, made from burlap sacks. Attractive and equally as interesting is the modeling which will feature clay articles.

The athletics this year will consist of the relays, races, broad and high jump, and other activities.

Most itneresting will be the oratorical contest to be engaged in by all schools. One student from each school will take part, along with two or more from our larger schools. Contestants are to speak no longer than five minutes and must speak on some phase of the following three topics: The Value of Farming, The Place of Education in Our Community, and The Value of the School to Modern Youth. No definite subject is prescribed and each teacher is entirely responsible for his contestant's oration.

In connection with our school and community day, a call meeting of all teachers has been set for Friday, March 7th, at four o'clock.

More School Gardens in Negro Schools.

In addition to the schools listed last week other schools are also planting gardens. Miss Barbara Stovall, New Light principal, announces a large vegetable garden has been begun. Miss Berta Robinson, elementary grade teacher, Flat Rock, is planting a garden in connection with an experience unit on soils in the community. Mrs. Minnie Mae White, St. James school, is busily egaged on a very complete school garden. In the Bowersville school where Lamar Strange and Miss Lunnie Heard are teachers, the children are beginning to sow seeds in their gardens. At New Hope, Miss Dorthula Brown, principal, and Mrs. Katie Hatton are helping their children to make out a substantial garden.

First Meeting of All Negro Primary Teachers In County a Success.

Mrs. Juanita Gibbs, principal teacher at the Hart County Training School, was hostess to the primary teachers of the 17 negro school in the county. This was the first meeting and the lively discussion centered about "Teaching a Primary Reading Lesson." This discussion was led and illustrated by the county supervisor of negro schools and was actively engaged in by all teachers present. The group met in the home of Mrs. Gibbs, but subsequent meetings are to be held in the training school with the consent of the principal. Next meeting is tentatively scheduled for March 14th at 4 p. m. sharp, at which time a chairman and other officers are to be elected.

ROSETTA SEALS STRANGE,
County Supervisor.

18e-1941

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
May 2, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOLS HAVE ACHIEVEMENT DAY

County wide School and Community Achievement Day was held at the Greensboro High School on Wednesday, April 23, with most of the schools participating. The devotional exercises were led by Rev. Chester, chairman of the county-wide Trustee Asociation. Music was furnished by the Greensboro High School under the direction of Clara Gay.

Mr. Hamp McGibony, the guest speaker for the day, gave a very interesting and inspiring talk in which he admonished the boys and girls to make the best use of their opportunities and natural gifts, reminding them of the work and sacrifices which some one is always shouldering behind any achievement.

Particular interest was shown in the dashes and high jumps. They were all packed with thrills and spills but the highlight of the day's activities was the 50 yard dash. Tom Coleman, of Greensboro High, was finally successful in winning from Jesse Thomas Reid, of Alexander Center School, after running a tie race at first. The spectators were thrilled at the flash shown.

Juanita Champion, of Siloam, was the outstanding girl in winning three first places in the day's activities, especially the 50 and 60 yard dashes. She was finally defeated in the 100 yard dash by Julia Ray, of Greensboro.

The boys of Greene county can really high jump. They started low but ended by jumping 5 feet 11 inches by Albert Jernigan, of Greensboro. Three boys from Alexander, Jones Central High and Woodville tied at 5 feet 11 inches.

All the schools represented showed lots of talent and with a little more training for the boys of Greene county, they will rank with some of our best schools in the South.

Literary Events

Reading Contest—Rosa Jernigan, Alexander Center first grade, first place.

Spelling—Seventh grade, Carrie Brown, Greensboro High, first place.

Athletics

Horseshoe Throwing—First place, Cleveland Hubert, Albert Jernigan team, Greensboro High.

50 Yard Dash—First place, Boys, Jesse Thomas Reid, Alexander Center.

50 Yard Dash—First place, Girls, Juanita Clampion, Siloam.

60 Yard Dash—Same winners.

High Jump—First place, boys, Albert Jernigan, Greensboro.

High Jump—First place, girls, Ruth Ashe, Greensboro High.

Tennis Doubles—Winners, Buckney and Brandage Teachers vs. CCC Camp of Greensboro.

100 Yard Dash—First place, boys, Tom Coleman, Greensboro High.

100 Yard Dash—First place, girls, Julia Ray, Greensboro High.

440 Yard Relay—First place, boys, Alexander Center's team.

440 Yard Relay—First place, girls, Siloam team.

Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl
May 1, 1941

Negro Schools End Seven-Months Term

Commencement exercises were held last week at the 35 Negro schools in the county and 16 members of graduating classes at the three high schools, Lumpkin, Richland, and Omaha, received diplomas for completing the required courses of study.

In the county's 35 Negro schools there are 77 teachers instructing approximately 2000 students for a seven months period. Education of teachers range from simple county certificates to professional 4-year college training. Through the cooperation of the County Board of Education many of the teachers are enabled to improve their teacher's rating by attending summer schools.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 30, 1941

Carroll School Plans Exercises Next Sunday

CARROLLTON, Ga., May 29.—The Carroll County Training School for Colored, of which Professor James Herman Dhye is principal, will hold commencement exercises Sunday afternoon, June 1, at 3 o'clock in the auditorium and a featured speaker will be the Rev. F. N. Marshburn, director of religious education for the Georgia State Baptist convention.

Dr. Marshburn is a graduate of Hampton Institute, Morehouse and Oberlin colleges. He has held important pastorates at Oberlin and in Macon.

The training school is among the leading Negro schools in the state and has done creditable work under the guidance of Professor Dhye, a leader in the field of vocational education in the state.

The exercises Sunday will be held in the high school auditorium.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

School Patrol To Leave Today

MAY 9 1941

Approximately 350 members of the Atlanta Schoolboy Patrol will leave the city this afternoon at two o'clock for Washington, D. C., where their national convention is to be held this week-end. Thirty-seven members of the colored division of the local patrol will be in the party which will take a special Southern Railway train for the Capital City.

MAY 9 1941

Andrew J. Lewis II, guidance officer for the local public schools will be in charge of the colored youths on the trip. There will be representatives from all the school patrol groups in the party.

The party will arrive in Washington at 6:30 Saturday morning. They will spend the day in touring the city, attending the convention and participants in the mammoth parade. Leaving Washington, they will take a steamboat for Baltimore. Special sightseeing buses will take them to the Annapolis Naval Academy, Norfolk, the Naval Base, Ocean View and Hampton Roads. They will leave for Atlanta Monday afternoon, arriving here Tuesday morning.

Assistant Chief G. Neal Ellis, of the Atlanta Police Department, is in charge of this year's tour.

Vidalia, Ga., Advance
May 29, 1941

Teacher And Builder

Any teacher who looks back on many years of teaching can take comfort in the contributions being made by his students; but when William M. Donald, "dean of negro schoolmasters," looks back over his fifty-one years of continuous service recently completed, he should be able to see a work that shines like a light out of darkness.

For in the span of one man's working years Teacher Donald can recall himself as son of a slave struggling to get an education, holding little schools for his people in local negro church buildings without school equipment, quietly and indefatigably teaching in one-room rural schools, until the other day in Enterprise, Alabama, he cleared his desk for the last time in a building containing modern equipment, staffed by a group of faculty assistants, and enrolling 400 pupils.

But the story between the lines is more than this. It is a story of the idealism and sincerity that must have gone into these years of service. It is written in the fact that five out of Teacher Donald's nine children are now teachers also, with the others holding equally responsible positions. It is told in the positions of trust held by many of the 10,000 children taught by him in these little negro schools of the rural south.

Professor Donald, as an experienced educator, of course, sees the great work still be accomplished, the high illiteracy rate still to be found among adult negroes of the deep south, the all too many poorly housed and ill-equipped schools in some rural regions; but it is hoped that he sees also the deeper interest in the negro felt by many educators and public men, and the better-informed and more practical desire on the part of increasing numbers of Americans to encourage this gifted minority race of fellow citizens in their sturdy progress.—Christian Science Monitor.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 25, 1941

Fulton, DeKalb Will Graduate 3,000 Students

1,640 To Get Diplomas From City Schools Beginning June 9.

High schools in Fulton and DeKalb will award diplomas to more than 3,000 students in exercises following the close of most of them, May 30.

City schools will begin commencement exercises in which 1,640 will receive diplomas with the Boys' High school graduation at 8:30 o'clock, Monday, June 9, in the city auditorium. Tech High students will hold their exercises June 10, Commercial High, June 11, and Girls' High, June 12, all at the same hour and the same place. Washington High school for Negroes will hold graduation at 8:30 o'clock June 13 in the Wheat Street Baptist church.

Opportunity school exercises will be held June 6.

Fulton Term Ends May 30.

Fulton schools will end their session May 30. Students at Hapeville and North Fulton High schools will have their graduation May 28. Exercises at Richardson and Fulton High will be held May 29, West Fulton, Russell, and Campbell, May 30; Milton High, Alpharetta, May 31.

Approximately 1,000 students will be graduated from county schools, Superintendent Jere A. Wells said.

Decatur Boys' High school will award diplomas to 70 at 8:30 o'clock, Friday night, May 30, in the school auditorium, Lamar Ferguson, city superintendent, announced.

Joint Baccalaureate Service.

Decatur Girls' High will hold its exercises the following night in the same place and at the same hour. A joint baccalaureate service will be held at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, June 1, in the city auditorium, Decatur, with Dr. D. H. Hall, pastor of the Decatur First Baptist church, delivering the sermon.

Eight schools in the DeKalb system will award diplomas to 328 students in exercises being planned individually, County School Superintendent William Rainey said. DeKalb schools also close for the summer May 30.

Buford, Ga., Advertiser
May 21, 1941

Colored School News

The Baccalaureate Exercises will be Sunday, May 25, 1941 at 3:30 p. m. at Poplar Hill Baptist Church. Our guest speaker will be Miss S. Grace Bradley, who received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Morris Brown College; did graduate work at Columbia University and Wisconsin University; teacher of one of the largest Bible class in Atlanta; fromer national officer of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; the organizer of the first Greek Letter Sorority for college women in Atlanta; Secretary of the Generai Manager of the Atlanta Daily World and one of the first English instructors at Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta. She is very prominent in civic and religious afairs.

Supt. L. S. Adams will speak on this program too.

The Commencmeent Exercises will be Monday, May 26 at 8:30 p. m., at Poplar Hill Baptist Church. Our guest speaker will be Rev. Charles Henry Haynes, who is a holder of a Bachelor of Arts, a Bachelor of Dignity, and a Master of Rrts degree. He finished Morehouse College, Atlanta, a New York divinity school, and Chicago University. He is the professor of Social Scinece of Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, where he has already served for more than nineteen years. Do not miss any of these exercises, for everyone is invitde.

Principal Given State Scholarship

Prin. W. A. Watson, of the Buford Junior High School was recently awarded a scholarship by the State Department of Education to attend the Atlanta University Summer School this season to work with a group of selected prnicipals from over the State of Georgia to plan a revised curriculum for the Negro High Schools of Georgia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Walter D. Cocking Wins Post Despite Charges Of Gov. Talmadge

JUN 17 1941

Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the University of Georgia, was re-elected Monday despite charges brought against him by Governor Eugene Talmadge. Announcement of the re-election was made by Chairman Sandy Beavers of the Board of Regents.

Because of his liberal views regarding progressive education programs for all Georgians, Dean Cocking was questioned Monday at a private hearing held in the Governor's office. Attending the hearing were Governor Talmadge and members of the State Board of Regents.

More than 350 whites and two colored persons were denied the privilege of witnessing the trial. It had been previously announced that the hearing would be open to the public. A large number of the spectators took choice seats in the House of Representatives, thinking that the hearing would be conducted there.

TWO COLORED PERSONS PRESENT

Colored persons on hand for the hearing were Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, school teacher and wife of the Rev. William Holmes Borders, and an Atlanta Daily World reporter.

Charges against President Marvin Pittman of State Teachers' College were postponed, Chairman Beavers stated.

Newspapermen were asked to leave the Governor's office once the hearing got underway.

Among the questions said to have been asked witnesses called to testify was whether they ever heard of Dean Cocking advocating colored teachers for white children. None had ever heard of such a proposal, it was understood.

It was learned that the dean was criticized for addressing a body of colored and white teachers at the same time. The whites occupied one section of the building and the colored persons the other side, witnesses said.

JUN 17 1941

Spectators poured into the Capitol as early as 9 a. m. and remained in the waiting room to the Governor's office until mid-afternoon. The regents and Governor Talmadge remained in session until around 3 p. m. without stopping for lunch.

EDUCATORS PLEASED WITH VOTE

Among the educators called before the board were President J. R. McCain, of Agnes Scott College; President Harvey W. Cox, of Emory University, and Supt. Willis A. Sutton, of the Atlanta city schools. Following the 8-7 vote favoring retention of Dr. Cocking, all said they were delighted.

Witnesses were questioned chiefly about the attitude of Dean Cocking on the race question.

President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia personally summoned the witnesses for Dean Cocking.

JUN 17 1941

Records from the regents' office were requisitioned during the afternoon and it was said that charges of extravagance or loose financial methods had grown out of the investigation.

OPPOSE INJECTING POLITICS

Several of the spectators present were said to be ready to oppose the principle of injecting politics into the selection of facilities for state colleges, in the fear that the University of Georgia might lose its accredited standing in the Association of Southern Colleges.

Governor Talmadge brought charges against the two educators at a meeting of the State Board of Regents in Athens two weeks ago. He insisted they be eliminated from the University System at once, but President Harmon Caldwell, of the University of Georgia, said he would resign unless Dr. Cocking was given a hearing, and the board voted for the hearing by a close margin.

JUN 17 1941

Dr. Cocking was engaged in educational work in Texas, Florida and Tennessee before coming to Georgia five years ago. He was at one time state school commissioner in Tennessee, and a trustee of the University of Tennessee. Just before going to the University of Georgia he was a member of President Roosevelt's National Commission on Education.

Dr. Pittman, a native of Mississippi, has been president of Georgia State Teachers' College since 1934. He has a distinguished record as an educator and is author of several volumes on teaching and education.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Request $2,055,000 For Colored Schools

The Atlanta public school system has hubmitted a request for $2,-500,000 worth of emergency projects, and supplementary projects of $4,545,000, Councilman John A. White, chairman of city council's finance committee revealed Sunday. This a prelude to a projected $25,000,000 five-year public improvement program for Atlanta.

A special meeting of the finance committee has been called for 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon to receive reports from various city departments as to the most needed projects.

Emergency requests for Negro school total $360,000, while supplementary requests total $$1,695,-000. Requests for Negro schools follow:

Booker T. Washington: (emergency) classrooms and shop wing, $200,000; (supplementary) auditorium and cafeteria, $300,000.

David T. Howard Junior High-Elementary: (emergency) classrooms, alterations, $50,000); supplementary) $75,000.

E. A. Ware school: (emergency) classrooms, $60,000.

Wesley Avenue School: (emergency) New building-class rooms, $60,000.

Equipment, alterations, etc., for Negro schools: (emergency) $50,-000; (supplementary) $100.000.

New Senior High School for Negroes: $400,000 (suplementary).

Additional classrooms, Negro elementary schools: (supplementary) 100 classrooms necessary to place all Negro elementary schools on single session, $500,000.

Auditoriums for Negro elementary schools: Auditorium for Ashby, Crogman, Gray, Johnson, South Atlanta, Ware Wesley, Yonge $320,000 (supplementary).

Grand total of emergency requests $2,500,00; total of supplementary requests, $4,545,000. Total for emergency and supplementary, $$7,045,000.

AUG 1 1941

AUG 4 1941

Trenton, Ga. Times
July 31, 1941

Radio Station WSB Salutes Dade Co.

The following radio Program Was Transcribed at the High School Here June 26th, When WSB Saluted Dade County, the Transcription Being Broadcast June 28th.

EDUCATION
By L. M. Allison.

As Supt. of Schools of Dade County, I will say that while the county is small in area, and has, until recently, n a way, been isolated from the rest of the State, due to its geographical location and lack of paved roads, our School System and Educational Facilities compare favorably with other rural counties in the state.

We have thre consolidated approved Junior High Schools, employing eight teachers to the school, one consolidated accredited Senior High School, employing six teachers in high school and six teachers in the elementary department.

This year we had forty-six boys and girls graduate from high school. Of this number, a good percentage will enter colleges this fall.

In addition to these consolidated schools, we have five elementary schools, employing one and two teachers to the school, consolidations of which have not been practical up to the present time.

During the term just closed, we enrolled 1566. Of this number we transported 642, using fourteen buses, thereby making available schools for every child in the county of school age.

We have not neglected Negro education in this county. There being only one section of the county with any Negro population of school age, we are maintaining an elementary school, in which 59 were enrolled his year. They are being taught by a very efficient Negro teacher.

At the present time we are completing an addition to Davis Junior High School on Sand Mountain, which, when completed, will be the best school building in the county. And, by the way, they are not going to be satisfied with a Junior High School, in fact, they had three high school graduates this year.

Within the next few days we expect to start another school building on Lookout Mountain, which will be modern and ample for present needs.

With the continued cooperation of the State Educational Department, we will contribute our part to the eradication of illiteracy in Georgia. .I thank you.

Blakeley, Ga. News
August 7, 1941

The News notes from one of its exchanges in a city not far distant where school authorities have petitioned for and are expecting to receive PWA assistance in the erection of a new school building and adding to its present school plant, along with other public improvements. We don't know whether or not Blakely is eligible for PWA assistance in its proposed school building program, but it is certainly worth investigating, and if it is found such funds are available, then the school authorities might give serious consideration to the erection of a new building for the Negro school to replace the present make-shift structure which is thoroughly inadequate.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
October 3, 1941

Public Schools Cannot Use Marriage Bar, Arnall Rules

Child of School Age Can Be Student Regardless of Marital Status, He Declares

Georgia girls and boys of school age cannot be barred from public schools merely on the grounds that they are married, Attorney General Ellis Arnall ruled Friday.

The ruling was in answer to an inquiry from the Milner School Board to State School Superintendent M. D. Collins, referred to the attorney general for a ruling.

The attorney general pointed out that the Georgia constitution guarantees educational opportunities to Georgia boys and girls of school age, the only condition being that separate schools must be maintained for white and Negro pupils.

The Georgia Supreme Court has never passed upon the question of barring married persons from the state schools, but the Supreme Court of Mississippi has ruled on the question, holding that "it is commendable in married persons of school age to desire to further their education and thereby become better fitted for the duties of life," the ruling pointed out.

"I am of the opinion that, although this Mississippi case is not controlling upon Georgia courts, nevertheless if the same question were raised before our courts this decision would be highly persuasive of the law, and it is most likely that the conclusion reached therein would be followed by our courts," Attorney General Arnall said.

"Any rule or regulation making marriage alone the ground for not permitting a child of school age to attend the public schools of his or her residence would be unreasonable and void."

Married students have been admitted to the state colleges in Georgia for a long time, but numerous local school systems have rules barring married teachers.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

COMMON SCHOOLS Georgia, along with the rest of the southern states, ironically spends more of what it collects in taxes on schools than any other section of the nation, yet spends less actual money on schools than any other section.

Lack of education, and its resulting ignorance, is a curse responsible for a majority of our embarrassing problems.

At Agnes Scott on Saturday there was held a forum. Agnes Scott has a program each year for its alumnae weekend and the forum this year was a sort of fact-facing one. A discussion, properly avoiding controversial issues, concerned the state educational problem. Statistics used were from the State Department of Education.

Does it shock you that our state records show that 50 per cent of our children never enter the fifth grade?

This does not mean that 50 per cent of them have four years of a common school education. Many drop out after one or two years. Fifty per cent get as many as four years.

Not all the remaining 50 per cent go as far as high school.

A large percentage never get to high school.

Of the relatively small number who finish high school, about 1 per cent enter college.

NOV 17 1941

Those who take such pride in defending the political system which has helped produce a situation where 50 per cent of the state's children never go farther than the fourth grade, are fond of saying that all statistics which reveal any painful facts are merely the attack of foundations and critics. When they defend themselves one may assume they defend the results.

These facts are from the state's own records.

It is entirely according to pattern that a vote-getting appeal should be made in behalf of "a college degree for every boy and girl," no matter whether they want it or can use it, in a state where 50 per cent of the children never enter the fifth grade. It is a typical political approach instead of a planned approach to the problem. There can never be a really strong system of higher education until the common schools are made strong.

GEORGIA PERCENTAGES It may be interesting to follow on through, with federal and state statistics.

If Georgia were to spend as much per child attending school as the nation spends as a whole, it would be necessary for Georgia to more than double her expenditures for elementary and secondary schools.

That is, she would have to raise more than $20,000,000 a year in addition to what she now raises in taxes.

Georgia can't do it. The money just isn't available.

Georgia has 2.84 per cent of the nation's children between the ages of 5 and 17, but has only 0.99 per cent of the nation's tax-paying ability.

There is still another measure.

NOV 17 1941

The total spendable income in Georgia amounts to $1,117 per child, 5 to 17 years old, as compared with $2,895 for the national average and $4,191 for the northeastern states. The farmers of Georgia, for instance, have only $415 per child. The non-farm people have about five times as much to spend per child, but even they are below the national average.

All this means, of course, that we will never be able to educate our children as we should unless federal aid is given us. Federal aid must be given in proportion to the need and the number of children to be educated.

It also means that the states themselves must ask whether they are willing to go on chanting of past glories and great patriots of the past and refuse to see what has been done to education and to the general economy of the state by the political leaders of the type we have and have had.

ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY The essence of democracy is not equal reward, but equal opportunity.

If we are providing opportunity for only 50 per cent of our children to finish the fourth grade, what have we done to democracy?

If our white teachers are paid an average of about $12 per week for their first year or two of teaching, and if the average is but $13.85 after seven years and the attaining of a life certificate, what enthusiasm for our government are we creating in the minds of our teachers? (The colored average is, of course, considerably lower.)

Henry McIntosh, the very able publisher of the Albany Herald and a citizen who devotes much of his time and his ability to serving his state, pointed out that the post-war periods always are more dangerous and exacting than the war periods themselves.

We have been going along for more than half a century, building up illiteracy and creating a large population of persons who have had no more than four grades of common schooling. They have constituted that large group which has been, with but few exceptions, the low income group and the low standard of living group.

The war and national defense have given them higher incomes and a higher standard of living. If they were to be dropped down again there would be terrific discontent.

NOV 17 1941

Ask yourself this one question—have you heard a single one of our political leaders even mention any post-war planning?

Shall we then concern ourselves with these things at all? Or shall we discuss the blue of our sky, the radiant color of our autumn leaves? Shall we console ourselves that Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephens, Crawford Long and Howell Cobb, to mention a few, are in the pages of our history and therefore the thing to do today is to think on pleasant things and ignore the unpleasant?

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 1, 1941

EDUCATION

How Education Promotes Business: From an Address to Atlanta Civitans

By DR. WILLIS A. SUTTON

Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools

ONE DAY in a city about the size of Atlanta, I picked up a telephone book and looked at it. It was about a third larger than the telephone book in Atlanta. My pride was hurt. I said, "Why would these people have more telephones in this town than we have in Atlanta?" I even counted the pages and looked at my book that I had in my brief case and there we were in a city with the same population as mine—and a third more telephones.

I went into another city where there was a paper that was not half as good as any one of the papers in my town and where the country around was far more sparsely settled. Yet that paper had a circulation that was as great as the combined circulation of the daily papers in my city, and there were two other papers in that city. Why should they have a greater circulation of papers there?

It bothered me. I went home. I sat down and thought about it. I found that in the territory around Atlanta—and I am hopeful that it is a little better now—but at that time in a territory of 300 miles around my city there were 266,000 people above 10 years of age who could not read and write. What would they want with a newspaper? I wondered and then I commenced to think that if that were true of the newspaper, what might be the condition with reference to these telephones? What effect did the economic situation of my people have upon them and what relationship was there between that economic situation and their education?

Begins Investigation

So I studiously set to work and as best I could, by the standard that I could arrive at any with the assistance that I could get from a group of my teachers, I found that in the city to which I referred, and in the territory involved around it, the people had on the average at least two grades of education higher than the average of the masses of the people around my City of Atlanta. I commenced to calculate the pages in my telephone book, and there was good correlation.

That led me into thinking that possibly we might go deeper into that situation. I chose 30 of the occupations in Atlanta and assigned two teachers out of my system to study the relationship of education to the manufacture of jewelry, to the manufacture of textiles, to the life insurance business, to the question of retail groceries business, to the question of department store business, to 30 businesses in all that related to the City of Atlanta, and I think those were among the most interesting reports that I ever had my teachers present. I found in them a great deal of meat and much food for thought, and then, as I commenced to think of that whole situation, there came this question, What is really the relationship between education and business?

Education is the basis of real, genuine production of wealth. Here is a formula: The cultural level of the masses of the people is the basis of good business.

Never-Ending Cycle

Just as we found out that we needed educated people in order to have a newspaper with 500,000 circulation, just as we found out we needed intelligent people who could produce in order to have a telephone, just so we found out that the basis of what you call business is not so much advertising or high pressure salesmanship, not so much these things that we have thought and that are good adjuncts of business, but it is the culture level, the aspiration, the soul, the desire, the warmth; it is the thing in me, that upsurge toward those things that are good for us. And when we increase that we increase the wants, the wishes, the desires, the needs, and the aspirations of man and, thank God, we not only increase those wishes, wants, and desires, but we also increase the ability to satisfy those desires, and, those desires being satisfied, and that ability being increased, it gives more and more of desire, and more and more of ability. It is a never-ending cycle, a spiral that is always going up.

We have in this country 35,000,000 people who have an educational training of about the fifth grade or less. If you want to take the place of all the foreign trade that we are losing, just give those 35,000,000 people a chance to become ninth- or tenth-graders and you will do it.

In my own state of Georgia, we have 1,100,000 Negroes. Many of them have not had the opportunities they should have had. I think we are striving to better that as we can, but I have said many times and I repeat it this morning: If I had the power in this hand to wave a wand and to raise the culture level, the educational level, of those 1,100,000 Negroes from an average fourth grade to an average eighth grade, I would be willing to post a bond that I would double the business of Georgia.

Poverty does not make anybody any money; a low wage scale does not make anybody any money. It but increases the tragedies of government and increases taxes.

Telling Taxpayers

I was in a great section of this country that I will not name, not so long ago, and two schoolmen got me into a trap. They invited me to a dinner and when I got there that night I found I was in a taxpayers' league. The man who introduced me was vice president of a big insurance company and he got up and said, "We have with us tonight a great fellow," and he gave me a lot of taffy. He said, "In Atlanta, Georgia, they are able to run a good school system on $69 a child." That was all it was costing us then. We are doing a little better now. He continued, "But in our city we are spending $136 a child, and we have invited this great man to tell us how to run a good school system and run it cheap."

I told him I would like to thank him for my dinner but he got the wrong man, that the only reason I spent $69 a child was that I could not get any more; if I could get it, I would spend it. I also told him my children were worth just as much as the children in that city, and ought to have just as much money spent on them, but I said, "Since you think you are taxed to death, let's talk about this thing a little."

There were 42 people there, every one of them president of something. We sat there and talked around that table together. I talked, and what I said came out of these reports that my teachers had made. I said to the man who had introduced me, "You represent life insurance. That is one of the four top things in my city. It is a great life insurance centre, not so much for the companies organized there as for the offices representing other companies, but I want to ask you this one question, How much life insurance in blocks of five thousand (because the life insurance people had told me you had to get insurance up in about those blocks before you really made much on it) or more have you got on the lives of people who have a fifth-grade education or less?"

Selling Insurance

He said he did not know. I did; that is the reason I asked him. And I told him, "There is only one-tenth of 1 per cent."

When we made this research on life insurance in this country, that is, in blocks of $5,000 or more, on the lives of people who had fifth-grade education or less, we learned that. And I turned to that man and I said, "What does that mean to you?"

He said, "It means more education, more life insurance."

I said, "I wish my teachers were as quick to learn as that."

I will not have time to tell you about all those people, but I went down the line with them.

Business is willing to be taught. Here is a whole field of business finding fault with us about home economics, music, and art. America spends more for art than for anything else in the world, unless it is bread and meat. There is art in the tie, the suit of clothes, the shape of the automobile, art in bric-a-brac, on the lawn, in the grass, in the shrubbery and the landscape, art in jewelry, art in implements with which you eat, art in the things with which you set the table and the table cloth itself. Art is everywhere and yet business is coming along saying to us, "We can't afford to give children art and music and the things that make life rich." They are the basis of business.

18e-1941
Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
March 6, 1941

COLORED SCHOOLS

NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The Willow Hill Tigers are gradually coming to the front in basketball. On Monday, February 17, the team crushed the New Sandridge basketeers in a swift game with a score of 35-3. The New Sandridge girls retaliated by taking the laurels from the Willow Hill girls with a score of 8-3. The coaches, W. J. Holloway and W. B. Shefton, deserve much praise for the emphasis they place on good sportmanship in all of its phases in the training of the Willow Hill teams.

WILLOW HILL

Group B conducted the assembly for this month, with a program centered around negro history. Ora Curry, a pupil of group B, was "Professor Quiz" in the question contest won by Delaware Hall. The program was very inspiring, for it stimulated a keen interest in negro history as directed by the sponsor, W. J. Holloway.

Vesper services were well attended February 16th. An interesting program prepared by J. W. Lawton concluded the celebration of negro history week. The guest speaker, J. Walker, manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. of Savannah, took for his subject "The Negro In Business," and brought to the attention of the audience the names of many negroes who through hard work have been successful. With the guest speaker was his wife, his son, his daughter, and B. Elm, of Georgia State College. Other guests were O. Dixon, L. Price and E. Boykin, of the Brooklet school.

The song contest sponsored by the P.-T. A. was a great success. Of three groups that competed the boys and girls tied for honors. Judges were L. A. Price and H. Van Buren, of Statesboro.

BEATRICE L. DOMINIS,
Reporter.

REHOVAH SCHOOL

The swift basketball team of girls, trained by T. Cone, defeated the Summer Hill girls February 4th with a score of 26-4 in favor of Rehovah.

Rehovah school children, with their teacher, T. Cone, have evinced keen interest in developing their schoool grounds. A school garden has been planted and is thriving nicely. A unique pole fence encloses the garden and adds much to the rustic beauty of the grounds. All pupils of the school are active in planning and making things for the playground, and hope soon to have play equipment made from native material.

TRUDYE CONE, Reporter.

Macon Ga Telegraph
March 26, 1941

Negro Pageant Set April 7

The first ticket to Southern Bluebird, a Negro good-will pageant to be presented at the municipal auditorium April 7, was presented yesterday to Macon Mayor Pro-tem John Owings.

The presentation signalled the start of the ticket sale for the affair, which is sponsored by the Negro Ministers union for the benefit of the Georgia Baptist College.

A ticket was presented also to W. T. Anderson, Macon Telegraph editor, who will be one of the speakers.

Mr. Owings declared he felt assured some city official would address the audience.

The cast is to consist of members of different churches, and several prominent white persons will appear on the program.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
March 21, 1941

NEWS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS IN HART COUNTY

County-Wide School and Community Day Near At Hand; Date Set For Friday, April 4.

One of the most joyous days of all the year approaches soon. Both adults and children look with eager anticipation to the coming of School and Community Day. On this day we feature academic skills, wholesome recreation, farm interests, and physical development for both patrons and children in all of our negro schools. Much emphasis is being placed upon worthy use of leisure time along with improved academic skills and homemaking art. The date has been set for April 4.

Athletic Events.

The following events will be engaged in out-of-doors by all winning schools, according to a statement by Mr. Williamson: High jump, broad jump, fifty-yard dash, one hundred-yard dash, sack race, three-legged race, and potato race.

A feature number will be staged by Mrs. B. J. Jones also in the out-of-doors activities.

Pupils Urged to Be Present.

Daily attendance is being enthusiastically encouraged by the teachers in the negro schools. Especially are the children being encouraged to attend school every day in order that they not miss a single day of training. We urge that interest will continue to remain high and that our average daily attendance will be record-breaking for all schools these last few weeks of school. Patrons of negro schools are especially urged to cooperate with teachers in this respect.

ROSETTA SEALS STRANGE

Adel, Ga., News
March 27, 1941

With Colored School

The Cook County Parent-Teacher Association met at the County Training School, Adel, on Sunday afternoon, Vice-President Ola M. Roberts, presiding. The Scripture lesson for the meeting was taken from Proverbs 22:6, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it", and was read by Rev. Roberts. The theme of the meeting was taken from the Ten Commandments for Parents: "Thou shalt help thy child to see beauty, to practice kindness, to love truth, and to live in friendship", and was discussed by Principal C. R. Smith, and Jeanes Teacher, Thelma B. Brown.

Guest of the Association was Miles Hackney, Collaborator, working out of the State offices, who spoke interestingly to the group on Soil Improvement Practices. The address was full of information. The speaker gave figures which showed that Georgia's low farm income was due to the fact that too much land lay idle in Georgia, or else was depleted to such a state that the yield was very, very small. The talk was closed with the group repeating after the speaker six things that are needed:

We need—
A Smokehouse and a Cow
A Year-round crop and a Sow
Twenty-four hens and a rooster
And we won't go hungry
Like we used to.

Announcement was made of the State meeting of the Georgia Congress of Parent-Teachers, Augusta, Georgia, April 7 and 8. President Henrietta Williams, of the Lenox P.-T. A. was elected as delegate to the State meeting.

The Negro schools of Cook County observed their Third Annual School and Community Day on Friday, March 14, at the County Training School, C. R. Smith, Principal. A representative group representing the school communities in the county attended the exercises. The morning program was made up of presentations from the schools. Each number was well given, and showed that time and effort had been given to it. After this program, a Motion Picture was shown. The afternoon was spent with Field Events. These were the Leap Frog, Potato, Water Glass, Wheelbarrow, Three-Legged, and Sack Race; the 50 and 100 yard dashes, and the Balloon Contest; a Basketball game, Marshallville High School vs. Training School.

Coaches Smith and Braxton were ably assisted in handling these events by Coach E. P. Burt, Sparks-Adel High School, and Cecil Spearman, Cohen Jones, and Charles Wright, all members of the Varsity Basketball team, of Sparks-Adel High school.

Ribbons were awarded to first, second and third place winners of each event. The Gold Loving Cup was awarded to the County Line School, L. L. Lawrence, Principal, pupils from this school amassing a total of twenty-nine and one-half points; a Bronze Placque for the next highest number of points went to the Cook County Training School, C. R. Smith, principal; the Bronze Placque for the third highest number of points was awarded to the Lenox School, R. S. Spencer, Principal.

Teachers in the Negro schools wish to thank everyone who helped to make this Third School and Community Day a success. The Day is one to which our pupils look forward with anticipation, and every effort that is made to have them enjoy themselves and also to improve themselves is cause for gratitude.

Especially do we thank The Adel News for printing our notices and articles:

Superintendent A. L. Parrish for his interest and kind attention to a program of improvement of the Negro schools:

To Trustees and Local Boards for their transportation of pupils and patrons of the County.

Greensboro, Ga. Herald-Journal
March 21, 1941

NEWS FROM NEGRO SCHOOLS IN GREENE

A group of teachers met with the Supervisor on the evening of February 26th, and outlined plans for a County-wide Comprehensive Exam to be conducted for pupils completing the seventh grade. This is one of the many efforts we are sponsoring to raise the literary standards in the county schools. The questions for these examinations will be selected from a list submitted by the four study groups, covering a minimum amount of required material for the seventh grade pupils.

The Athens District Association of Teachers, including Clarke, Oglethorpe, Barrow, Oconee, Walton, Banks, Jackson, Morgan and Greene counties met at Athens High and Industrial School Friday, February 14th. The general theme of the meeting was "The Function of the School in the Community."

A department discussion, "Developing Skills and Appreciations Through Discussions" was led by the Greene county Supervisor, L. Stone Welch. Greene county received many compliments from the State Director of Education, Mr. Cousins and other counties for the progress made this year. In view of the progressive type of program being launched in Greene county this year, it was decided that the district meeting should be held in Greensboro next year.

Three open forums have been conducted by NYA officials from Atlanta for youth and adults. Various phases of the Defense Program were discussed along with other problems.

A visit to any of the county schools will reveal much of what has been, and is being, done in the line of progressive teaching and community work. Special emphasis is being placed on health, reading and civics as it relates to good citizenship. The teachers are becoming more conscious of "Life-Related Teaching," and many are working on functional

enterprises. Grouping and correlation of subject matter, individual aid, and adjustment, more efficient use of time and space is being observed with especial success in the one and two-teacher schools.

Programs have been mapped out by each teacher, with the aid of the supervising teacher for the individual school and community needs; also a long-range program, what has been successfully accomplished is listed.

Hot lunch programs have been started in twenty schools; the others receive cold lunch commodities. Five schools are working on wells and sanitary water supply as enterprises. One school has cemented a spring for greater sanitation. One school has been completed and plans are under way for the construction of several small schools to replace the old dilapidated churches and halls being used for schools which detract so much from the progressive movements of the county. Most broken panes and wooden shutters have been replaced, adding to the light and comfort necessary for improved classroom work.

Among other activities we would like to call your attention to are the folowing:

The youth and adults who have been added to our lunch programs, besides receiving aid where greatly needed add more than two hundred dollars to the economic circulation of Greene county each month, not mentioning the work shops and other projects which are training the boys.

Ten Rosenwald libraries, or two complete sets have been added to two larger schools, (we hope to add more library books). Literature is constantly added from all available sources for supplementary reading and improved units.

Charts have been added for the improvement of reading, spelling, sanitation and health, grammar and routine housekeeping of the school. Chart racks of paper and wood for use with flash cards and friezes, rustic easels for painting, miniature picture shows, printing sets, hand saws, hammers and other tools, for workshops are being encouraged for activity periods; art and hand work for the girls; library corners and tables, vanity tables and mirrors for each school, sanitary water containers, individual drinking glassess.

Curtains, shades, shrubbery, growing plants and cut flowers in the class room; tables and chairs have been supplied from the work shops, cabinets, files, desks, wood boxes, waste paper baskets, blackboards, mats made from pop tops and shucks; book ends, painting (from expensive materials), floors oiled, gardens, wiring, some type of musical instruments, cameras and pictures of activities, individual records, games and a variety of seatwork, are some of the things we would like for to observe.

Among the workshop activities in the three shops, woodwork, auto mechanics for the boys and home economics for the girls, is put into practice in the homes with tangible results; furniture is being remodeled, rooms renovated, kitchens improved, painting and other repair jobs have been included, pure bred chickens and swine are often seen on the yards.

Four study groups for teachers in the various levels are held each month, in which progressive aids are introduced and demonstrated in an effort to present successful work by one of the group. This encourages others of the group to try.

A county publication has been started, and we hope other editions will follow.

The teachers organization has made contributions to the Henry Hunt Memorial, Red Cross, Junior Red Cross, District and State Teachers Associations.

A dramatic club meets twice per month, with rehearsals several times each week. A three act drama will soon be ready for presentation. A pageant reviewing the life and works of Booker T. Washington will be presented at New Bethel church on April 16th, and then throughout the county at the smaller schools and churches. No admission will be asked.

One county-wide project is now being sponsored by the Trustees and Teachers Association. A community workshop and recreational center. A rally and oratorical contest March 23rd at 3 o'clock will be held at the Greensboro Baptist church for this effort.

L. STONE WELCH,
Jeanes Supervisor.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
April 11, 1941

Dinner One Cent At Negro School

A hot plate lunch for one penny! Two hundred Negro pupils are being fed at the Jeffersonville Negro school daily, and one penny is the amount they are asked to pay.

The meals are cooked in the domestic science department of the school, and supervised by the teacher, Carrie Howard.

"I use the girls to do the work and that is one way I teach them to cook," explained the teacher.

The cooking is done on a four-cap wood stove and supplemented by the use of a small coal heating stove. They hope to be able to get a range sometime in the future. The meals are served on four tables, two of which were made by the vocational boys. Each child furnishes his own plate, fork and spoon.

Once a month the surplus commodity warehouse of Twiggs county gives foods to this school project, and by charging each child a penny, such necessities as soda, baking powder, sugar, and pepper are bought at the stores.

When the child is unable to bring a penny, in exchange for his lunch, he brings an egg, butter, or potatoes, or something that can be used in the school kitchen. However, occasionally a few are neither able to supply any food, nor to bring the penny. "They get their lunch just the same," said the teacher.

The day the reporter visited the lunch room, the menu consisted of rice, collard greens, corn muffins, and raisin bread for dessert. Six bunches of collards were bought for 60 cents and a few of the children brought greens from home.

"I had 10 cents left today to apply on tomorrow's lunch," said Carrie.

"Have you noticed any physical improvement since beginning the hot lunches?

"They have improved immensely; their faces are fatter and more are here on rainy days than on sunshine days," explained the principal, E. H. Houseworth.

"Anything I cook, they readily eat," stated the teacher. The empty plates left after the primary department marched out bore out the teacher's statement.

Three other groups were served—intermediate, junior high and high school—one following the other.

Among other foods furnished by the surplus commodity warehouse are grits, dried and fresh fruits, meal, ham, smoked and salt meats, flour, grapefruit juice, and canned milk.

Since opening the lunch room last October, it is estimated that 24,000 hot lunches have been served to the Negro children in Jeffersonville.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
April 18, 1941

NEWS OF NEGRO SCHOOLS OF HART COUNTY

Athletic Competition Keen Among Negro Schools On School and Community Day.

This year, as last, Flat Rock led in out-of-door athletics on our School and Community Day program. St. John came in with second place. The high jumping, broad jumping, 50-yard dash, and hundred-yard dash were fairly streamlined, highly wind resistant, and smooth-going. Seventy-five percent of the entire out-of-door activities were taken by Flat Rock students, the highest percent in the recent history of the school.

Oratorical Contest Was High Point of Interest.

The greatest interest was manifested in the oratorical contest in which each school entered. Subjects on education, farming, and the school were delivered with poise and interest by the various speakers. According to our most honorable judges, Mrs. Mae Lilly McCurry, Mr. Pete Herndon and Mrs. Ruth Page, the following oratorical contestants won first, second and third prizes on the primary, elementary and high school levels, respectively:

1. Primary Contestants — First prize, Lois Martin, St. James School; second prize, Sally Turner, Shiloh School.
2. Elementary Contestants—First prize, Robert Joe Rucker, St. John School; second prize, Emma Julia Durrette, Sardis School; third prize, W. G. Scott, New Light School.
3. High School Contestants — First prize, Lucy Hortense Gaines, Flat Rock School; second prize, Helen Brown, Mt. View School.

It was no easy matter for the judges, so efficiently did each entrant deliver his speech. The prizes awarded were substantial ones and were presented by Miss Glass, home economics teacher, Flat Rock School

ROSETTA SEALS STRANGE
Supervisor Negro Schools.

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
February 13, 1941

COLORED SCHOOLS

WILLOW HILL

All departments of the school have taken on new impetus since the completion of the vocational building. The home economics department, directed by Mattie Davis, is doing effective community work with adult home clubs. They meet once a week to study and to serve balanced meals.

The vocational department, directed by John W. Lawton, was successful in getting the Willow Hill School approved as one of the defense educational centers. Boys from the ages of 17-24 years are eligible to learn a trade at the expense of the government. Registrations are now being received.

Group A in an excellent assembly program January 24 presented as their theme, "An Hour With Race Artists." This was in accordance with the persistent problem, "Aesthetic and Spiritual Impulses." Under the direction of their sponsor, Beatrice L. Dominis, the pupils represented famous artists of the race in song and readings, with the setting in a broadcasting station as is given over the radio. Noted groups, as "Wings Over Jordan," "Deep River Boys" and "Moon River Moods," were dramatized. Corliss Hall as leader of "Deep River Boys," showed talent as a singer. Harvey Davis, as Roland Hayes, stirred the audience in his rendering of "Water Boy," supported by the boys' group. Delaware Hall, fittingly called the 'Song Bird of Willow Hill," made a true picture of Marion Anderson, the great contralto, in her vocal solo, "Who Knows." In the sketch, "Moon River Moods," humorous reading from Dunbar and other negro poets added much to the program. Elizabeth Rountree, in her rendition of "Doctor I'm Sick," called forth much applause and laughter from the parents and friends present.

This program was also a part of the P.-T. A. meeting at which it was gratifying to see present many men and trustees of the school. Maenelle Dixon, Jeans supervisor, was a guest, and expressed praise and encouragement to the group for their inspiring program. Among others who expressed themselves as pleased with the progress and results the principal and staff were obtaining at Willow Hill, were Man Hall, chairman of the local trustee board of the school; Mrs. Agnes Cone, one of the officials of the P.-T. A., and Emma Parrish, who recently returned from an extensive trip to Cincinnati, O.

A singing contest will be given at the school February 20. Three groups will compete, consisting of a boys' group, a girls' group and an adult group composed of P.-T. A. women and friends. Practice has already begun among the groups. A collation will be served and prizes awarded. The object of the entertainment is to complete funds to buy wire fencing for the school grounds.

Equipment for playground has been made by the vocational boys, taught by John Lawton. Swings, see-saws and merry-go-rounds afford the little people great pleasure.

The co-operative school garden is now showing fine results in the way of excellent produce and some dividends. The language arts group, after sampling the radishes, wrote some very striking descriptions on the taste of radishes and value of vegetables in the diet. The swine project is a source of interest to the community as well as to the agricultural classes. The purebred Duroc Jersey pair of hogs are thriving through the care as given by John Lawton and his vocational boys.

Recent visitors to the school the past month are as follows: L. A. Lester, associate director of negro education for the state of Georgia; Vivian Smith, counseling teacher of home economics, and F. M. Staley, itinerant teacher trainer, Georgia State College.

The teachers and friends of the principal, Beatrice L. Dominis, have expressed their deep sympathy for her in the recent loss of her father.

BEATRICE L. DOMINIS,

Eastman, Ga. Advertiser
March 6, 1941

COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD AIDS COLORED BOYS

The County School Board yesterday issued a check for $50.00, payable to the colored County Agent to be used in the purchase of carpenter tools and supplies to be used by the Colored 4_H boys.

The boys, who have been building brooders and other equipment in an effort to carry out a program outlined by their leader, County Agent Bradley, have encountered trouble in securing tools with which to work. This liberal gift by the County Board is very timely and is certainly appreciated by these boys and the Colored Agent.

Consolidation And Transportation

Savannah Journal - Savannah, Ga.

MAR 29 1941

The Journal is pleased to note that Doctor A. H. Gordon, in tentatively outlining his program for the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, has called attention to the fact that Georgia Negroes should contend for transportation for Negro children on the same basis as it is furnished for the white children as well as equal pay for equal work for the teachers. It is obvious that even ranker discrimination is practiced against Negro children in this matter of transportation than is practiced against their teachers in the matter of salaries. A large proportion of Negro children live in rural districts than one twentieth the amount is spent on the transportation of Negro children as is spent on white children, all this in the face of the American principle, or idea, or equal educational opportunities for all children.

Transportation of Negro school children in the rural areas involves consolidation of Negro schools.. It seems to be a far-fetched theory of the State Department of Education that isolated, ineffficient one-teacher schools are better for Negro children for some mysterious reason than consolidated schools would be. This argument strikes us as merely an "alibi" and a poor one at that. It is so obvious as to hardly need mentioning that consolidated schools offer better equipment, instructional personnel of superior training, and better housing for schools.

Let us struggle for these three: Equalization of Teachers' Salaries, Consolidation of Rural Schools, and Transportation of Our Children.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
March 28, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOLS SHOULD HAVE CONSIDERATION

The disclosure that a movement is on foot for the inauguration of a nine-months term for the negro school children of the county created keen interest and it is certain that the project will gain the support of many of our citizens.

A petition has been presented to the county authorities asking for a term of the same length that is provided in the white schools. The county commissioners expressed sympathy with the proposal, but pointed to a five-mill school tax limit and suggested that the matter be taken before the county school board.

The spokesman for those advocating the extension of the term for the negro schools replied that the board had been approached but that he had been advised that no money is available for the purpose mentioned.

A perusal of the petition containing the plea for a nine-months term indicates that there is high merit in the proposal. The petition points out that the negro schools have a term two months shorter than that of the white schools, the document declaring that the state provides for a seven months school for the children of this county "and the county augments these seven months with two months for other children, making a nine months term."

The effect of the petition is to ask that the county authorities take the same action with reference to the schools attended by the children of the negro citizens of Muscogee. Among the reasons assigned for making the request is the fact that a large number of negroes have been forced to move to various sections of the county because of congested housing conditions in the city. Also, it is stated that in eight years the negro students will be nearly two terms behind in their studies as the result of the short semesters now.

The petition asserts that negroes of Muscogee county enlist in the army and that with "larger educational opportunities" they would be more useful to the army and to their country. The document lists a number of counties, some of them with populations smaller than Muscogee, which have nine months of school each year for the negro children.

The petition pleads for a longer term in this county "in the name of fairness and justice and in the interest of better citizenship of all our citizens" and ends with the declaration that "education is an emergency of our defense program."

There is no question about the fact that a longer term for the negro children of the county should be provided, if it is possible to do so. The negroes of Columbus go to school nine months a year, and it is hoped that a way can be found to provide a similar term for those living in the county outside the city.

The Enquirer hopes that the county school board members will give careful consideration to the petition presented by the negro citizens of the county.

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
April 11, 1941

Hart Negro Schools Stage A Real Show In Hartwell Monday

LARGE CROWD SEES WHAT COLORED BOYS AND GIRLS ARE ACCOMPLISHING

Seventeen Hart County colored schools staged their annual exhibit of handicraft and field day exercises at the Hart County Training School, col., here Monday, with what approached 1,000 men, women and children in attendance.

Starting at 10:00 a. m., the festive occasion lasted well into the late afternoon, with hundreds viewing the many attractive exhibits, which included examples of classroom work, home ec activities, weaving, dressmaking, shop work, out-of-school work, and almost every phase of the fine program the colored schools and communities of Hart are carrying on.

Principal E. E. Williamson, of the Hart County Training School, Mrs. B. J. Jones, Mrs. Rosetta Seals Strange, supervisor of the colored schools, and all others connected with the Hart colored system were on hand for the gala day and its interesting events.

A number of athletic try-outs on the field adjoining also added to the enjoyment of the gathering.

Columbus Ga Enquirer-Sun
March 27, 1941

Negroes Ask Lengthened School Terms In County

Commissioners Sympathetic But Say Legal Limitations Prevent Action

Petitioned to provide an eight or nine-month school term for the negro county school children, the county commissioners, at the weekly meeting yesterday, expressed themselves as being in sympathy with such a move, but declared that a constitutional limitation prevented any immediate action by the board.

The request was presented by Dr. T. H. Brewer, local negro physician, who stated that he represented the parents of many of such children.

In the petition, it was pointed out that the state furnished seven months of schooling, but the county provides no money for any additional schooling for the negro children, although it does provide for two months more of such teaching for the white children.

The board members expressed themselves as being highly sympathetic with his request, but stated there was a constitutional limitation upon them, limiting them to a 5-mill appropriation for maintenance of county schools, and that they already had appropriated the limit allowed and that a constitutional amendment would be required to enable an added appropriation to be made.

They suggested that he contact the county school board, to which he replied that he had, but that he was informed that no money was available for such added schooling.

The petition was as follows:

"A defense petition in an emergency.

"To the Muscogee county commissioners; the Muscogee county board of education, and to all fair-minded, justice loving citizens of Muscogee county, Ga.; Greetings:

"Whereas the state of Georgia provides (7) seven months schools for children of this county, and the county augments these seven months with (2) two months for other children, making a (9) nine month term.

"Whereas, the term for negro children is only (7) seven months, we pray and petition those in control of this situation for relief to the end of making a nine month school term available for negro children also. We set forth our petition for the following reasons, and upon the following facts:

"Whereas, as a number of nego children who formerly lived in the city of Columbus, where the school is nine months, were compelled to move out into Muscogee county, where the term is only seven months, on account of a lack of houses produced by housing projects.

"Whereas, all negro children living in Muscogee county, because of the seven months school term are continually deprived of two months a year to which they are entitled. In (8) eight years they will be nearly two terms behind in their studies, thereby impairing their usefulness as good citizens, and retarding their fitness should they desire to enter our city high school.

"Whereas, Fort Benning being situated in Muscogee county and whereas numbers of our boys from the county enlist as soldiers, they would be more useful to the army, and their country with larger educational opportunities in the county.

"Whereas, many smaller populated counties give their negro children nine months of school, viz.: Chattahoochee, Clarke, Peach, Wilkes, and others. Also many of the larger counties like Fulton, Richmond, Chatham, and others, give their negro children nine months school; For these reasons and more, we therefore pray, petition and beseech those in authority, in the name of fairness, and justice and in the interest of better citizenship of all of our citizens that the school term for negro children in Muscogee county be made nine months instead of seven, as now is.

"We invoke your prayerful attention and favorable consideration. Education is an emergency of our defense program."

Hartwell, Ga., Sun
April 11, 1941

School Exhibits a Huge Success.

Friday, April 4, was a glamorous date in the history of the negro schools in Hart County. On that date all the schools in the county displayed artistic, useful, inexpensive articles which were done in exquisite taste and design. So lovely were the displays by the various schools, the judges admitted much difficulty in deciding just which school presented the most outstanding exhibit.

According to the judges, who were Miss Pennington, supervisor of white consolidated schools in Hart County; Miss Maude Brown, supervisor of relief food for schools in Hart and Elbert Counties, and Miss Ruby Nell Robertson, supervisor of recreation and handicraft, white consolidated schools, the following schools received awards:

Flat Rock school, first prize.
New Hope school, second prize.
Sardis school, third prize.

Honorable mention was awarded Union Bush and Bowersville schools. All schools were highly commended.

The entire room was transformed into an art gallery, with colorful, fantastic appeal and the whole event was a thing of grandeur, gaiety and genuine beauty.

Many outstanding visitors reviewed the colorful array. Among several others the following are noted: Mr. W. A. Moss, County Supt. of Schools; Mr. R. C. David, Superintendent City Schools; Mrs. Ophelia Norris, chairman Hart County Board of Relief; and the most honorable judges, Miss Pennington, Miss Brown and Miss Robertson.

Guided by a waving American flag, a happy throng filled the room where they openly expressed enthusiastic admiration and delight throughout the day.

ROSETTA SEALS STRANGE.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS FOUND GUILTY WILL BE GIVEN "PAPERS"

JAN 1 8 1941

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16—The Orleans Parish School Board, in its regular monthly meeting held in the office of the board last Friday night, adopted resolutions declaring that those found practicing un-American practices would be immediately dismissed from the services of the board. It was said that no cases had been found but that this act was done to prevent anything subversive from occuring among their employees. Previously at the beginning of the year the department of superintendence had addressed the white and Negro principals and had advised programs on Americanism being conducted daily in all classes.

While Negro public school teachers have not been accused of subversism, there has been complaint about seemingly tainted activities on the part of some of the teachers in the universities. Objection was raised when a group from Dillard university entertained the candidate for vice-presidency of the U.S.A. on the Communist ticket on the occasion of his visit to the city.

RULE ADOPTED BY BOARD

The rule as adopted in the form of a constitutional amendment is a modified version of the one offered by the Coalition of Patriotic societies. As phrased by Theo O. Hotard, school board member, it follows:

"All teachers, employes, agents and representatives of the Orleans parish school board, or in any manner connected with or employed in the public schools of the city of New Orleans, are prohibited from:

"1. Holding membership in, or participating in, the activities of any group or organization, and joining with any individual, whose aim or purpose is the overthrow of the government of the United States of America by force or violence, or the supplanting of any system which is guided or controlled by or owes allegiance to any foreign government, party, political organization or individual; or which teaches or promotes class or religious hatred or strife; or which advocates the general abolition of the right to private property; or which advocates and conspires to defeat or destroy the purposes or intent of the laws governing conscription and national defense;

2. Advising, urging, persuading or inducing any pupil in the public schools of New Orleans to join any group or organization that promises, fosters or upholds attempts to overthrow the government of the United States by force or violence, or the supplanting of it with any system (as in paragraph 1).

"It will be the duty of the superintendent to call the guilty party and first warn him of the violation of these rules and if he persists in this violation that he will be charged under the tenure act and given a trial before the board with recourse to the courts for final decision before dismissal."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Board Asks Funds for 3 Negro Schools

FEB 20 1941

The need of deficiency appropriations for new school buildings was coupled with a blast at the deterioration of old buildings because of inadequate repair funds at a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon.

The board voted to request deficiency appropriations of $710,000 for three colored schools, an undisclosed amount for three sites, and $22,080 for 30 colored teachers to relieve overcrowded classes.

Criticism of the inadequate repair program was precipitated when Dr. James A. Gannon, board member, reported on the potential danger and dilapidation which he said he had discovered at Western High School, Thirty-fifth and R Streets Northwest. On a recent inspection of the school, he said, he was told that the roof had leaked for 15 years. The dampness of the plaster and cement constituted a hazard, he declared.

The board adopted his resolution to ask "the proper authorities of the District" whether the building is safe for occupancy and to ask when the building would be put in good condition.

J. J. Crane, first assistant superintendent in charge of business affairs, said he would stake his professional reputation on the fact that there was no danger at the school. He said the leak was not in the roof proper, but in the side walls.

Situation "Grows Worse"

Crane indicated that the board should be in a position to "demand," rather than merely to request action from the District repair shop.

Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent, said that "the amount of appropriations for taking care of buildings is inadequate. The old buildings are being allowed to become dilapidated. And the situation is growing worse and worse each year."

In the request for deficiency appropriations for colored schools, the largest items was $300,000 for beginning construction on a new junior high school in the Northeast to relieve overcrowding at Browne Junior High and to keep pace with new housing developments in that vicinity. The request also embodied additionsl funds for purchase of land in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street and Washington Place Northeast for construction of this school.

Other items in the deficiency requests were $230,000 for construction of an eight-room addition to Van Ness Elementary School and additional funds for purchase of a site on adjoining grounds; $180,000 for an eight-room extensible elementary school building in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Hayes Streets Northeast, with additional funds for the site. Both of these locations are near new housing projects which would overtax existing facilities, according to the report from Dr. Ballou.

Fewer School Accidents

Contending that the oversized classes in colored junior and senior high schools make a serious situation, Dr. Ballou recommended the request for deficiency appropriation for 30 additional teachers at a cost of $22,080, which the board supported.

FEB 20 1941

The accident report for the past year showed 267 in elementary schools, 200 in junior high and vocational schools, and 124 in senior high schools. The board received the report from Boise L. Bristor, statistician, covering a range from bruises and cuts to serious injuries.

The totals represented an increase of 12 in elementary schools compared with the previous year, a decrease of 119 in junior high and vocational schools, and a decrease of 20 in senior high schools. Most of the accidents occurred on the school grounds; many when "large groups of children played unsupervised."

There were 17 traffic injuries without a single death, Bristor pointed out. "This is a decrease of four traffic accidents since last year."

Miss E. A. Lyons, who has been an administrative principal for ten years, was named supervising principal in Division 13.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Mississippi Moves To Improve Race Education

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) —Among the changes recommended by a committee of teachers at the conference of the Mississippi Education association, white, are a demand for more equitable distribution of education funds between Negro and white children, the establishment of a colored junior college in the Delta, and an increase in the appropriation for Alcorn A. and M. college.

MAR 2 2 1941

The MEA Committee on Improvement of Negro Education asked that its report be accepted as the recommendation of the full association to the Legislative committee to Study and Investigate Negro Education named at the last legislative session. It was pointed out that "over $9 is spent for each white child in Mississippi when each dollar is spent for the Negro child."

It was also revealed that the funds appropriated for Alcorn college have remained stationary in the face of an increasing enrollment and definite building needs. The committee suggested that the Rosenwald fund offer to match dollar for dollar appropriations for maintenance of the now Mississippi Negro Training school up to $30,000 be taken advantage of.

No mention of a salary raise for Negro teachers was made.

This clipping from
Greenville Miss.,
Democrat-Times
March 30, 1941

CELEBRATION HONORS NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHER

(Democrat-Times News Service)

HOLLANDALE ,March 28. — Emory Peter Simmons, much respected superintendent of the Hollandale Colored school was honored Thursday, March 27, when Simmons Day was celebrated in commemoration of the years of faithful service as a teacher. Simmons has been superintendent of the Hollandale school and other colored schools in the county for 60 years.

By a proclamation of the citizens and the trustees of the colored school, because Simmons was founder of the present school and has been a leader for over 50 years, the name of the Hollandale colored school was changed to the "Simmons High School."

Jackson, Miss. News
March 26, 1941

SCHOOLS SAID NEAR LIMIT OF STATE GRANTS

Acknowledging that "we have almost reached the point where we can not justifiably call upon the state for very much more increased appropriations for our educational program," J. M. Bryant, assistant state superintendent of education, told about 75 school administrators Tuesday morning that the only other source from which can be obtained funds to raise the per capita expenditure on each school child to "anything like the national average" is the federal government.

In the second of a series of small state conferences which rang few changes on the Mississippi Education Association convention, Mr. Bryant introduced the United States Supreme Court ruling that white school teachers and negro school teachers must be paid on the same basis and asserted that "negro schools should not be built up at the expense of white schools."

"We should give the negroes the type of educational program that will best fit them for the social and economic order in which they will live." The problem of equalization of white and negro teacher salaries, created by the Supreme Court ruling in a West Virginia case, is not unduly disturbing in Mississippi, pointed out J. A. Travis, state supervisor of colored elementary schools, speaking from the floor, "since only about 600 people in the negro group are college graduates." Salaries based equally upon training would still be much lower in the negro schools.

Mr. Bryant said that whereas the national expenditure average per school child was around $80, the state average was not ever more than $60, almost the lowest in the nation. But a comparison of effort to support a school program with ability ranks Mississippi now lower than seventh in the nation.

"We must admit that it is practically impossible for the people of Mississippi to support an educational program on the same basis as the other states are able to do. We do believe that the state is able to do a lot more than it is now doing," the assistant superintendent said.

Tightening another screw in the MEA program for obtaining that maximum effort from the state, W. N. Taylor, executive secretary, distributed cards on which legislative committees are to be suggested to the MEA president, C. J. Darby. Mr. Taylor recommended that a livewire, trustee, a school-minded Legionnaire, an active PTA member, and two or four teachers be placed on the committee by county superintendents of education.

George W. Ditto, Boloxi superintendent, told of the American Legion's program of Americanism, which for twenty years has been seeking to make the school child familiar with the democratic philosophy, "so that he will be thoroughly sold on it." The national oratorical contest, the annual Boys' State at Millsaps, and, new this year in Mississippi, Citizenship day on May 18, are methods by which the Legion is teaching the "how" of democracy. Boys and girls who this year became 21, about 6,000 of them, will be given recognition on Citizenship Day, instructed in their responsibility and given certificates of their entrance upon citizens' estate.

Difficulties being encountered by superintendents in the administration of free textbooks were given help by C. E. Hudspeth, executive secretary of that board. He stated that books could be stored over the summer in local school houses or in the county depository, with the state responsible in case of fire, as it is during the school year, "if all precautions are taken."

Reports of other programs of the state department of education were to be given by Dorector H. E. Mauldin, Jr., Defense Program; W. G. Eckles, School Building Activities; J. B. Wheeler, Rehabilitation and Crippled Children's Program; R. L. Anderson, Adult Education; G. J. Cain, Administration; Captain Henry Lee, Safety in Our Schools; J. A. Travis, Negro Education.

D. R. Patterson gave the closing inspirational talk. Poindexter elementary school pupils gave the devotional and T. H. Naylor, Hinds county superintendent of education, welcomed delegates.

Marks. Miss. Democrat
April 3, 1941

Summary of Quitman County Negro School Term, 1940-41.

By C. L. Roseborough

One week prior to the opening of school, the five days' short course was held at the Lambert Junior High School, Nov. 11th to 15th, 1940, conducted by Ollie Murray Pennington, Jeanes supervisor. Mrs. Jones, county superintendent, outlined the school program for the scholastic year and gave full explanation on free textbooks.

Other speakers were Prof. Bobo, principal of Lambert High School; Dr. A. C. Covington, county health officer; Mrs. McVey, supervisor of birth statistics; Mamie Higgins, teacher trainer of Clarksdale Agricultural High School; Ernestine Powell, Jeanes supervisor of Coahoma county.

It was inspiring to see so many trustees attend that meeting to learn more about their duties, and help out along educational lines.

The first month's work was somewhat perplexing to some of the new teachers, as they felt as if the free textbook system was a graveyard problem. Now they move on with much ease. All teachers enjoyed the Xmas holidays shopping and visiting relatives and friends.

The second month most of the teachers were doing real work. Children were happy over free books, and learning fast. Most schoolrooms were crowded. The third and fourth months some of the teachers were very busily engaged with children, and selling candy to buy articles for their school.

The negro teachers gave the devotion at the Marks Senior High School for the white Teachers Association of Quitman County. Prof. E. C. Morgan, principal of the Sledge school, rendered a spicy program with some of his best students.

Carrie Washington, primary teacher of the Lambert Junior High School, took her second grade class to visi the printing office in Marks, the county superintendent's office, the dairy farm...

The fifth month was spent getting ready for Field Day, coaching the eighth grade, making an educable roll, planning for picnics, closing day activities, checking in free textbooks, some attending the State Teachers Association meeting in Jackson; others taking their children to the zoo in Memphis.

Featuring the events was that Mrs. Daniel Hughes (white) gave the primary children of the Belen school over 100 pencils. She also assisted in booklets and chart-making.

The county-wide graduation stimulated a spirit of better and faster work among the lower grades. The stage was decorated in purple and gold crepe paper in rainbow style. Lending beauty to the scene were the 50 eighth grade graduates attired in maroon caps and gowns, wearing white carnations as class flower. They marched to the platform while the Clarksdale Agricultural High School band played for the occasion. Honored guests were Prof. Bobo, principal of Lambert High School; Rev. J. H. Palmer (col.), pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, Marks. The commencement address was delivered by the county Superintendent of education, Mrs. Jones. It was indeed a masterpiece. She proved her oratorical ability and skill in speaking. She pictured noted negroes to the graduates, such as Mary Anderson, noted singer; Paul Lawrence Dunbar, writer of negro dialect as well as refined English; James Weldon Johnson, the writer of the negro national anthem; Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and others. She further said a contented person never gets very far. But work for what you get, because it is honest to work. Issuing of diplomas followed. She made a deep impression upon her hearers.

Prof. Carson and Cornelia Richards are putting forth conscientious efforts to help the older people as well as the youth with the 4-H club project. Watch the result.

Ollie Murray Pennington is working hard for better school houses and equipment, better prepared teachers, and a longer school term.

I have noted with much satisfaction the added appreciation among the negro teachers for the firm leadership and helpful suggestions coming from our own good white folks. Thank you again, and with other staunch agencies at work, Quitman county educational flag will not trail in the dust.

18e-1941

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

MISSOURI SPENDS MORE FOR NEGRO PUPILS THAN WHITE

MAR 29 1941

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Statement that an average of $137.04 per year for each pupil is spent by the city in educating its 1,000,000 Negro and white children was contained in the annual report of the board of education, made public last week. Estimates were computed on an 190-school day year.

MAR 29 1941

The average is based upon the three divisions of the public school system whose individual per capita costs for the fiscal year ending June, 1940, were found to be $124.73 for day elementary schools; $124.40 for junior high schools, and $162.01 for day high schools. These figures represent a rise over the five-year period since 1935 of $20.98 from the average figure of $116.06. This rise, the report says, has occured in face of a fall-off in pupil attendance.

(Editor's note): In 1939 a survey conducted for the United States office of education by Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson revealed that for the school year 1935-36, ten Southern states showed a per capita average of $37.87 for white children and $13.09 for Negro children. The best record was in Missouri where $49.75 was spent for each white child while $56.75 was spent on each Negro child. The lowest expenditures were in Mississippi where the per capita costs were $34.06 and $6.75 for whites and Negroes respectively.

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

Board Hears Group

DEC 5 - 1941

A virtual "no" to the plea of a committee of five representatives of Parent-teacher groups from four elementary schools was given by Dr. Homer W. Anderson, superintendent, at a meeting of the Instruction Committee of the Board of Education on Tuesday night.

The superintendent promised, however, "after-defense-improvements" of these over-crowded conditions, insisting that long range study of the problem was needed.

DEC 5 1941

Board members appeared cold toward the committee's suggestion of converting the Cote Brilliante school at 2616 Cora, now a white junior high school, into an elementary school for Negroes. This school is almost surrounded by Negroes and more are moving into the area. Members favored the idea of "hunting up a couple of portables" to be moved on the school grounds. More than 40 additional rooms would be needed to alleviate the crowded conditions.

Conditions Dreadful

The committee of protest led by Mrs. Dovie W. Dickerson, a member of the Children's Board of Guardians, was told by Dr. Anderson that there is "no chance of adding to the school plan until the school year 1942-43." Pressed for further explanation, however, Dr. Anderson admitted, as did other Board members, that the dreadful condition existing at Simmons school, 4300 St. Louis avenue, should be reported to the building committee.

According to facts, Mrs. Ishmahael Thames, representative for the Simmons school P.T.A., and which facts Board Members did not deny, all rooms except three at Simmons have from 47 to 54 children; some of these children sit in the aisles.

DEC 5 - 1941

A more serious condition was revealed when Mrs. Thames decried the fact that there are 45 children in a dank, glaringly lighted basement room which opens almost in the door a lavatory causing an objectionable odor in the room at all times.

It was further revealed that frosted windows could not be opened for ventilation. Moreover, the floor is warped due to dampness, no doubt. The room had once served as a play room.

59 In Some Rooms

Proving that he and the Board of Education were acquainted with the existing conditions in at least one school, Dr. Anderson said that an average of 49.9 children were in each room at the Riddick school, though in white schools where rooms have been crowded because of the influx of defense workers the average is 43 children in each room.

DEC 5 1941

Mrs. George L. Vaughn made the report for the Cole school, 3957 Enright. She stated that three upper grades at Cole have 59 children in classrooms while six have more than 50 in the classrooms. There are 22 classrooms at Cole school, one shower having been converted into a class room. On rainy days the children are compelled to remain in their class rooms during the entire school period because there is no other place for them to go, the play rooms having long since been converted into class rooms.

Suggest Half-Day Sessions

Although the Cole school was built to take care of the children attending the West Belle Portables, in less than three years after Cole school's construction in 1930 these portables were reopened and have continued ever since. In the portables, too, there are no play facilities for the children.

Half-day sessions are required to handle the student-load of 1,300 at John Marshall school, 4342 Aldine, Dr. W. S. Gibson, representative, told the Board members, who suggested that perhaps half-day sessions could solve the over-crowding problem at Simmons, Cole and Riddick. Again the condition of a lavatory close to a basement classroom was reported.

DEC 5 1941

Parent representatives do not favor the half-day "solution" because parents are away from home most of the day and children would wander the streets.

A militant note was struck at the meeting when N. A. Sweets, editor, asked Dr. Anderson to appoint, a Negro on his survey committee for "after-defense" building. Dr. Anderson said that two Negro junior high schools would be planned for.

Others attending the meeting were L. Ford, an executive member of the Public Education association, an inter-racial group Mrs. E. Tinley, Riddick representative; and Atty. D. T. Lawson of the Citizens Protective league.

The Association was formed "to keep the public informed on the activities of American Negro colleges and universities . . . and to create a greater understanding of the aims, problems and aspirations of Negro higher education."

DEC 13 1941

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NEW YORK

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

New Teacher Is Promised

"Hot-Bed" of Racial Enmity Is Locale Of Recent Walkout

(Star-News Exclusive).

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—This little Nassau County village, often referred to as Long Island's hot-bed of racial enmity, was outwardly calm Wednesday as 56 striking students of Clinton School went back to their classes following a protest made by parents when school opened here a week ago.

A decision for the striking school kids, ranging in age from six to twelve, to return to the much criticized school was made late Tuesday afternoon after a session in Lynbrook District Court before Judge Norman F. Lent.

Acting on behalf of the Nassau County branch of the N. A. A. C. P., Attorney Florence Lucas, of Jamaica, mapped plans for a "fight to the finish" when Judge Lent advised Rockville Centre's colored parents to petition the Board of Education to remedy the "evils" complained about.

When the strike was called last week, parents of the striking students demanded (1) at least one teacher for each class, 2) removal of the school's principal, Mrs. Evelyn Wallace, white, (3) a separate room for each class and (4) classification of classes as "grades," instead of "groups," the current practice.

Clinton is regarded as one of the most poorly attended schools on Long Island. Of the 72 students, only eight are white.

Mrs. Charles Gillespie, long an active civic worker among the colored residents of the village, is credited with successfully leading what is believed to be this community's first school strike.

Already, the superintendent of schools, Floyd B. Watson, has agreed to put on another teacher. When parents of the children called the strike, only 15 remained in their classrooms.

Authorities became so perturbed, a court order was issued by police officials in which all the parents were summoned to the hearing held by Judge Lent on Tuesday.

18e-1941
Smithfield, N. C. Herald
March 18, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL WILL OBSERVE PARENTS DAY

On Friday, March 21, the parents of Johnston County Training school community will assemble at the Johnston County Training Schoo to devote the day designated as Parents Day, to the study of the items of a survey made during the first semester of the 1940-41 school year.

The Johnston County Training School faculty, finding its school facilities, like many other schools, failing to meet the needs of its school community, decided to make a survey of the community needs in an attempt to find out how it could do its job better.

The survey discloses a more accurate picture of the social elements and factors with which the school must deal. The content of this survey was compiled and rewritten into a textbook supplement, which is to be studied by the students of the school, the faculty having decided the school can best serve its purpose when the students understand what it is to do for them in their immediate environment.

Not satisfied with studying the problems with the students alone, the faculty has invited the parents of the entire student body to spend one whole school day in the discussion of different items of the survey. To assure the attendance of the majority of the parents on this day, the principal of the school, W. R. Collins, received permission from the superintendent of schools, H. B. Marrow, to use the school buses for the transportation of parents to and from school on that day.

The subject for discussion on Parents Day include: Public health as it affects Johnston County Training School students and community; the responsibilities of active citizenship; the school as a changing, adjustable, social institution designed to serve the needs of the community in which it is placed; the school as a reforming force in society; and the school as a philosophy of life.

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch
March 21, 1941

Ross Addresses Negro Teachers

(By John A. Campbell)

The most interesting and inspiring part of the program of the teachers meeting which was held recently at the Shawtown School was an address by Assistant County Superintendent C. Reid Ross.

The address by Mr. Ross was very similar to the Round Table Talk given to the teachers by the state supervisor, Miss Marie McIver, at the meeting in Dunn. The only noted difference was that Miss McIver confined her talk largely to class room problems, while Mr. Ross lectured on the general school program as that program effects or maybe effected by each school community. By the very pointed remarks of the assistant superintendent one could readily see that he recognizes that the technique of teaching and administration learned while in college is fundamental to the success of any teacher. He, on the other hand, informed the teachers that much learning is to be acquired after one has begun teaching. There is a type of learning teachers must acquire that is peculiar to each community if he or she is to be truly successful in carrying on a good school program. One of those essentials a successful teacher learns is how to create and maintain a good community relationship. It was emphasized that many school programs fail and many teachers are not successful because the link between the principal,teachers, pupils, parents and civic and religious organizations in the community is too slack.

Mr. Ross said, "A public relations program is similar to a good school program." He seems to believe, and all progressive school teachers and administrators will agree, that where there is no good public relations program there is no good school program.

It is gratifying to note the interest the assistant superintendent is showing toward the colored school program throughout Harnett County. It seems that he is aware also that a good county-wide school program must include all races and classees. It is only by the inclusion of all that we may hope eventually to raise the general citizenship status and create a more wholesome environment in which all classes are forced to live.

Smithfield, N. C. Herald
April 25, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL SEES VALUE IN PARENTS DAY

The widespread interest shown in the Parents Day Observance conducted at the Johnston County Training School last month has led to a proposal by Training School officials that Parents Day events be held every year.

A resolutions committee met last month and outlined a plan to organize a report covering the happenings during this year's Parents Day, this report to be distributed in the community as a means of preserving interest of parents in the observance and to help in the growth and development of the school.

The committee discussed briefly the events of Parents Day and emphasized the fact that parents appeared to be unanimous in their contention that pleasure and profitable experience had been derived from the observance. Following the discussion the committee organized a series of resolutions—14 in all—covering different phases of student welfare, parent-teacher relationships, duties of parents and teachers, and the general organization and development of the Negro high school.

Among the resolutions was a proposal that the Parent-Teachers Association sponsor canning projects for free lunches to be served to undernourished stude n t s. The school has attempted this year to provide free lunches for the most deserving cases and it is hoped that the program can be continued and enlarged.

The committee recommended that the Parent-Teachers Association be requested to conduct two or more Parents Day programs each year.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
May 14, 1941

Negroes Lead; Enrollment Less Than Last Year

Attendance in the Salisbury schools for the eighth month of the current term ending May 7, averaged 96 per cent daily and equalled the mark set in the previous session, Supt. J. H. Knox announced today.

Total enrollment in all schools was 4,065 as compared with 4,156 a year ago while present membership was 3,704 in comparison with 3,843 a year ago.

The average daily attendance for the past month was 3,536. The Price High school for Negroes had an average of 99 per cent while the Monroe street elementary Negro school recorded 98 per cent. The Lincoln and Price elementary Negro schools had 96 per cent each. In the Negro division total membership was 1,126 and average daly attendance was 1,101 or 98 per cent.

The Henderson school led the white division with an average daily attendance of 97 per cent. Boyden High was next with 95 per cent, the F. B. John and Wiley schools each scored 94 per cent while the Allen school had 93 per cent.

The white schools showed a membership of 2,578 and average daily attendance of 2,435 or 94 per cent.

The report further showed that tardies in the white division totaled 357, in the Negro division 200 for a total of 557 in the entire system.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 3, 1941

Greenville Negro Boasts 65 Years as an Educator

83-Year-Old Principal and Alumnus of Shaw Remains Active in Profession

By JAMES WHITFIELD.

Greenville, June 2.—Prof. C. M. Eppes, Negro principal in Greenville, this year completed his 65th year of service in the public schools of North Carolina—38 of the years have been spent in Greenville.

Even though he has reached the age of 83, Professor Eppes still is active. Aside from his administrative duties with the local Negro schools, he is chairman of the high school section of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Negro High School Athletic Association, chairman of the advancement for Negro Scouts of the East Carolina Council, vice basileus of Nu Alpha chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, member of the Civic League and the Masons.

Professor Eppes' educational career began in Wilmington and New Hanover County, where he taught from 1875-1877. In 1880 he was commissioned to work in Wayne County, where he remained until 1885, during which time he was associated with a newspaper. From Wayne County he went to Edgecombe County, where he served for several years. After serving the State Normal School at Plymouth from 1899 until 1903, he came to Greenville.

When he assumed his duties here, the city maintained a three-room frame building. Today the facilities of the Negro schools of the city include 32 teachers and property valued at $170,000.

Besides being a charter member of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association, Professor Eppes was appointed by Governor Locke Craig to the Educational Congress, appointed to the Reemployment Commission of North Carolina by Governor O. Max Gardner, appointed by Governor Hoey to represent North Carolina at the DeSota, Mississippi Exposition, and also was appointed to the Inter-Racial Commission of North Carolina by Governors Gardner and Hoey.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Other Mixed Boards Cited Within State

Claim Qualified Colored Members Would Be Asset

JUN 14 1941

DURHAM, N. C.—A large delegation of citizens representing the executive committe of Negro Affairs in the city has appeared before the City council to petition the council to appoint a member of their group on the city school board.

Dr. C. C. Spaulding, introduced the subject and presented Dr. A. Heninburg, professor of Education at the North Carolina College for Negroes, who spoke in behalf of the petition.

Heninburg called for a democratic operation of the City schools by allowing Negro citizens to sit in on the planning and promotion of the city school system.

ONLY DEMOCRATIC WAY

Contending that "no white man can understand the Negro problem," the speaker declared that he did not blame the city board of education. He further contended that the democratic way of life can only be realized by placing a Negro representative on the city board of education.

Asking for equality of opportunity Dr. Heninburg stated that the democratic way of living can only be found in the application where all people involved are represented.

JUN 14 1941

In urging that the petition be granted by appointing a Negro on the board, Dr. Heninburg stated that the city will make a mistake to ignore the request. He cited the fact that other boards in the city and state are functioning satisfactorily with both white and Negro persons composing them.

Local membership of the Durham County Draft Boards and the membership of the board of trustees of the North Carolina College for Negroes were mentioned as examples.

In conclusion the speaker stated that the Negro citizens of Durham have qualified persons who are in position to make a substantial contribution to the city school board, if and when appointed.

No action was taken by the City Council concerning the election of members to fill the two vacancies now existing on the school board. It was not indicated as to when this matter would be considered.

Monroe, N. C. Enquirer
July 17, 1941

COUNTY TO GET SAME NUMBER OF TEACHERS

City Colored Elementary School Loses One Teacher.

Union county schools will have the same number of teachers under the allotment received recently by E. H. Broome from the State School Commission. The Monroe city system lost one elementary teacher in the colored school.

In allotments, as listed by Nathan H. Yelton, secretary to the commission the following changes in the schools were made in the white schools: Marshville, Union and Prospect each lost one elementary teacher while Jackson gained a high school teacher and Mineral Springs gained an elementary teacher. In the colored schools, Western Union gained one high school teacher.

The allotment gives Union county white schools 70 high school teachers and 142 elementary school teachers, and the colored schools eight high school teachers and 52 elementary teachers, making a total of 272 teachers. This figure does not include 13 vocational agriculture and four home economic teachers.

In the Monroe system, the white schools were allotted eight high school and 17 elementary teachers, while the colored schools will get five high school and 11 elementary teachers, for a total of 41 teachers. Average daily attendance was 846 in the white schools and 551 in the colored schools for a total of 1,397, according to W. R. Kirkman, superintendent.

Following is a table of the allotments in the various white schools of Union county:

School	High School	Elementary	Total
Benton Heights	5	12	17
Wingate	5	7	12
Marshville	8	16	24
Union	7	16	23
Prospect	6	12	18
Jackson	5	7	12
Waxhaw	7	12	19
Wesley Chapel	3	6	9
Mineral Springs	4	9	13
Indian Trail	6	15	21
Unionville	5	11	16
Fairview	4	8	12
Total	70	142	212

Asheville N C Times
November 26, 1941

A Teacher Shortage

DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD, President of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, has made a wholly admirable appeal for further closing of the differential gap between the salaries of white and black teachers in the state's public schools. Meanwhile, as the state Government considers ways and means to improve the public school system as a whole, word comes from authoritative sources that the nation faces an acute shortage of teachers. And so, demand outrunning supply may present the most effective argument heard in many years in state legislatures on behalf of larger pay for all teachers.

Although decreased school enrollment in some few places has caused the dismissal of hundreds of teachers, a committee of the National Education Association finds that in the country as a whole the soaring defense industry is tempting many teachers to make some financial hay while the making is good.

The nation will rejoice with the teachers over this new emphasis placed on the teacher's calling. But the NEA committee issues a warning that should not be overlooked. Wherever the shortage of teachers appears, says the committee, there comes also the strong temptation to lower the teaching standards in order that class-rooms shall have their instructors.

If this already observed reduction of standards is not checked and overcome, educational advancement over many years past will be undone at the very time the nation rightly looks more and more to education for aid in preserving free, informed and alert democracy.

Canton, N. C. Enterprise
February 20, 1941

Colored School Recommended For Canton Area

GRAND JURY CONDEMNED CANTON JAIL AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS THROUGHOUT COUNTY

The Haywood County grand jury in making recommendations to the February term of Superior court, asked that a school be provided for the colored in Canton, and suggested many repairs to schools in various sections of the county.

The Canton jail was reported to be in a "deplorable condition", and the jury recommended that something be done at once. They also asked that the local authorities be notified of their report, since a similar report was made in the two previous years.

The need of a lunch room and sanitary drinking fountain was reported for the Morning Star school, a sanitary drinking fountain for Pennsylvania Avenue school, and some needed repairs at the Patton school were asked for.

There were found to be 28 justices of the peace in the county, and of this number 11 have failed to file reports. A recommendation was made that the clerk of the court notify these justices to file reports at once and hereafter regularly before each term of court.

It was found that there are a number of Administrator accounts and Guardianships in the Clerk's office that have failed to make regular reports ,and some old ones that should be closed entirely. It was recommended that the clerk notify all the delinquents in these accounts, and have them brought up to date before the next term of court, and if possible final settlements made.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Advance
March 4, 1941

New Negro School At Winfall Asked

Board Says Nn Funds Are Available but Authorize Option on Site

Hertford, Mar. 4.—A new school for Negro children at Winfall, has been proposed to replace the old wooden buildings which burned last week, though date for construction to begin is still far off, as the county commissioners, in their March meeting, said there were no funds available at present.

It might even be necessary to hold an election on whether a bond issue might be made, since the commissioners report to the board of education, when a request for funds for a new school was made, was that the county had no money for such a purpose and had borrowed as much as it legally could.

The only definite step taken by the commissioners was to authorize the board of education to get an option for a sight for the building.

Negro patrons of the school appeared before the board of education earlier in the day, saying that they had raised $400 already toward the purchase of a new site for a school, and could raise more, to reduce to $1,000 the amount required for the county to put up.

Other business at the March meeting was a motion passed to increase the salary of the county treasurer $100 a year. This increase is being made because of added duties imposed on the treasurer due to society security and old age pensions.

G. C. Buck and A. A. Nobles were again appointed as rabies inspectors for the county. Mr. Buck's territory was designated as the portion of the county south of the river, and Mr. Nobles north of the river.

The commissioners voted to instruct the rabies inspectors to use a standard brand of serum.

Prior to their meeting, the county commissioners attended a special meeting at the agricultural building, where the 1941 farm program was discussed by leaders of the work in Perquimans.

Winston-Salem N C Journal
February 24, 1941

Schools and Boards

Down at Wilson the Negro school bus situation is said to be acute. Much crowding and congestion prevail on the buses in service. The existing conditions are attributed to the failure of the county commissioners to give the county board of education four buses needed for a new Negro consolidated school.

But when the situation recently became acute and the Negro patrons brought a "petition in boots" to the authorities, one member of the board of county commissioners is quoted as saying that "when the novelty of going to the new school wears off the attendance will decrease, and the bus situation will be better." Apparently that was his contribution to the solution of a serious problem in education and social welfare.

Crowding on buses aggravates the danger of traffic accident and the contraction of contagious disease. In time it leads to a decrease in school attendance, too, because parents come to feel that if the physical health of their children can be preserved they can go to school another day, or get through life somehow without an education.

The trouble seemingly lies in the construction of the present school law, which probably will be amended during the current session of the legislature, and the failure of some boards of education and the county boards of commissioners to work together in school affairs. In Burke county the two boards have been at loggerheads over the location of a new school, the board of education being determined to build a new edifice in one community while the commissioners seem just as determined to allot the money for an addition to an existing school.

Possibly if the proposed enabling act passes, and the state school administrative system is reorganized along the lines proposed by Governor Broughton, difficulties of this sort may be terminated. Undoubtedly, friction between local boards at the expense of the school children should be eliminated in some manner.

Greensboro, N. C., News
February 17, 1941

COMPULSORY A. ENDANCE.

A Wilson county commissioner whose attention is called to the fact that the busses serving the new Elm City negro school are terribly overcrowded, necessitating two there-and-back trips a day and getting the boys and girls to school and home God knows when, is quoted as saying that the negroes are "going to school in large numbers because of the novelty of a new school, but this will wear off in a month or two and when it does the attendance will decrease."

The which, since we do not go or send to the school in question, could hardly be termed a personal concern of ours; but we have for some time been wondering what rural schools and those of small towns would do about the proposed lifting of the compulsory age limit to 16 years. We do not believe that the attendance officers are any too busy at the present writing with the 14-year-olds.

Indeed, when it comes to the negro school children the only bearing down that has ever been brought to our attention was the occasional raiding by the attendance officer of country clubs convenient to cities. This accomplished little, if anything. True, an overstuffed golfer or so may have toted his own clubs—but generally he stuck around the clubhouse, had a couple of extra drinks and did not get either the exercise or bath he had come for.

The caddy lost four- to six-bits, did not get back to school.

The attendance officer secured an item or so for his report.

Education is in pretty much the same condition as before.

Kinston N. C., Free Press
March 8, 1941

At this writing, no official word has come from the school authorities regarding the situation created by the fire in the Tower Hill Negro school Friday night. Estimates are that the ancient structure was damaged to an extent of about 40 percent. We are inclined to the notion that it would be in order for the school authorities to consider the erection of a new building more in keeping with the needs of the present day and not spend very much money in repairing the old frame structure. In the meantime, of course, temporary provision must be made for taking care of the Negro school children who have been going to classes in the Tower Hill building.

Southern News
almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

POLITICIANS REWRITE HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA

MAR 27 1941

Book That Told Truth About Depression Years Rejected; 200 Errors Found In Book Accepted

RALEIGH, N. C.—(FP)—The official textbook inspector for the National Association of Manufacturers, Dr. Ralph West Robey, needn't bother about North Carolina. This state's own politicians have done a pretty good job by and for themselves.

MAR 27 1941

The whole story of sordid politics behind the recent selection of a public school textbook on North Carolina history has not been fully told. But some of the facts are being revealed.

A special textbook commission recommended adoption of a North Carolina history written by Prof. Hugh Lefler and Prof. A. R. Newsome of the University of North Carolina, both recognized historians. This recommendation was rejected by the State Board of Education, composed chiefly of certain elective state officials.

Instead, the board adopted a book by Jule B. Warren, secretary of the North Carolina Education Association (often described as a company union), and an appointed member of the State School Commission. It was Warren's first effort as an historian.

TOO ACCURATE

The Newsome-Lefler text, it later developed, was too accurate for comfort—of some. The Warren text was comfortably inaccurate.

Sample sore spot in rejected text: "The liberal group grew stronger after the hard times of 1929. The farmers suffered more after 1920 than any other class of people; and many of them, as in the 1890's, charged the Conservative Democratic leaders were too friendly to business and industry and too little interested in the common people of North Carolina. In 1932 and again in 1936 the Democratic party contest for Governor was bitter and close; but the Conservatives won with J. C. B. Ehringhaus in 1932 and Clyde R. Hoey in 1936. There was so much evidence of corrupt activity by party workers at the voting places, though, that many citizens demanded laws to make clean and honest elections more certain."

MAR 27 1941

BRING PRESSURE

Even before this text was rejected, pressure had brought the authors to agree to change the above paragraph to read virtually the same down to "bitter and close." This was made to read "close and exciting."

The last sentence was to be dropped entirely and in its place, this: "Better times and the popularity of Governor Hoey did much to do away with discontent and to unite the party. The division in the Democratic party was not so sharp in 1940 when J. M. Broughton won the primary contest for Governor."

Miss Nell Battle Lewis, whose coverage of Gastonia strike killings in 1929 brought nationwide attention, took the trouble to examine Warren's officially approved book. She found "more than 200 errors of fact, aside from mistakes in spelling, grammar and punctuation. Yet 105,000 copies of this book have been bought by the state . . . (for) more than $46,000."

Sample errors: "Changes in the Constitution have been made from time to time; but the present state government is based on the plans made by our forefathers in Halifax over 165 years ago." Fact is: The present constitution is based on the Reconstruction constitution of 1868, less than 75 years ago. Many equally serious errors of omission were also noted.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 30, 1941

NEGRO SPEAKING AFFAIR MONDAY

Eight County Elementary Units to Take Part at McClintock School.

The first in a series of speaking contests between elementary Negro schools of Mecklenburg county will be held a tMcClintock school tomorrow night, J. K. Diamond, principal, announced yesterday.

Patriotic poems will be recited by the competing pupils. Eight schools will participate.

F. L. Stroupe and teachers of the White Steele Creek school will act as judges.

The purpose of the contest is to provide training in public speaking and to promote patriotism.

Dunn, N. C. Dispatch
April 11, 1941

Committees For Negro Schools Are Appointed

Advisory committees for the 22 Negro schools in the county were appointed this week by the Harnett County Board of Education to serve for a period of two years. The Board provided that in event any of the schools are consolidated during the two years that the term of the committee ends with the consolidation.

Following are the appointments: Shawtown—L. G. Smith, John D. McKoy, A. B. McLean; Harnett County Training School—Allie Elliott, Rhonnie Goodman, Dr. C. B. Codrington; Beaver Dam—J. L. Price, Isaac Grady, John V. Smith; Cedar Grove—Martin Ocletree, Ernest Pettiford, Delere McLean; Norrington—H: H. Gilmore, M. J. McKoy, W. M. Campbell; McLean's Chapel—David McLean, Louis McLean, Neal McLean; Angier — Lee Cutts, N. C. Matthews, Vernon Stewart; Johnsonville—Parker Chalmers, James Wilkerson, J. W. Loftin; Ridgeway—J. C. Chalmers, Archie Cameron, Willie Swann; Mount Pisgah—David Ryals, Jack Spears, W. H. Holliday.

McKoy—Tom Burrell, William Smith; Murchison— Andrew M. McLean, J. D. Murchison; Erwin—Frank Turner, James McNeill, Alexander McLean; Rowland—W. H. Massey, Robert Rowland; Bethlehem—Jim Hicks, Benton Pegram; Walker—James Ferguson, Russell Carroll, Chester Williams; Coats—William Stewart, James D. Stewart; Killingsford— W. T. McNeill, Herbert McNeill, Sidney Alford; Smith Grove—Shepard Hargrove, Leslie Artis, Jasper Elliott; Seminole— S. R. Prince, John Lawrence, J. A. Yarborough; Paradise—W. E. Buie, C. H. McLean, D. L. Ray; Chalybeate—Henderson McKoy, Q. A. McQoy.

18e-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia S C State
May 23, 1941

NO PLACE FOR ILLITERATES OR FOR SEMI-LITERATES.

Do the people of South Carolina wish to give automatic exemption from military service to a large majority of Negro men?

If not, the people of South Carolina must do much more than is now being done to educate Negroes.

Read this extract from selective service regulations, as amended to become effective May 15:

"No registrant in continental United States will be inducted into the military service who does not have the capacity of reading and writing the English language as commonly prescribed for the fourth grade in grammar school. All registrants who have not completed the fourth grade in grammar school will be examined at induction stations prior to induction by means of tests to be prescribed by the war department.

"It will materially assist the processing of selectees at induction stations and reduce the number of rejects thereat, if selectees lacking the above qualifications can be eliminated by local boards....

"In general it is unnecessary to test any registrant who is known to have finished successfully the sixth grade of elementary school. Indeed, successful completion of the fifth grade in a good school system ordinarily insures the necessary proficiency in reading and writing. If there is any doubt, a minimum literacy test should be given...." And so.

Now consider a few figures. In 1936 the number of white boys enrolled in the first grade of the state's public school system was 21,584. Between 1936 and the beginning of the 1940 school year, about one-third of these white boys disappeared from school rolls. This is indicated by the enrolment of 13,923 white boys in the fifth grade in 1940.

In the stretch from the first to the fifth grade, something happened to 7,661 white boys. Some died, perhaps. Some moved away—but others moved in. The only reasonable explanation of the fall in enrolment from first to fifth grades is that most of these white boys stopped going to school. If selective service continues to be the training policy for defense, and if current regulations continue in force, these boys who stopped school will be rejected, except the relatively small number who have continued education outside the public school system.

The figures for Negro boys:

In the year 1936 the records show 40,054 Negro boys enrolled in the first grade in the public school system. But in 1940 the fifth grade records of Negro boys show only 9,626 enrolled. This is a decline of 30,428—about three-fourths of the 1936 total.

These figures indicate that South Carolina is educating approximately two-thirds of the white boys up to the minimum military requirements, but is educating only about one-fourth of the Negro boys sufficiently to enable them to qualify as selectees.

Think about this situation as it will affect the training of South Carolinians for the armed services. The Negro quota will be sought, necessarily, from a small group of Negroes who continue in school. And think about the situation broadly, as it will affect life in South Carolina. The armed forces do not want illiterates or semi-literates. They do not know enough to be trusted as soldiers or sailors or marines. Does industry want them? Can they do the kind of farming now necessary for agreeable survival on the farm?

In modern life, civil and military, the illiterate and the semi-literate are misfits; and misfits must be taken care of, somehow, by those who are able to do it.

St. George, S. C., Eagle
May 22, 1941

Value of County School System

Columbia, May 17—(WP)—The Dorchester county school system is valued at $453,350 in buildings, grounds, furniture and fixtures, according to the annual report for the last school year of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

The 13 white schools were valued at $402,930 and the 21 Negro schools at $50,420.

Valuation of the white elementary schools was placed at $134,530, of which the buildings were worth $115,900, the grounds $8,800 and the furniture and fixtures $9,830.

The white high schools were valued at $192,100, including $170,100 at which the buildings were evaluated, $7,500 at which the worth of the grounds was placed and $14,500 representing the worth of furniture and fixtures.

Plants in which both high schools and elementary schools were being operated were valued at $76,300, with $67,000 representing the buildings, $2,100 the grounds and $7,200 the furniture and fixtures.

The report also disclosed the value of the white schools from another angle as follows:

Three one-teacher schools, $3,100; five two-teacher schools, $15,230; five schools staffed by more than four teachers, $384,600.

Negro elementary schools were valued at $27,420, including $24,150 in buildings, $2,025 in grounds and $1,245 in furniture and fixtures. The report indicated that Dorchester county did not maintain any buildings for Negro high schools only.

However, plants were both elementary and high schools for Negroes were operated under the same roof were valued at $23,000, of which the buildings represented $18,000, the grounds $2,400 and the furniture and fixtures $2,700.

Value of the Negro schools, by types:

Sevent one-teacher schools, $5,570; six two-teacher schools, $6,930; six three-teacher schools, $13,820; two schools staffed by more than four teachers, $50,420.

Spartanburg [illegible] Herald
July 19, 1941

SUMMER SESSIONS BEGUN BY SCHOOLS

Six Schools Already Open With Others to Start Terms on Monday

Five Spartanburg county white schools and one colored school have opened for new terms and others are scheduled to open July 21, James F. Brooks, county superintendent of education, said yesterday.

White schools open are Maple Hill, Abner Creek, Woodlawn, Henson and Ballenger. The Midwood colored school has opened and the Corner colored school will reopen July 21.

White schools opening July 21 are Piedmont, Mount Oliveview, North Pacolet and Brooklyn. Peru school will open July 28.

No Textbook Change

In connection with opening of schools, Mr. Brooks has sent the following letter to chairmen of boards of trustees:

"I have a letter from J. D. Robinson, director, state school book commission, in which he states:

"'At its meeting May 5, 1941, the state board of education passed the following resolution in connection with the multiple listings of textbooks available for 1941-42:

"'That each of the several school districts of the state shall be required to use continuously for a period of not less than three years any textbook selected from the multiple listings now or hereafter included in the prescribed course of study; provided, however, that any county electing to do so may comply with the provisions of this resolution as a county unit.'

"It is the wish of the county board of education that no change be made in textbooks for the coming year, but that the same books be used and in the meantime we will study through committees the changes necessary for next year and make such changes county-wide rather than for individual districts

Please pass this information on to your principals and teachers."

Columbia, S. C, State
June 29, 1941

Thomas, Sole Survivor, Fights For Public Schools

Among the 124 Who Voted for Public Schools in 1883; Has Seen Attendance Grow From 930 to 13,763 and Expenditures From $2,245 to $640,000; Has Served City and State in Many Capacities

BY FITZ HUGH MC MASTER

How many of the 13,763 pupils enrolled in the past year in Columbia's public schools know the one man now living in Columbia who made a hard fight, with others, now gone, for the establishment of these schools?

His name is John Peyre Thomas, Jr. December 9, this year he will be 84 years old.

When he was 24 years old he was engaged with Col. F. W. McMaster, W. J. Duffie, Nathaniel D. Barnwell, J. S. Muller, John P. Arthur, Dr. E. S. Joynes and others in establishing the public schools in Columbia. Not many men of his age, and not a great many older, had the vision he had or struggled so hard for public education.

It may seem strange now that there should have been opposition to public schools. But there was. Many white people believed only in private schools—that parents should educate their own children and some of the leading Negroes believed this, too.

During 1881 there were very small appropriations from the state treasury for the public schools in Columbia, and twice during 1881 and once in 1882 public meetings of citizens refused to vote a levy on property in Columbia school district to aid the public schools.

Quotation is made from "A History of the Administration of the City Public Schools, of Columbia, S. C.," by B. L. Parkinson (after a public meeting February 12, 1882): "Thus for the third time the citizens of Columbia failed to support the public schools by voting a special levy of two mills for the maintenance, and the schools closed on March 7, after a four months session caused by lack of funds."

Between this date and the May meeting Mr. Thomas became a member of the City Board of School Commissioners, and here he continued until 1895, the last five years he was chairman of the board.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE $2,245.41

October 11, 1882, the school board met and resolved "on account of the small amount coming to the school district from taxes, one assistant teacher be dispensed with from each school."

The preceding term there had been two white schools, one with two teachers, and one with four teachers, and one colored school with a principal and nine assistants. The expenditures were for the Reynolds school (white), $227,50; the Park school (white) $535.00, and for the Howard school (Negro) $1,071.25, total $1,833.75. The administration and operating expenses were $411.66, making the grand total for school expenses for the City of Columbia for 1881-82, $2,245.41.

The next public meeting was called for January 31, 1883.

The school board meanwhile was attempting to stir public opinion in favor of the schools, and in January, 1883, Mr. Thomas published an appeal in the Columbia morning paper, The Columbia Register, in which he said, in part: "Local taxation for schools prevails in almost every state in the union. In some states it is the sole method of supporting the schools, and in a great many of them it furnished the great bulk of the money which is thus expended. * * * The truth is that wherever it has been given a fair trial, local taxation has been a popular measure. Why? Because it has so supplemented the school fund that good free schools have been a reality.

***"The constitutional tax produces about $10,000 (in Richland county) of which the city in round numbers pays about $7,000, the county, $3,000. Now the average school attendance in the city schools during 1881-1882 was so small in proportion to attendance in the county that the city received as its pro rata share but $2,000 out of the $7,000 which it contributed to the general fund of the county. ***Therefore when, by means of the local tax, the city schools receive the much needed assistance, and the city commissioners are then enabled to carry out their plans, then the school attendance be doubtless be doubled. So in the same proportion will the city's share in the constitutional tax be increased. And in lieu of receiving $2,000 from that source the city will receive $4,000.

"The movement is surely in accord with our time. The light of the old and time honored South Carolina college is beginning once again to radiate its benign influences, and here in Columbia, within the shadow of its walls, it is all the more incumbent upon our citizens to build up a common school system that will be worthy of a city which was once prominent as an educational centre."

ONE MILL TAX ORDERED

As called the public meeting was held January 31, 1883. The following is an extract from the report of that meeting:

"Col. F. W. McMaster submitted in writing the following resolution, "Resolved that a tax of one mill be levied upon all the real and personal property within the limits of the City of Columbia for this year for the maintenance and support of the free public schools in the school district of the City of Columbia. Seconded by David Jones.

"Colonel (William) Wallace moved to lay the motion on the table. Seconded by R. Hanan.***

"John P. Thomas, Jr., moved to indefinitely postpone the motion of Colonel Wallace. On motion of Mr. Thomas the aye and noes were demanded, and resulted—ayes 124, noes 62.

"The motion of Colonel McMaster was then put to the meeting, and upon a call for the ayes and noes passed by the following vote—ayes 125, noes 45."

That year to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of N. D. Barnwell, Mr. Thomas nominated Dr. E. S. Joynes, who was unanimously elected, and who proved a very valuable member during the number of years he was a member.

Due, it is thought, to the influence of Doctor Joynes with the Peabody board, Doctor Curry of that board offered $1,000 towards the salary of the superintendent of school, and on motion of Mr. Thomas the city board added $500 to that and Prof. D. B. Johnson (afterwards president of Winthrop) of Tennessee, but then teaching in New Bern, N. C., was elected superintendent.

The struggle to establish the public schools, amusing to look back upon but distressing at the time, are very interesting. On the authority of the school board, Mr. Thomas was authorized to employ a janitor, and an assistant. But he employed a janitress at $10 a month, and found no assistant was needed. Unusual expenses occurring preliminary to the opening of the schools, Superintendent Johnson was requested to solicit funds from friends during a trip North. Upon his return he reported that he had collected $440. For this Superintendent Johnson was thanked and his expenses on his trip were paid.

FUNDS SHORT SECOND TIME

Mr. Thomas was the chairman of the finance committee, and each year he submitted a carefully prepared budget, but quoting from the reports, "There were a number of reasons, however, why the board ran behind financially." However, Superintendent Johnson reported a $50 donation from a friend in the North, and $152 from an art entertainment, and in June 1884, Mr. Thomas reported that available funds lacked $77.05 to meet the pay roll, but he had advanced this personally.

Then the salaries paid were from $180 to $360 for nine months for first year teachers, $225 to $405 for second year teachers, and $270 to $450 for third year teachers, the men teachers getting each year $10 a month more than the women.

Quoting from a report, "On Friday, the 28th of September (1883) the day of the opening, the city bell struck 13 strokes at 8:30 a. m., as a warning and in obedience to the summons children began to flock to the several school buildings, . . . and 930 children, 550 white, and 380 Negro, presented themselves on the first day and were accommodated without delay, confusion, or inconvenience."

Mr. Thomas after having done incomparable service as a member of the city board, and as chairman of the committee on education in the state legislature, has lived to see the day when 13,763 children were enrolled in the city schools, and when the teachers' salaries range from $675 to $1,800, and when the superintendent gets several times the pay received by Superintendent Johnson. Instead of the taxpayers of this school district reluctantly paying four mills for school purposes they now pay, with more or less gladness 26.5 mills —17.5 special school tax, three mills constitutional, and six mills for payment of school bonds.

The teaching force has grown from about 20 to 430, and the three buildings have grown to be 23. Columbia school district has about $3,490,000 invested in school buildings, land and equipment, and spends more than $640,000 annually on her schools, and bonded debt. Under skillful management the latter will soon be discharged.

At the recent meeting of the alumni of the University of South Carolina in this city, Mr. Thomas was the oldest member present, he having graduated in 1873. He has the distinguished honor of having had both his paternal and maternal grandfathers graduate at the same institution, and, also, his son, J. Waties Thomas.

Mr. Thomas became professor of law at the University of South Carolina in 1906, was made dean in 1910, and so continued until his resignation in 1920. He has been president of the Richland County Tuberculosis association since 1917.

He is a man of large and varied interests, and because of his vigor, one hesitates to call him "grand old man" but he is all that and more.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 5, 1941

Enrolment Up by 78

Enrolment in Columbia's public schools at the end of the third week of the 1941-42 session was 78 above that for the same period last year.

The superintendent's office reported a total enrolment in white and Negro schools of 12,759, as compared with 12,681 last year and 12,253 two years ago.

Enrolment by schools, with this year's enrolment first and last year's enrolment second, follows:

Columbia high, 1,323, 1,330; University high, 327, 31'; Dreher high, 743, 813; Hyatt Park junior high, 185, 184; Hand junior high, 492, 482; Wardlaw junior high, 600, 601.

Hyatt Park elementary, 408, 378; Arden, 190, 202; Withers, 54, 48; Hamrick, 321, 300; Logan, 594, 602; McCants, 205, 187; McMaster, 428, 464; Moore, 299, 265; Schneider, 824, 827; Taylor, 574, 617; Watkins, 177, 182; kindergarten, 59, 62.

Negro schools:

Booker Washington, 1,208, 1,233; Waverly, 1,314, 1,280; Saxon, 859, 864; Howard, 553, 586; Carvey, 607, 488; Booker Washington Heights, 244, 204, and Ridgeway, 171, 167.

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 7, 1941

The Prey of Propagandists

When the association of negro schoolteachers says that "the lack of transportation for negro children to the schools contributes to the high rate of our illiteracy" it may speak truly, however The News and Courier doubts that gasoline engines are necessary to teach children to read and write. The walking classes are not necessarily illiterate. When the association says that "illiteracy provides a fertile field for propaganda unfavorable to our country", it is talking nonsense. The propaganda that is "unfavorable to our country" springs in the main from the "intellectuals". They are the Socialists, Communists, the "fellow travelers". An illiterate person is in much the same case that a person with weak eyes is without spectacles The argument for spectacles and primary schooling is about the same. There is no danger that illiterate persons, in particular, white or black, will be fooled by propaganda. The literates and the learned are, if anything, in greater danger from it. Your half-baked minds "educated beyond their capacity" are the especial prey of the propagandists.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 23, 1941

The New Meal in Education

The way to a negro child's head is through his stomach, according to a school teacher in Clarendon county. "Boss, we don't have any trouble getting them to school since the government started giving free lunches".

Bamberg, S. C., Herald
January 30, 1941

The Colored Schools Appreciate Lancaster

At the regular monthly meeting of the Bamberg County Teachers association (colored), held January 17, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the Bamberg County Teachers association appreciates the splendid work done for our particular schools by Mr. O. W. Lancaster while he was superintendent of education for Bamberg county, we wish to go on record thanking him for his untiring efforts for the improvements in the negro schools in this county during his administration. We wish for him every success in army life, and we hope that he will return to us when his period of service is completed to take up his regular work for the advancement of education in Bamberg county."

The committee on resolutions was composed of J. E. Blanton, C. W. Moore, secretary, and Lewis L. Butler, chairman.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 2, 1941

U.S. MAY AID CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Federal Appropriations for Building Extensions Hoped for Here

The overcrowded conditions in Charleston city schools may be relieved by an appropriation of approximately $200,000, if a pending bill for school aid passes congress, George C. Rogers, acting superintendent of city schools said yesterday.

Mr. Rogers, just returned from Washington, remarked that this figure was obtained as result of a survey of the county made several months ago for the United States office of education. The survey showed that an appropriation of $150,000,000 is necessary for the nation.

Should the appropriation be granted, additions probably would be made to Murray vocational school, a white elementary school a white high school and two negro schools. New schools would be constructed in the county with federal funds.

It is possible that several schools will be built in the North Charleston district, where new defense projects have materially increased the population. Schools also may be built at Mount Pleasant, St. Andrew's and in other sections.

Mr. Rogers explained that elementary schools in the city are operating almost at capacity now. The enrolment, he said, is increasing steadily. Not all of the rooms are being used, especially those on the fourth floors, but those may have to be used if an outlet is not provided. The top rooms have been left vacant as a fire precaution.

Seventy-six negro classes are being operated on a half-time basis because of over-crowded conditions. Classes are held from 8:50 o'clock until noon and from 12:30 o'clock until 5 o'clock. A different class reports in the afternoon than in the morning and a different teacher is used. If the bill passes, this condition would be eliminted, officials hope.

If the bill passes, agents will be sent to Charleston county by the government to check needs. The school board has been asked to prepare plans for extension. The board will meet Wednesday to discuss plans.

Mr. Rogers mentioned that the bill should pass congress within two weeks if no opposition arises. About two weeks after that, action, should begin in Charleston county.

Provisions of the bill, which will come up Tuesday, allow for temporary construction wherever temporary defense housing occurs. Permanent construction will be placed where permanent housing is located.

It is believed that teachers would be obtained for county schools with salaries paid by the federal government.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville, S. C. News
March 19, 1941

Heavy Fire Loss At Negro School

Harrison Agricultural Institute Suffers To $50,000

COLUMBIA, Mar. 18.—(AP)—Dr. J. G Porter, superintendent of the Harbison agricultural and mechanical institute, said tonight that a fire which destroyed the main building of the negro institution, caused an estimated loss of between $47,000 and $50,000.

The fire, believed to have been caused by defective wiring, started in top floor of the three-story building which housed women's and teachers' dormitories, seven classrooms, library, school offices and an auditorium.

The school, located at Irmo, 13 miles northwest of here, is operated by the Northern Presbyterian church and has an enrollment of about 375 students.

Columbia Fire Chief A. McC. Marsh said his department was unable to save the building because of inadequate water supply.

Easley, S. C. Progress
May 15, 1941

School Districts Of County List Buildings

Columbia, May 14 — (WP) — Pickens county's 51 school districts contain a total of 77 schools housed in 88 buildings, according to the annual report to the general assembly of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, for the 1939-40 school year.

The total includes 56 white schools housed in 61 buildings and 21 Negro schools in 19 buildings. In some instances, one school includes two or more buildings. In other instances, more than one school is operated under one roof.

Eleven of the white schools are staffed by more than four teachers. Of the remainder, six are one-teacher schools, 15 are two-teacher schools, 15 are three - teacher schools and nine are four-teacher schools.

Of the 21 Negro schools, 12 are one-teacher schools, four are two-teacher schools, one is a three-teacher school and four are staffed by more than four teachers.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
April 15, 1941

Makes Report On Education

Columbia, April 15. (AP)—Increased pay for "qualified" negro school teachers and longer terms for negro schools was recommended to the general assembly today by a special committee appointed recently to study the state's education laws.

Other recommendations:

Less power for school district trustees and more authority for the state board of education; sharp reduction of the state's 1,738 school districts; popular election of county boards of education and selection of county superintendents of education by the boards; discontinuance of state aid for pupil transportation.

The recommendation for the longer negro school term specifically proposed an increase from an average of 147 days to 175 days a year, the average for white schools. The negro teacher salary increase would cost the state "not more than $152,720" more a year.

More general recommendations:

Creation of a teachers' certificate division of the state department of education "to immediately work out a satisfactory plan of teacher certification;" continuation by the state board of "the study of the problems which have been mentioned in this report"; a $25,000 annual appropriation for support of the proposed teachers' certificate division and another $25,000 for a "comprehensive" study of public education by the state board.

The committee was composed of D. W. Robinson, Columbia attorney, State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope, Chairman W. B. Harvey of the senate education committee and Chairman John H. Porter of the house education committee.

Walhalla, S. C. Courier
May 15, 1941

OCONEE NOW HAS 95 SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Oconee county's 73 school districts contain a total of 105 schools —housed in 95 school buildings, according to the annual report of the general assembly of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education for the 1939-40 school year.

The total includes 80 white schools housed in 71 buildings and 25 Negro schools in 25 buildings. In some instances, more than one school is operated under one roof.

Fourteen of the white schools are staffed by more than four teachers. Of the remainder, 20 are one-teacher schools, 30 are two-teacher schools, 11 are three-teacher schools and five are four-teacher schools.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 17, 1941

OPPORTUNITY.

The report of the special committee set up to inquire into South Carolina statutes relating to schools and teachers' certification and salaries does not pretend to be exhaustive.

The committee of two legislators, two schoolmen and one layman was allowed neither the means nor the time to make an exhaustive study.

But the report is nonetheless important for the honest and courageous facing of the facts that distinguishes it, for the straight-forward logic that impels the committee's conclusions. It offers the basis of sound legislative policy, the adoption of which would save the state many future headaches.

The report, despite limitations imposed upon the committee, covers pretty generally the field of necessary constitutional, statutory and regulatory changes required to meet a growing crisis in the state's educational system.

The committee proposes, for example, the repeal of obsolete laws relating to the schools; the soundness of this suggestion seems self-evident. It proposes that the state board of education should be designated as the one agency directly charged with operating the public school system and recommends therefore that the board be vested with the necessary authority to accomplish this purpose. No one can dispute the logic of this proposal.

Recognizing the fact that the present multi-unit school system—there are 1,738 separate school districts in the state—has been outmoded by the changes in transportation and living and made incongruous by the shift of financial responsibility more and more to the state, the committee proposes that larger administrative units should be established, to allow for the more efficient operation of the schools. Anything less than this would seem to be unfair both to the school children, whom the schools are designed to serve, and to the taxpayers.

The committee finds much to complain of in what passes for the present state system of teacher certification and the even less defensible practice of automatically extending certificates from year to year by legislative action. It recommends therefore that the state board of education should be directed to adopt new rules and regulations for the certification of teachers, revoking outstanding certificates and issuing new ones to those who comply with the new requirements, the change to be made only after proper study and administered with due regard for the rights of teachers now certified. The basis of certification should be broader than under the present system and the basis of renewal, the committee suggests, should be evidence of fitness to teach and of professional development. The number of types and grades of certificates, it is proposed, should be increased in order that the certificate may more accurately reflect the teachers' educational qualifications and specific training. Existing certificates, the committee points out, give little real evidence of a teacher's value and worth. And all this is patent and the need for reform acute.

On the matter of the distribution of school funds as between white and Negro schools, one of the specific purposes of the study, the committee concludes, as must have been anticipated, that there are demonstrable inequalities in the expenditure of public funds for education in the state. The comparison of per pupil expenditures—$46 for whites and only $11 for Negroes—is itself conclusive. The fact that 19 counties of the state maintain no high schools for Negroes at all, the fact that 1,644 school buses are operated for whites, transporting 80,187 pupils at a cost of $1,111,709 a year, as against only eight buses for Negroes transporting 417 pupils at a cost of $4,361, the unequal salary scales for whites and Negroes, the difference in average school terms—all these constitute supplementary evidence of the state's neglect of educational opportunities for Negroes—a neglect that has penalized the whole state and all its citizens, white and Negro. For, as the committee correctly points out, since relief, unemployment, lack of education and unskilled labor go hand in hand, the state has been doing itself a great economic injustice in not providing adequate education for all races, the cost of which would be repaid to the state in higher per capita incomes for all citizens, increased business and rising tax revenues.

Common sense and the state's own self interest as well as simple justice should impel the state to undertake the elimination of these inequalities and this the committee suggests. The state, of course, has no choice in this. The federal constitution requires that equal facilities be provided for all races and recent decisions of the supreme court of the United States have made clear that racial discrimination in education will no longer be tolerated. The state's only choice is whether it shall undertake to cure these injustices on its own initiative and in an orderly fashion within its means or whether it will adopt a head-in-the-sand policy and sit down to wait until a South Carolina case is taken to the United States supreme court for the inevitable decision that will deny it even that choice.

Here in the committee's report and in the problems with which it deals is an opportunity for genuine statesmanship. The general assembly can, as it should, supply this statesmanship—to the state's profit. Or it can fail—at the risk of the destruction of the existing state-aid system.

Laurens, S. C., Advertiser
May 29, 1941

10,601 WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS ENROLLED IN COUNTY'S SCHOOLS

Boys Exceed Girls in Lower Grades; Girls Exceed in the High School

Columbia, May 14 (WP)—A total enrollment of 10,601 white and Negro pupils in the public schools of Laurens county for the 1939-40 school year was shown today in the annual report of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, to the general assembly.

The white enrollment totaled 6,287, including 4,789 in the elementary schools and 1,498 in the high schools. The Negro enrollment was 4,314 of which 4,006 were elementary school pupils and 308 high school pupils.

In the white schools, the enrollment of boys in the elementary schools exceeded that of the girls who, however, led the high school enrollment. The elementary school enrollment included 2,487 girls and 2,302 boys. In the high schools, 795 girls and 703 boys were enrolled.

The white elementary schools, enrollment, by grades:

First: 468 boys, 396 girls.
Second: 386 boys, 344 girls.
Third: 372 boys, 314 girls.
Fourth: 360 boys, 360 girls.
Fifth: 318 boys, 310 girls.
Sixth: 318 boys, 302 girls.
Seventh: 276 girls, 265 boys.

The white high schools' enrollment, by grades:

Eighth: 241 girls, 223 boys.
Ninth: 230 girls, 196 boys.
Tenth: 179 girls, 151 boys.
Eleventh: 145 girls, 133 boys.

In the Negro schools, the boys' enrollment also outnumbered the girls', in the elementary schools but that of the girls exceeded the boys in the high schools. In the elementary grades were 2,032 boys and 1,974 girls. In the high schools 183 girls were enrolled compared with 125 boys.

The Negro elementary schools' enrollment, by grades:

First: 590 boys, 524 girls.
Second: 416 boys, 303 girls.
Third: 319 boys, 281 girls.
Fourth: 290 boys, 259 girls.
Fifth: 259 girls, 191 boys.
Sixth: 187 girls, 134 boys.
Seventh: 161 girls, 92 boys.

The Negro high schools' enrollment, by grades:

Eighth: 57 girls, 50 boys.
Ninth: 44 girls, 34 boys.
Tenth: 49 girls, 24 boys.
Eleventh: 33 girls, 17 boys.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
May 28, 1941

Miss Marguerite Tolbert Has Outstanding Career

By Erin Kohn and
Mary Dunklin Gray

MARGUERITE TOLBERT

"I'd rather listen to Miss Tolbert talk than go to the movies!" said a .ive ten-year-old boy who was privileged to be numbered among her pupils. Little wonder then that her pupils, along with all her other myriad friends, always feel a lift when she comes into a room. Marguerite is what Robert Louis Stevenson called a "radiating focus of good will." She is this because her conversation sparkles; her "choice bits," as she calls them, are either instructive or amusing; her sense of humor is bubbling; her wit is ready but never biting; her sympathy is always on tap for those who need to drink from her continuous fountain of good sense and generosity; her love of Nature is unbounded; her knowledge and possession of the beautiful is always ready to be shared; and her tolerance of other's views, whims, and foibles worthy of emulation. In short, her head and aspirations may be among the stars, but her feet and heart are planted firmly on the earth and she continues "to go about doing good!"

Marguerite's experiences have run a gamut as interesting as any radio serial. She says that she has to do everything from acting as Dean of the first Opportunity School for men which began at Erskine College in 1923 to serving as steward in the Methodist Church, from rearing an orphaned nephew to editing a College Journal.

However, since the age of six Marguerite has practically lived in the schoolroom. She graduated at the Laurens high school as salutatorian. To those who knew that her home duties included the care of an invalid mother as well as a big house, this was no mean accomplishment. In 1914 she was graduated, cum laude, from Winthrop College. Later she studied at Peabody and Columbia University. Recently she was awarded a fellowship in adult education at Furman University where she kept up her reputation for "A" grades and received her Master of Arts degree this past June.

While a senior at Winthrop she was offered a position in North Carolina. Since she had been the recipient of a four-year scholarship, she refused because she felt she owed her first allegiance to her own state. She is remembered with esteem and affection by numerous children and friends in the following towns and cities: Denmark, Chester, Laurens, Darlington, Greenville, Columbia, Rock Hill, and Seneca. Sometimes she was a classroom teacher, and sometimes she was supervisor, but always she was a guide and friend.

Aside from the public schools of the state she was honored by being called to serve in the Winthrop Training School as Supervisor at two different times. Not satisfied to stay out of the schoolroom in the summer, she has taught at the Winthrop, Clemson, and Newberry College Summer Schools. Everywhere her classroom has been a busy workshop and laboratory where worthwhile activities flourished, where learning and living were one. Though she may not be in the schoolroom in person these days, she is there just the same, for she became a part of all the teachers she taught.

Marguerite was also one of the pioneers in adult elementary education back in the day when people wondered what the lay-by schools for adults were. Her experiences in the mountains of Pickens County over twenty years ago were happy memories. She still tells about the old mountaineer she taught to read. When his notebook was proudly shown his wife, who was chewing a twist of tobacco as she brought two great buckets of water from the spring, she coldly remarked: "Waal, I wish you had larned him not to set around all day long." She has taught adults all along the road of learning from illiterates to college graduates, and with equal success.

This past summer Marguerite was Dean of the Clemson Opportunity School. She has been connected, in some capacity, with the Opportunity School ever since its inception. Nor has she confined her energies to one group. Her work with the Negro teachers in the up-country was so fruitful, she chose to write her thesis on the Negro Schools of Oconee County. Nothing pleases her more than to encourage the timid, the underprivileged, and the handicapped to find themselves and become useful citizens. Not once, but many times she gives the credit for her achievements to the Winthrop Daughters who have been such tireless Aarons and Hurs.

Marguerite has served the church in many capacities and the community in many ways. When Oconee County was forty-first in the counties of the state Red Cross membership, she called the Winthrop Daughters to her aid and under her leadership the county soon rose to fifth place and was cited by President Roosevelt for meritorious service. Through the Winthrop Daughters also she sponsored the drive to take care of the physical needs of the underprivileged children of Seneca and many received their sight and had defective tonsils and adenoids removed. Though busy, she finds time to lend a hand here, there, and everywhere, in social, civic, and patriotic organizations and clubs. One citizen of Seneca said this of Marguerite, "She took up work with the young people of the church and Epworth League. In the list of her many contributions to this community, the intimate, spiritual value of her contact with those she trained in this work will perhaps be one of the most lasting."

What is her philosophy of life? She may not consciously have one. However, it is a reflection of all the things this sketch has tried to say she is and enjoys doing. That "radiating focus of good will!" Two of the main words called to mind when her name is mentioned are OTHERS and SERVICE.

At present Marguerite is living in Columbia at 1707 Hollywood Drive. Her office is on the campus of the University. She is Chief of the Public Activities Programs Section of Works Projects Administration, a very responsible position. This includes general statewide supervision of the WPA libraries, recreation, education and writers' projects. Though leaving the school room was a distinct loss to progressive education, let us hope that through her present work she may do even more for her state.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 20, 1941

A LAYMAN LOOKS AT THE SCHOOL.

It appears from the last annual report of the state superintendent of education that 384,996 pupils, Negro and white, attended South Carolina's elementary and high schools last year, and that at a cost of $38.71 per pupil. The same report has it that the value of school property is $52,900,545.

These financial figures are startling to those who are accustomed to think in small terms. But while some may be startled many are also pleased that our people are willing to give no much for the advancement of their children.

One may ask: Why should the public be called on to educate everybody's child? There is an answer: Because the opinion is abroad that our educational system is making good citizens out of our rising generation. Another question follows: What is a good citizen? Usually people think good citizenship means keeping informed about government and supporting the best political measures and the best candidates for office. That is good as far as it goes, but our daily lives with their necessary vocations, social contacts, and springs of inner happiness must be added.

It takes 11 years to pass from the first grade through a high school. It looks as if one would learn much in that time, and among the things learned surely some social knowledge of our state and an inkling of an occupation should be had. Schoolmen are keenly aware of this, but they are hampered by three things—lack of money, the popular notion that education is cultural only and the entrance requirements of

college.

B. R. Turner, state supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, says: "The general survey of trade and industrial education within the state would reveal that much interest is being manifested in this type of training. There are many factors contributing to this interest. In the textile industry the wage and hour law has made it difficult for the employers to break in new workers. Hence, they are turning to the schools for some type of training in textiles. Several new textile shops have been built and equipped during the year, and existing facilities have been used over long periods of time such as the summer school for textile workers at Parker high school, Greenville. A greater demand is also being made for trade extension classes in textile plants. Probably the most serious shortage in this industry is found in the weaving department. Loomfixers are needed and many classes for the training of these prospective fixers are conducted. In the building construction field, a shortage of skilled workmen is noted. Plans have been formulated for organization of training classes of apprentices in trowel trades at Greenville, Columbia and Charleston. These classes will be conducted for both white and Negro apprentices. During the year there has been an extensive building program under way both among private and public agencies. This calls for more carpenters, painters, plumbers, as well as trowel tradesmen. As fast as funds can be made available, it is expected that these increased demands will be met."

Also Verd Peterson, supervisor of agricultural educations, reports: "Especially in the areas adjacent to the cities of the state, there s an increased interest in a group of diversified agricultural occupations that bear upon the training of boys in somewhat specialized fields of agriculture. Some of these are dairying, poultry, truck farming, nursery, greenhouse and other specific agricultural occupations. More attention has been given to helping high school boys in agriculture find part-time work where they can get experiences in carrying on some of these different diversified agricultural occupations.

"In order to safeguard the future interests of the farm boys of South Carolina, an effort is being made to help them understand how they may select farming or some other occupation that will give them an opportunity to render a service to society, establish a home and make a decent living."

Mr. Turner's and Mr. Peterson's reports are heartening, but there is still the obstacle of public opinion that education consists in mastering books. "He is well educated, but he does not know how to make a living," is often heard. Despite our great talk about democracy there still lurks in our hearts a hankering after aristocratic ideals.

Every school—elementary and high—should be complete in itself, but each has been shaped for the school above it. So the elementary keeps a weather eye toward the high school, and the high school is always aware of required credits for college entrance. To prepare one for life requires a different technique from that of preparing one for college. Of course, it would be a tragedy for the different units of our educational system to fight over this. However, an enlightened public and wise schoolmen might work this out. They would work it out if they had as their only objective the making of a better social order.

Walhalla, S. C. Courier
May 22, 1941

Value Of Schools In Oconee County Placed At $823,218

Nearly Million Dollars In Buildings, Grounds, Furniture, Etc.

The Oconee county school system is valued at $823,218 in buildings, grounds, furniture and fixtures, according to the annual report for the last school year of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

The 71 white schools were valued at $770,558 and the Negro schools at $52,630.

Valuation of white elementary schools was placed at $420,765, of which the buildings were worth $363,675, the grounds $19,440 and the fixtures and furnitures in the schools $37,650.

The white high schools were valued at $129,325, including $107,500 at which the building were evaluated, $5,285 at which the worth of the grounds was placed, and $16,000 representing the worth of the furniture and fixtures in the schools.

Plants in which both high schools and elementary schools were being operated were valued at $220,498, with $173,700 representing the buildings, $15,283 the grounds and $31,515 the furniture and fixtures.

The report also disclosed the value of the white schools from another angle as follows:

Fourteen one-teacher schools, $9,700; thirty two-teacher schools, $80,380; ten three-teacher schools, $64,450; five four-teacer schools, $43,300; twelve schools staffed by more than four teachers, $572,748.

Negro elementary schools were valued at $21,630, including $17,950 in buildings, $1,530 in grounds and $2,100 in furniture and fixtures. The report indicated that Oconee county did not maintain any buildings for Negro high schools only.

However, plants where both elementary and high schools for Negroes were operated under the same roof were valued at $31,000, of which the buildings represented $28,000, the grounds $400 and the furniture and fixtures $2,600.

Value of the Negro schools, by types:

Sixteen one-teacher schools, $12,005; four two-teacher schools, $6,575; one three-teacher school, $3,050; three schools staffed by more than four teachers, $31,000.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 12, 1941

Education Group Studies Problems

At the conclusion yesterday of a lengthy meeting of the South Carolina state board of education, Governor Burnet R. Maybank, chairman ex-officio, announced that another meeting would be held soon to "continue the study of educational problems in the state."

"We will get the best legal advice obtainable as to educational problems," the governor said. "We are all striving to the best of our ability to do what is best for the people of South Carolina; best for the teachers, best for the taxpayers, best for the pupils. All are being given consideration."

What he termed the "legal phases" of the bill passed at the recent session of the legislature, increasing salaries of teachers by $10 per month for eight-month periods, "require a lot of study."

'We are going into this matter thoroughly, and we are not going into any precipitate action," the governor said. "We want to do what is best for all concerned, and we will be guided by the best minds in South Carolina."

He declared he "had no idea" of signing the teacher pay bill until it was clearly understood what would be the result of that action.

The report of the special committee, which delved into the school problem last spring, was being gone over carefully by the board.

Representatives of Negro school teachers appeared before the board, the representatives being J. P. Burgess of the Palmetto Education (Negro) association, and M. F. Whittaker, president of the state Negro college at Orangeburg. The governor said Burgess and Whittaker said that they hoped to reach an understanding in South Carolina "without outside help."

A chief problem before the board was the recent opinion of the federal courts that there could be no differential in state-paid salaries as between teachers of different races.

The special committee, in its report, recommended a new system of certification for teachers in this state under which teachers would be paid according to their grade, or merit as teachers. This report was later converted into a bill and was introduced in the legislature but was never passed. Later the bill increasing salaries $10 per month was passed and is now before the governor.

Meeting with the board were two members of the committee which made the study—Senator W. Brantley Harvey of Beaufort, chairman of the education committee, and D. W. Robinson, Jr., attorney of Columbia.

The governor did not indicate when the education board would again be called together to discuss the school problem.

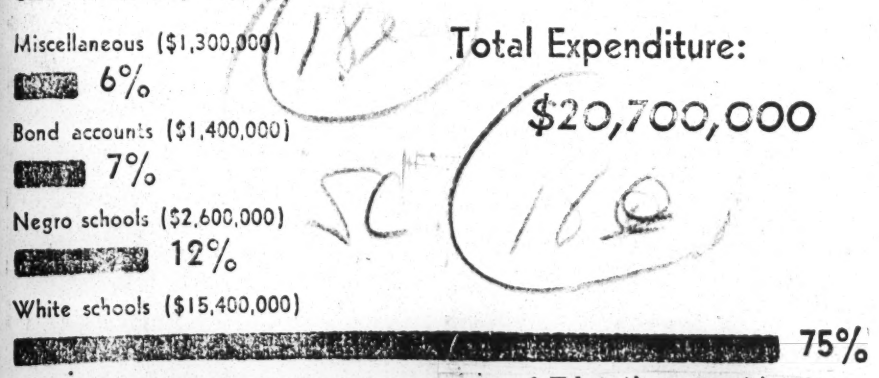
Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
December 4, 1941

(*Editors: This is No. 2 in a series of features on South Carolina schools.*)

OUR SOUTH CAROLINA Schools

Expenditures

SOUTH CAROLINA spends slightly more than 20 million dollars a year on her schools, of which 75 per cent is expended by the state's white schools. Negro school expenditure accounts for 12 per cent of the total, with bond retirements, county board expenditure, attendance and other miscellaneous expenditures accounting for the remainder. The totals are shown in the chart:



A broad analysis of white school expenditures other than the teachers' salaries, is shown in the chart:

White School Expenditures

(Figures in thousands)

- Instruction supplies ($294)
- Fixed charges, Ins. ($404)
- Administrative expense ($758)
- Operation and main. ($1,051)
- Transportation ($1,111)
- Capital outlay ($2,940)

In both white and negro schools, the largest single item is classroom teacher salaries. In the white schools, this accounts for almost $9,000,000 of their total, while negro teacher salaries aggregate $2,191,000—a much higher percentage of their total expenditure.

Next item on the white school list is capital outlay, debt service and deficit at almost three million.

The miscellaneous expenditure in the total state bill for education includes items chargeable to both white and negro school systems. These items are not large: The state department spends $53,920 in administering the school system; attendance work accounts for $76,800; and the balance is made up of numerous smaller expenditures.

(Based on the 1940 S. C. Department of Education report.)

Columbia, S. C. State
December 8, 1941

DIRECTOR . . . A director or supervisor is to be employed for the survey which is to be made before the drafting of a certification program.

The name of the director will probably be announced this week.

He is being employed with money provided by the state, the white and Negro teacher associations and the general education board of New York City. It should be said that the Negro teachers have co-operated heartily in efforts to find a satisfactory solution to the problem . . . one that will be fair and just to teachers; fair to the taxpayers and, above all, fair to the child for whom the school exists.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
January 29, 1941

SCHOOL LUNCH UNITS TO BE INCREASED IN NEAR FUTURE

Total Of About 1,500 Pupils In County Are Now Getting Lunches

Several additional school lunch units will be opened in the county in the near future, Mrs. Mattie Jordan, supervisor of the WPA school lunch projects, said today.

Anderson County now has a total of twenty-four units in operation for white and Negro schools, serving approximately 1,500 children.

The placing of NYA workers in the schools has aided the progress of the school lunch program, Mrs. Jordan commented.

The opening of Negro units, according to requirements, means a broader program. Colored women have charge of these programs.

Plans are now under way for the establishment of additional units, Mrs. Jordan said.

Mrs. Nell Y. Graham, area supervisor of the school lunch program, was here from Greenville today for a conference with the local official.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 7, 1941

BUSES . . . The question of buses too was brought up by the Negro teachers when they asked for "transportation where needed."

The state appropriates $300,000 for operation of the school buses, and the school districts raise approximately $700,000 in addition.

For white school children, there are operated 1,644 school buses.

There are some six or eight buses operated for the transportation of Negro school pupils.

Length of the school terms too further complicates the situation, so that altogether, the matter is one that will demand close study and careful thought to work out.

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
March 2, 1941

Feeding Multitude

To The News and Courier:

You gave publicity in an editorial in Sunday's issue of The News and Courier, February 23, to a statement purported to be the words of a negro school teacher in Clarendon county, which statement you quote: "Boss, we don't have any trouble getting them to school since the government started giving them free lunches". And your deduction with a vein of levity running through it is, that "the way to a negro child's head is through his stomach". While we, by no means, agree in our economic and political sciences, I subscribe unequivocally to your prescription to a negro child's head or to a negro man's head. But why a negro's head?

Man's feeble efforts at best in this beautiful world are put forth for many frills and flounces to make life beautiful, attractive, and easy; but when reduced to last analysis, they become—often pathetic—efforts for something to eat, something to wear, and somewhere to stay; and if the one in quest of these essentials to human existence cannot get somewhere to stay, which marks human progress, one will very likely wander and finally return to the century-deserted cave; if one cannot get something to wear, one will, no doubt, do the best one can; and if one cannot get something to eat, one gives up the ghost. That is the only alternative; and few are so heavenly home sick that they are striving to divorce themselves from the ghost.

Mr. Editor, I am wondering how it came to be conceived in your strong intellect, sensibility, and will that your prescription gets a negro child's response only. Just a minute's reflection will teach the high brow and even the short-forehead group that your true prescription is like light; it travels in a straight line and touches all in the line be it a bread line or a line of the wealthy and self-centered; and bread lines are not monopolized by negroes only, while many of them would not scorn them by any means.

Remember that Jesus Christ taught—he never preached—the people; but his pupils were, as a rule, small groups or one man on the highway as a classroom; the publican up the tree; the unfortunate woman at the well; the ten lepers on the scrap heap of scorn; a few fishermen casting and mending their nets; the blind man on the Jericho national highway; and others, perhaps, like the ruler and rabbi who came by night. But when the people saw that Christ's new deal included—beside giving sight to the blind; healing the sick of the incurables; raising the dead—feeding thousands with five loaves and two fishes, the multitude followed him and pressed him from the foot of the mountain to a good way to the top for standing room to teach. They were drawn by the loaves and fishes. But, was this hungry, head-by-the-way-of-the-stomach multitude negroes? I trow not. It is not strange according to your prescription, that when our white brethern paint a picture of Christ feeding the multitude or handing out something to the poor, the recipients or beneficiaries are always white?

I feel qutie certain that were the New Deal, which is finding its way to the heads of thousands by the way of the stomach, at once discontinued, a revolution would follow quite early in its wake. And this revolution would not, by any means, be initiated by hungry, out-of-a-job negroes. This assertion is only emphasizing what you know to be a fact.

It seems to me that if those who feel so sure of their position and attitude relative to the path to a negro child's head should subtract self complacency and see themselves as they are and ought to be, they would soon visualize that we all are folks seeing hunger as a daily visitor; and when it knocks at the door of a man's stomach be he Greek or Jew, circumcised or uncircumsise, Barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, or a negro child, the petition pathetically goes up: "Give us this day our daily bread". Hunger knows no color line. It comes to every man when he cannot get his daily bread, unless his appetite is abnormal. Esau sold his birthright because he was hungry—and he wasn't a negro. Mr. Roosevelt won the election and became the president of the United States the third time because he made and is making it possible for the underman to get a piece of bread.

Human nature is the same in every race; and it doesn't change.

W. L. METZ.

Edisto Island.

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal
March 21, 1941

Negro Teachers And Business Men To Meet Sunday

A "get-acquainted" meeting of negro school teachers and business men of the city and county will be held Sunday at 3:30 p.m. at Walker Memorial C. M. E. church on Cummings street, it was announced today by the Rev. H. B. Jackson, pastor.

Speakers will include: A. C. Platt, negro attorney; C. C. Woodson, principal of Carver high school; H. L. Barksdale, principal of Pacolet negro school; and E. F. Rivers, principal of Cummings street school.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
March 22, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS AND MERCHANTS TO MEET SUNDAY

A "get-acquainted" meeting of negro school teachers and business men of the city and county will be held Sunday at 3:30 p.m. at Walker Memorial C. M. E. church on Cummings street, it has been announced by the Rev. H. B. Jackson, pastor.

Speakers will include: A. C. Platt, negro attorney; C. C. Woodson, principal of Carver high school; H. L. Barksdale, principal of Pacolet negro school; and E. F. Rivers, principal of Cummings street school.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
November 27, 1941

S. C. ANNOUNCES USE OF SCHOOL MONEY

Columbia, Nov. 26.—The State Department of Education said today 75 per cent of its expenditures were used for education of white students in South Carolina.

The Department said that on the basis of an expenditure of $20,700,000, a total of $15,400,000 was expended by white schools and twelve per cent—$2,600,000—was used for Negro education.

In both white and Negro schools, the largest single item was classroom teachers' salaries. The white schools spent $9,000,000 for salaries and the Negro schools $2,191,000.

Manning, S. C. Times
March 26, 1941

Manning Training School Burns to Ground

Fire completely destroyed the Manning Training School for Negroes in Manning late Tuesday afternoon. When the fire was discovered the entire east wing was in flames, it had broken out inside the rooms. The origin is unknown.

The frame building had 12 rooms and an auditorium, and was valued at $20,000. The fire burned so rapidly that the houses nearby were saved only by strenuous work of the local fire department.

Fifteen years ago the Negro school building and furnishings on that same lot were completely destroyed by fire.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 6, 1941

NEGRO TERM IS FIXED

Teachers Will Study Again at Burke This Summer

One June 23 at Burke Industrial school, a negro teachers summer school, which will run for five weeks, will open.

This summer school is approved by the state department of education for the renewal of teachers' certificates. It also is aproved and assisted financially by the Charleston county board of education and the school board of trustees of district 20. The Charleston County Tuberculosis association contributes toward the courses in health.

Charleston teachers attending this local summer school will reap the advantages of improving their professional skills economically, while enjoying the association of their famiiles.

The faculty will be announced at a later date.

At the same time there will be conducted at Burke an opportunity summer school for children who wish to do extra study during the vacation period to help strengthen them for their next year's work, and to care for certain deficiencies they may have. This student summer school is self-suporting, and the work done in it is approved and accepted by the city schools. It will open June 20, 1941, for seven weeks.

W. H. Grayson, Jr., principal of Burke, who has been on leave of absence this year as a research fellow at the department of social science of Fisk university, Nashville, again will be in charge of both schools.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
May 14, 1941

Report On Aiken Schools Made to General Assembly

Number of White and Colored Students and Number of Schools and Teachers Shown In Annual Report by State Superintendent of Education

A total enrollment of 12,510 white and Negro pupils in the public schools of Aiken County for the 1939-40 school year was shown yesterday in the annual report of the State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope to the general assembly.

The white enrolment totaled 6,821 including 5,276 in the county's elementary schools and 1,545 in the high schools. The Negro Enrolment was 5,689 of which 5,145 were pupils in the elementary schools and 544 in the high schools.

The elementary white schools, the enrolment of boys outnumbered that of the girls by approximately 200, but the girls outnumbered the boys by about the same amount in the high schools. Elementary school enrolment included 2,747 boys and 2,529 girls, while the high school enrolment figures showed 861 girls and 684 boys.

The white elementary schools' enrolment, by grades:

First: 519 boys, 422 girls.
Second: 409 boys, 354 girls.

Pickens, S. C. Sentinel
May 15, 1941

School Enrollment In County Is 10,365

COLUMBIA, May 13.—(WP)—A total enrollment of 10,365 white and Negro pupils in the public schools of Pickens county for the 1939-40 school year was shown today in the annual report of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, to the general assembly.

The white enrollment totaled 8,911, including 6,848 in the elementary schools, and 2,063 in the high schools. The Negro enrollment was 1,454 of which 1,320 were elementary school pupils and 134 high school pupils.

In the white schools, the enrollment of boys in the elementary grades exceeded that of the girls who, however, led the high school enrollment. The elementary school enrollment included 3,548 boys and 3,300 girls. In the high schools, 1,109 girls and 954 boys were enrolled.

The white elementary school enrollment, by grades:

First: 685 boys, 643 girls.
Second: 526 boys, 515 girls.
Third: 521 boys, 455 girls.
Fourth: 486 boys, 446 girls.
Fifth: 480 boys, 461 girls.
Sixth: 474 boys, 413 girls.
Seventh: 375 boys, 367 girls.

The white high school enrollment, by grades:

Eighth: 413 girls, 365 boys.
Ninth: 291 girls, 257 boys.
Tenth: 243 girls, 199 boys.
Eleventh: 162 girls, 133 boys.

In the Negro schools also, the boys' enrollment exceeded that the the girls in the elementary schools but the grils' enrollment was ahead in the high schools. In the elementary grades were 677 boys and 643 girls, in the high schools 77 girls and 57 boys.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
DEC 5 - 1941

Only 12% Of Funds Spent For Colored Schools

DEC 5 - 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—According to a statement from the State Department of Education last week here in Columbia only 12 percent of total expenditures is spent for the education of Negroes. Seventy-five percent for white schools and the other thirteen percent is used for various purposes incidental to the Department.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 27, 1941

Negro School Pupils Up 52 In County

Negro school pupils in Charleston county this year total fifty-two more than last year, according to comparative figures for the first month of school released at the office of the county superintendent of education, H. H. McCarley.

There are 5,878 students now. Last year there were 5,826.

The white student increase, as announced previously, is from 4,558 last year to 5,643 this year.

The county school total now is 11,521. This does not include the city schools, which constitute a separate system.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 22, 1941

HONORS IN SPELLING BEE ARE WON BY NEGRO BOYS

John Gibson, of Roland Hayes county school, and Calvin Ramsey, of Booker T. Washington school, yesterday won the right to represent Hamilton county in a district spelling bee to be held here within the next ten days, according to Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Washington principal.

The two boys took part in a contest for twenty students from the ten colored schools of the county. They spelled against students who had been chosen in similar contests in their individual schools, and who won the right to compete at Washington.

At the district spelling bee scheduled for Washington school, two students, the best by eliminations in each of fourteen counties, will be contestants, to win the right to represent the district the Thursday night before Easter for the state championship, during the meeting of the Colored Tennessee State Teachers' association, in Nashville.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
March 28, 1941

NEGRO PUPILS ACCLAIM AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

2300 Pay Mass Tribute At Manassas Program

CITY LEADERS TAKE PART

Equal Opportunity Stressed In Patriotic and Beautification Exercises As Bird Sanctuary Is Dedicated.

With bared heads, 2300 negro pupils of Manassas High School stood at attention for more than an hour yesterday in the Spring sunshine on the campus in mass tribute to the American Way of Life, which guarantees equal opportunity to every child regardless of race, color, or creed.

While offiicals of the city government, Board of Education, City Beautiful Commission and other civic organizations participated with leaders and students of the negro race in the program of patriotism, beautification and conservation, not one of the students of the 12-grade school shifted his or her position

50 Trees Planted

Stepping quietly to the spot designated for each class beside the wire fence encircling the school grounds, groups of two to three class representatives crumbled the first spade full of dirt about 50 crape myrtle trees while Thomas Hawkins, 10th grade student, sang the immortal "Trees."

While Alcada Bradley, 12th grade read the poem, "planting a Tree," another group of students erected the miniature homes in the northwest corner of the grounds dedicated to a bird sanctuary.

Prof. J. A. Hayes, principal of the school, presided.

Boy Scouts Herbert Lee, Alfred Lee, James Londe and Eddie Bartlett of Manassas Troop No. 108 led the audience in the pledge of allegiance to the United States flag.

Leaders Pay Tribute

Ernest C. Ball, superintendent of Memphis City Schools, praised the spirit of the faculty and pupils of the school in reclaiming the land about the school and their efforts to beautify and improve their surroundings.

"Symbolic of the American Way," Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal, said in calling attention to the program. He declared that everyone appreciates the work being done by those connected with the school and urged the students to be grateful for the America in which they live.

Mrs. W. B. Fowler, chairman, City Beautiful Commission, said:

"Manassas Street School is a true example of what can be done when people are willing to create beauty in their surroundings."

She introduced others assisting with the dedicatory exercises, who, with Mrs. Walter Chandler, wife of the Mayor, were guests of the school at luncheon following the program.

Those Participating

The participants on the program included W. J. Prescott, president Memphis Board of Education, and Mrs. Prescott, head of the Psychology Department, Nineteenth Century Club; Mrs. Eldran Rogers and Mrs. Julius Goodman of the Board of Education, Miss Louise Nolan executive secretary, City Beautiful Commission, with Wiley Jones landscape architect; Mrs. J. T Walsh and Miss Mary Love, representatives of the City Beautiful; Irs. Ila Jehl, immediate past president, Memphis and Shelby Council Garden Clubs, with Mrs. William Nickey, president of the county; Mrs. Abe Waldauer, Girl Scout ecutive; City Commissioners Wilms and Miller with Frank Tobey, comptroller; and Early Maxl, promotions editor of The Comrcial Appeal.

ucy E. Campbell, chairman of Colored Division of the City utiful Commission, told of the ion slogan.

presentative educators from er T. Washington School who e included Prof. Blair T. Hunt, ipal, who is chairman of the bon Society, and Mary E. Cornusic director of the school. ie Turner, president, repre- Manassas P.T. A.

Elizabethton, Tenn., Star
May 10, 1941

COMMITTEES PLAN NEGRO EDUCATION

NASHVILLE, May 10. (AP) — Two committees were authorized today by the state board of education to place effect a program designed to provide Negro students with educational advantages, equippment to those offered at the University of Tennessee.

Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan, acting under direction of the board, appointed Dr. Doak S. Campbell, dean of Peabody College's graduate school, Dr. C. Y. Clark, Mt. Pleasant physician, and E. B. Maupin of Shelbyville, a member of the board, to work with another group composed of deans of the university schools in mapping the plan. The committee reports will be made to an August board session.

Their primary objective will be to reorganize the curriculum at the State Agricultural and Industrial Normal for Negroes so that the courses will make available the desired advantages. The program, authorized by the 1941 legislature, is in line with recent court opinions which held that Negroes were entitled to educational opportunitties equal to those offered white students.

Duggan said the groups also would plan pre-professional training for Negroes in dentistry, law and engineering.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
May 10, 1941

NEGRO CURRICULUM WILL BE IMPROVED

By Associated Press

NASHVILLE, May 10— Two committees were authorized today by the State Board of Education to place into effect a program designed to provide Negro students with educational advantages Equivalent to those offered at the University of Tennessee.

Education Commisioner B. O. Duggan, acting under direction of the board, appointed Dr. Doak S. Campbell, dean of Peabody College's graduate school, Dr. C. Y. Clark, Mt. Pleasant physician, and E. B. Maupin of Shelbyville, a member of the board, to work with another group composed of deans of the university schools in mapping the plan. The committee reports will be made to an August board session.

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Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. Record
June 20, 1941

Local Negro School Head Given Honors For Work Done Here

Principal H. C. Griffith of the Clarke Training School is one of the ten public school teachers in the South selected for a six weeks worshop course at Hampton Institute, Virginia, which began June 16.

The Hampton workshop studies various school problems and fits the teachers for better understanding of the needs of their pupils and their communities and how to meet these needs.

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes annually awards ten scholarships to the institute to outstanding Negro teachers.

Professor Griffith was selected as one of the ten this year from among more than 60 applicants. He was the only Tennessean so honored.

The head of the Mt. Pleasant Negro school system was selected because of the outstanding work he has done here in improving the lives of the boys and girls, not only from a scolastic standpoint, but in their homes and every day life.

Franklin, Tenn., Review Appeal
August 14, 1941

REGARDING THE NEGRO SCHOOL

(Editor's Note: The below letter is published at the request of a number of both white and colored citizens of Franklin, and is self-explanatory):

August 11, 1941

"E. E. Pitts, Principal
Franklin Training School
Franklin, Tennessee.

"Dear Mr. Pitts:

"The State Board of Education at its quarterly meeting on August 8 dropped the Franklin Training School from the Tennessee approved list of high schools.

"The State Board took this action because of inadequate building facilities and because of meager science equipment.

"The Franklin Training School will never be approved again unless steps are promptly taken in Williamson County to build a new high school building for negroes at Franklin. This loss of State Board approval will mean quite a financial loss to Williamson County inasmuch as the average daily attendance henceforth maintained in this school can not be counted in the distribution of the state high school per capita fund.

"Your general science and biology equipment is inadequate. According to your High School Principal's Annual Report, you have $40 worth of general science equipment and $70 worth of biology equipment. Acceptable minimum equipment standards for these 2 sciences call for an expenditure of $100 for general science equipment and an expenditure of $200 for biology equipment. Thus it is easy to see that your general science and biology equipment is $190 below standard.

"Very truly yours,
"R. R. VANCE
Supervisor, Division
of High Schools."

Franklin, Tenn., News
August 14, 1941

Training School Dropped From State Roster

—:—

Lack of Proper Building Facilities Results in Disapproval

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The Franklin Training School, for negroes, has been dropped from the Tennessee list of approved high schools by the State Board of Education, according to notice received this week by Prof. E. E. Pitts, principal.

The state board took its action last Friday, because of the local school's inadequate building facilities and meager science equipment. Efforts have been made locally for several years to provide a new building for negro students, but these have proved unsuccessful.

One immediate result will be the loss to the county of the state high school per capita fund which is distributed on the basis of $88 per year for each pupil, average attendance. Last year the average high school attendance at Franklin Training School was 69, and the state distribution was $552.

News of the state's action was received by Prof. Pitts in the following letter under date of August 11 from R. R. Vance, supervisor of the state division of high schools:

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"The State Board took this action because of inadequate building facilities and because of meager science equipment.

"The Franklin Training School will never be approved again unless steps are promptly taken in Williamson County to build a new high school building for negroes at Franklin. This loss of State Board approval will mean quite a financial loss to Williamson County inasmuch as the average daily attendance henceforth maintained in this school can not be counted in the distribution of the state high school per capita fund.

"Your general science and biology equipment is inadequate. According to your 1940-41 High School Principal's Annual Report, you have $40 worth of general science equipment and $70 worth of biology equipment. Acceptable minimum equipment standards for the two sciences call for an expenditure of $100 for general science equipment and an expenditure of $200 for biology equipment. Thus it is easy to see that your general science and biology equipment is $190 below standard."

Franklin, Tenn., News
August 21, 1941

Group at Work In Behalf of Colored School

—:—

Restoration of the Franklin Training School, for negroes, to the Tennessee list of approved high schools is possible providing the State Department of Education is presented with some definite plan for adequate building facilities at the school following the October term of the Williamson County Court, The News learned Tuesday.

A committee of interested citizens from the County School Board, Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Ninth District School Board, County Court and a group of colored business and professional men visited State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan and R. R. Vance, State High School Supervisor, in Nashville Tuesday and were informed of possibilities for restoring the school to the State's approved list. The committee was not definitely assured that the local school would be restored, but the state authorities indicated that if a definite and acceptable plan was presented them, they would probably approve Franklin Training School, h[illegible]g possible the securing this year [illegible]he state high school per capita fund which otherwise will not be available. The fund is distributed to approved state high schools on the basis of $8 per year for each pupil average attendance, and amounted to $552 last year at Franklin Training School.

The committee visiting the State authorities included: County Judge D. B. Graham; County Superintendent of Schools W. P. Scales; Prof. Daly Thompson, City Superintendent of Schools; Newt Cannon, of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen; C. B. Wilson and Marion Oden, of the County School Board; Prof. E. E. Pitts, principal of Franklin Training School; Dr. J. W. Hudson, Henry Ewing and Bob Rucker.

Committees have been appointed by both the Williamson County Court and Board of Mayor and Aldermen to investigate the situation at Franklin Training School.

The county committee is composed of Magistrates J. W. Moran, S. J. Wilson and Joe Covington, and Walter Petway and State Rep. Walter Anderson.

Aldermen Percy Jennette, Robert Moore and Rainey Lunn are members of the committee for the Town.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
November 17, 1941

Negro Schools To Reopen

Sixty Shelby County schools for negroes will reopen this morning after having been closed for about six weeks during the cotton picking season, Miss Sue Powers, superintendent of county schools, said last night. A small increase in enrolment was noticed during the Summer, Miss Powers said, but whether it will continue with the new term she could not anticipate. Two suburban schools were not closed.

18e-1941

TEXAS

16,000 Negro Students Return To School Monday

Pupils to Enroll Opening Day

Gears and cogs of Houston's huge educational machinery will begin to grind Monday for 16,000 negro school children who will return to 28 schools and 421 negro teachers for another nine months of learning.

Principals of the schools met Friday with their faculties at the various schools to plan Monday's work, which will be devoted to the enrolling of [illegible] distribution of books.

Wheatley high school on Lyons avenue [illegible] with all inside walls painted. All of the schools have been generally reconditioned.

W. E. Miller, supervisor of negro schools here, revealed that a successor to Mrs. Mabel Wesley, late principal of Crawford elementary school, has not yet been chosen. Miller said he would organize the school for the term and give it special attention along with his other duties until a principal is named. Several applicants are being considered for the position, he stated.

College Ready to Start

Houston College for Negroes, which will begin its fifteenth year of operation Monday, is reported to have all indications of an unusually successful season, with a large number of out-of-town applications. J. D. Bowles is dean.

In addition to the college, Houston has three negro senior high schools, each of which also carries junior grades. There are two other junior high schools.

School officials stated that starting Monday there will be daily reports on the attendance at the schools.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 11, 1941

Negroes Ask Equal School Bus Facilities

Suit Against Greensville Filed in District Court

The County-wide League of Greensville County and several attorneys on the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today filed suit in United States District Court in Richmond asking for an injunction "to forever restrain" the School Board, of Greensville County and the superintendent of schools from refusing to furnish bus transportation for Negro school children "because of their race or color."

In the complaint filed in the name of Ollie May Branch, a first year high school girl in the Greensville County Training School, the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution and the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia are declared to have been violated by the school authorities.

Upon filing the complaint lawyers in the case respectfully called upon the court to give their cause a speedy hearing and that upon such hearing the court shall rule as follows:

"That this court enter a judgment or decree declaring that the policy, custom or usage and practice of the defendants or establishing and maintaining adequate free transportation to and from school for white children while failing and refusing to provide or maintain free transportation to and from school to Negro children solely because of their race or color is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution and is therefore unconstitutional and void."

Howard Law Dean Among Attorneys

It also was asked, "that this court issue a permanent injunction for ever restraining and enjoining the defendants and each of them from making a distinction solely on account of race or color in providing, establishing or maintaining adequate, free bus transportation for white school children while failing or refusing to provide adequate free transportation for Negro school children."

Attorneys listed in the complaint as representing John B. Branch, the Negro school girl's father, who signed the complaint, include William H. Hastie, of Washington, dean of the Law School at Howard University; W. Robert Ming, Jr., also of Washington; Thurgood Marshall, New York City; Martin A. Martin, of Danville, and Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, who frequently appear in cases prosecuted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Girl Travels Ten Miles Each Way to School

Declaring that racial discrimination has been practiced in Greensville County the papers in the suit further charge that the county school board and Superintendent Webb have consistently refused to furnish bus transportation for Negro children even though the school bus routes pass close to the homes of the Negro children.

Citing the Virginia Constitution, which declares public education to be a State function, the complaint says that the Virginia State Code which sets up separate schools for whites and Negroes provides that the schools "are to be maintained under the same general regulations as to management, usefulness and efficiency for white and Negro pupils."

It further quotes the law as charging the school authorities with furnishing transportation "whenever such procedure will contribute to the efficiency of the school system and the transportation is to be free."

The Negro schoolgirl in whose name the suit was filed has traveled ten miles each way from her home of the training school for several years, according to another charge in the complaint. It is further alleged that her home is near the highway traversed by buses carrying white children, and that the money which is furnished the school board for the white children's buses is partly raised by taxation on the Negroes.

Emporia Va. Messenger
March 14, 1941

SUIT CHARGES SCHOOL BUSSES BAR NEGROES

High School Girl Sues County

Charging racial discrimination in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and of Virginia State laws, Ollie May Branch, first-year Negro high school girl in the Greensville County Trainig School, Tuesday filed suit in United States District Court here against the county school board and H. L. Webb, superintendent of Greensville schools.

The suit specifically asked an injunction to prohibit the board and superintendent from refusing to provide bus transportation for Negro school children "because of their race or color."

School bus transportation for Negro pupils equal to that provided for whites was also asked in the suit, which related that the Branch girl had traveled 20 miles a day to and from school for several years, but was denied use of the busses for white pupils which pass along a highway near her home.

Counsel provided by the County-wide League of Greensville and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that present practices violated both the Federal and State Constitutions. It was argued that racial discrimination was practiced in the county and that bus transportation for Negro pupils was not provided even though school bus routes were near the homes of Negroes.

The case was styles "Ollie May Branch, an infant, by John Branch, her next friend, and John B. Branch, plaintiffs, vs. School Board of Greensville County and H. L. Webb, superintendent of schools of Greensville County."

Attorneys in the complaint asked "that this court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants and each of them from making a distinction solely on account of race or color in providing, establishing or maintaining adequate, free bus transportation for white school children while failing or refusing to provide adequate free transportation for Negro school children."

Attorneys listed in the complaint as representing the girl's father, who signed the complaint, include William H. Hastie, of Washington, dean of the Law School at Howard University; W. Robert Ming, Jr., of Washington, Thurgood Marshall of New York, Martin A. Martin of Danville and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond. Hill has frequently represented the N. A. A. C. P. in litigation here.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 12, 1941

Suit Charges School Busses Bar Negroes

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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
March 4, 1941

Overdue School Relief

No new school to serve the Negro population has been built in Norfolk since the construction of the Booker T. Washington High School more than fifteen years ago. Since that time at least four new schools have been added to the plant serving the white population—Willard, Larchmont, Ocean View and Granby. The Meadowbrook school enlargement and the Gatewood school addition were major improvements in the same classification.

Since even before this period, the colored school plant was in a more advanced state of obsolescence and carried the higher pupil load per room, it is obvious that the disparity in school accommodations for the two races is far more glaring today than it was a decade and a half ago when it was already had enough.

It is this aggravated disparity in school accommodations that will be partly, but far from entirely, redressed by the new 32-room grammar school which the School Board and Council are planning to erect on a 12-acre tract on Lead Street near the present Douglas Park school, and near the area which is under consideration as a site for a Federally-aided low-cost housing project. When the new school is completed, the city will raze the J. C. Price School at Eighteenth and Church, and the small Douglas Park School on Marshal avenue—two structures that have long combined incurable obsolescence, and irremediable ugliness with all the virtues of firetraps in an advanced state of combustibility.

While the new school is still in its early planning stage, the Council's acquisition of nearly eight acres of land to complete a 12-acre site for it, is concrete evidence of the intention of the authorities to complete the improvement without delay. They are particularly to be commended for their concern that the new school shall have space in which to breathe, expand and play.

With a short-sightedness that seems today amazing, the School Boards and Councils that ordered more than half of the existing school plant, erected school building on plots which left the completed schools with yards just large enough to swing a cat. Partial modernization of the white school plant has rubbed out some of those early mistakes, but the Negro school plant will share for the first time in this overdue redemption from spatial cramping in the new grammar school that is now planned.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Not Aware Of Marriage Ban On Colored

Both Colored and White Go When They Marry Now

PORTSMOUTH—Extra! White eachers of Portsmouth have laimed that the school board disriminated against them in favor f colored teachers!

From time to time, Superintenent H. A. Hunt told the Guide, here have come complaints that olored teachers are allowed to narry and continue teaching hile white teachers must resign hen they marry.

These complaints came, however, because the white teachers ere not aware of the fact that marriage deadline was placed on he colored teachers about three ears ago, Mr. Hunt pointed out.

Since the marriage deadline, no olored teachers have been alowed to marry and continue eaching. Those who were married prior to the deadline were allowed to hold their positions in fairness to the teachers, the superintendent stated.

FINALLY SETTLED

Prior to the deadline, Mr. Hunt said, colored female teachers were allowed to marry and continue on with the system because there was a shortage of good teachers. When teachers became more plentiful the marriage ban was clamped on. Now only single female teachers are elected to the Portsmouth system. Married teachers who were in before the marriage deadline are not affected.

Last week a white citizen entered a com[illegible] of discrimination in favor of colored teachers and Mr. Hunt issued a statement explaining the policy of the Portsmouth School Board. Now the citizens generally, including white teachers, understand that there is also a marriage ban on colored teachers and the matter appears to be definitely settled.

"This is probably the first time n the South that there have been claims of discrimination against white teachers in favor of colored teachers," Mr. Hunt chuckled.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
November 23, 1941

Item Sites Refusal Of Negro Students

NORFOLK, (AP)—Norfolk County school officials had little to say yesterday regarding an item appearing in "The Southern Frontier," publication of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, concerning efforts made by two Negro students to obtain admission to the white high school at Churchland. The Negroes were said to have sought enrollment in classes "offering essential subjects" discontinued in Negro schools in which three principals were discharged. James Hurst, Norfolk County school superin- Negro students sought and were tendent, said it was true that some refused admittance to the school, but that the subjects in question were new ones that had been started in the Churchland school.

The three Norfolk school principals were discharged "supposedly for activities in a campaign for equal pay for teachers," the item in the Southern Frontier stated, but Hurst said he did not care to comment on the matter.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Virginia County May Provide School Buses

MAR 29 1941

RICHMOND, Va., March 27—After a colored parent and taxpayer of Greensville county, Virginia, had filed suit against the board of education seeking to compel it to provide bus transportation for Negro pupils, the attorney for the school board made overtures to settle the matter out of court, and to consider a proposition for providing bus transportation.

Oliver W. Hill, an N. A. A. C. P. attorney of Richmond, Va., acting for the parents, was approached by Ennis Ennes, an attorney, and chairman of the Greensville county school board. Mr. Ennes asked for a conference and indicated over the telephone that the school board desires to settle the case without going to court.

Terms of the stipulated agreement, as a basis of negotiation, are being drawn up by Mr. Hill and other N. A. A. C. P. lawyers.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Virginia County To Provide Race School Buses

MAR 27 1941

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CHILD NEEDS SCHOOL BUS, FATHER SUES

MAR 21 1941

Compel Board to Provide Transportation Virginian Asks Court to

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Tuesday, March 11, in the U. S. District court for the Eastern District of Virginia, (Richmond) a case was filed for a declaratory judgment and a mandatory injunction to compel the school board of Greenville county to furnish bus transportation to Negro school children.

This case marks the opening gun in the campaign to secure equal bus transportation for Negro students in the South an N.A.A.C.P. announcement declares. It will serve as a test case in the same manner as the earlier teachers' salary cases. The campaign to equalize educational opportunities will be continued until Negroes are furnished the exact same type of education as other Americans.

Ollie May Branch, the Negro school child, sues through her father as next friend. The defendanst are the school board of Greensville County, Va., and H. L. Webb, superintendent of schools of Greensville county. The theory of the case is the same as the theory of the teachers salary cases, which is that the local school board, through custom and usage, is depriving Negroes of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the U. S. Constitution.

The complaint alleges that Ollie May Branch is a student and that her father is a resident and taxpayer living in Greensville county. It alleges that the school system is under the defendant board of education and superintendent. The complaint alleges further:

MAR 21 1941

"Defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage of providing free bus transportation for white school children in the various sections of Greensville county and of failing and refusing to provide similar free bus transportatoin for Negro pupils throughout the various sections of Greensville county. Such discrimination is being practiced against plaintiff and other Negro children, similarly situated, solely on account of their race or color."

It is alleged that this practice, custom and usage is a violation of the U. S. Constitution and the complaint requests a permanent injunction.

Va.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

File School Bus Suit In Greenville County

MAR 15 1941

EMPORIA, Va.—Charging that the Greenville County School Board has consistently pursued a policy of transporting only white children to and from schools in the county, Little Ollie Mae Branch, student in a local school filed a suit against the school board in United States District Court here this week.

The suit, which asks judgment, was filed on behalf of the child by John B. Branch. Co-defendant with the school board in the action is H. W. Webb, superintendent of public schools.

The 14th amendment's guarantee, of equal protection were cited in the petition placed before the court. Other statutes were also quoted in the petition.

15 WHITE BUSSES

The county operates 15 busses for whites only. None are operated for Negro school children. The suit is jointly by the County School League and the N. A. A. C. P., whose legal staff, consisting of Attorneys Oliver Hill, L. A. Ransome, W. H. Hastie, Thurgood Marshall, Martin and Ming, will prosecute.

shington Post
shington, D. C.

Va. Colored Group Sues for School Bus Service

MAR 12 1941

Richmond, Va., March 11 (AP).—A suit aimed at obtaining the same bus transportation for colored school pupils as is provided for whites was filed today in Federal district court here.

MAR 12 1941

The County-wide League of Greensville County and attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked an injunction "to forever restrain" the county school authorities from refusing bus transportation for Negro school children "because of their race or color."

The complaint asserted that racial discrimination had been practiced in Greenville County in that bus transportation had not been provided for colored children, even where school bus routes passed close to the homes of colored children.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

A Barn?—No, a School

MAR 29 1941

Here is a sample of the schools Virginia has for colored pupils. This one is in Louisa County. Note the old broken-down wooden windows.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sues For School Bus For Child

MAR 19 1941

First Court Attack On Wholesale Discrimination

MAR 19 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—On Tuesday, March 11, in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, (Richmond) a case was filed for a declaratory judgment and mandatory injunction to compel the school board of Greenville county to furnish bus transportation to Negro school children.

The case marks the opening gun in the campaign to secure equal bus transportation for Negro students in the South an NAACP announcement declares. It will serve as a test case in the same manner as the earlier teachers' salary cases. The campaign to equalize educational opportunities will be continued until Negroes are furnished the exact type of education as other Americans.

MAR 19 1941

Ollie May Branch, the Negro school child, sues through her father as next friend. The defendants are the school board of Greensville County, Va., and H.L. Webb, superintendent of schools of Greensville county. The theory of the case is the same as the theory of the teachers salary cases, which is that the local board, through custom and usage, is depriving Negroes of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

The complaint alleges that Ollie May Branch is a student and that her father is a resident and taxpayer living in Greensville county. It alleges that the school system is under the defendant board of education and superintendent.

It is alleged that this practice, custom and usage is a violation of the U. S. Constitution and the complaint requests a permanent injunction.

MAR 19 1941

MAR 19 1941

Sixty-eight per cent of the Negroes living in the southern states live in rural areas. More than half of the school children in this area live more than 1 1-2 miles from the schools they attend. It is therefore clear that bus transportation is a necessity for adequate educational opportunity for these Negro children.

The latest figures show that during the year 1935-36 while $11,870,344 were spent for transportation of white pupils, only $346,360 were spent for transportation of Negro children. This means that Negro pupils received less than one-tenth as great an amount as would be warranted by their relative needs for transportation service.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
March 12, 1941

NEGROES ASK EQUAL BUS FACILITIES

Charge Present Practices Violate Both State and Federal Constitutions

RICHMOND, Va., March 11. (AP)—School bus transportation for negro pupils equal to that provided for whites was asked in a suit filed in federal district court here today on behalf of Ollie May Branch, a first year high school girl in Greensville county training school.

The suit specifically asked an injunction to prohibit the county school board and superintendent of schools from refusing to provide bus transportation for negro school children "because of their race or color."

Counsel provided by the Countywide League of Greensville County and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that present practices violated both the federal and state constitutions. It argued that racial discrimination was practiced in the county and that bus transportation for negro pupils was not provided even though school bus routes were near the homes of negroes.

The complaint related that the negro girl in whose name the case was instituted had traveled 20 miles a day to and from school for several years, but not on the buses for white pupils which pass along a highway near her home.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Opening Gun In New Campaign To Get Equal Educational Facilities

MAR 20 1941

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MAR 20 1941

This case marks the opening gun in the campaign to secure equal bus transportation for Negro students in the South, an NAACP announcement declares. It will serve as a test case in the same manner as the earlier teachers' salary cases. The campaign to equalize educational opportunities will be continued until Negroes are furnished the exact same type of education as other Americans.

Ollie May Branch, the Negro school child, sues through her father as next friend. The defendants are the school board of Greensville County, Va., and H. L. Webb, superintendent of schools of Greenville county. The theory of the case is the same as the theory of the teachers' salary cases, which is that the local school board, through custom and usage, is depriving Negroes of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the U. S. Constitution.

Complaint Outlined

The complaint alleges that Ollie May Branch is a student and that her father is a resident and taxpayer living in Greensville County. It alleges that the school system is under the defendant board of education and superintendent. The complaint alleges further:

"Defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage of providing free bus transportation for white school children in the various sections of Greenville county and of failing and refusing to provide similar free bus transportation for Negro pupils throughout the various sections of Greensville County. Such discrimination is being practiced against plaintiff and other Negro children, similarly situated, solely on account of their race or color."

Violates Constitution

It is alleged that this practice, custom and usage is a violation of the U. S. Constitution and the complaint requests a permanent injunction as follows:

MAR 20 1941

"That this Court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants and each of them from making a distinction solely on account of race or color in providing, establishing or maintaining adequate free bus transportation for white school children while failing or refusing to provide adequate free bus transportation for Negro school children."

Attorney Oliver W. Hill of Virginia, one of the attorneys for the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches, is counsel for the Negroes of Greenville County in this case with the cooperation of Martin A. Martin of Danville, Va., and Leon A. Ransom, William H. Hastie, W. Robert Ming, Jr., of the National Legal Committee in Washington and the special Counsel.

MAR 20 1941

Contrast Bus Costs

Sixty-eight per cent of the Negroes living in the southern states live in rural areas. More than half of the school children in this area live more than 1 1-2 miles from the schools they attend. It is therefore clear that bus transportation is a necessity for adequate educational opportunity for these Negro children.

The latest figures show that during the year 1935-36 while $11,870,344 were spent for transportation of white pupils, only $346,360 were spent for transportation of Negro children. This means that Negro pupils received less than one-tenth as great an amount as would be warranted by their relative needs for transportation service.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Father Sues County School Board In Virginia To Provide Bus Transporaion For Daugher

MAR 22 1941

RICHMOND, Va.—On Tuesday in the U.S. District Court for the eastern District of Virginia a case was filed for a declaratory judgment and a mandatory injunction to compel the school board of Greensville County to furnish bus transportation to Negro children.

This case marks the opening gun in the campaign to secure equal bus transportation for Negro students in the South an N. A.A.C.P. announcement declares. It will serve as a test case in the same manner as the earlier teachers' salary cases. The campaign to equalize educational opportunities will be continued until Negroes are furnished the exact type of education as other Americans.

Ollie May Branch, the Negro school child, is suing with her father as next friend. The defendants are the school board of Greensville County, Va and H.L. Webb, superintendent of schools of Grensville County. The theory of the case is the same as the theory of the teachers' salary cases, which is that the local school board through custom and usage, is depriving Negroes of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the U.S. Constitution.

The complaint alleges that Ollie May Branch is a student and that her father is a resident and taxpayer living in Greensville county. It alleges that the school system is under the defendant board of education and superintendent. The complaint alleges further:

MAR 22 1941

"Defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are nnw pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage of providing free bus transportation for white school children in the various sections of Greensville County and are failing in refusal to provide similar free bus transportation for Negro pupils throughout the various sections of Greenville County. Such discrimination is being practiced against plaintiff and other Negro children, similarly situated, solely on account of their race and color."

MAR 22 1941

Attorney Oliver W. Hill of Virginia, one of the attorneys for the Virginia State Conference of Branches, is counsel for the Negroes of Greenville County in this case with the cooperation of Martin A. Martin of Danville, Va. Leon A. Ransom, William H. Hastie, W. Robert Ming jr. of the National Legal Committee in Washington and the Special Counsel.

Sixty-eight per cent of the Negroes living in the Southern states live in rural areas. More than half of the school children in this area live more than 1½ miles from the schools they attend. It is therefore clear that bus transportation is a necessity for adequate educational opportunity for these Negro children. The latest figures show that during the year 1935-36 while $11,870,344 were spent for transportation of white pupils only $346,360 were spent for transportation of Negro children. This means that Negro pupils reecived less than one-tenth as great as would be warranted by their relative needs for transportation service.

BUSES FOR OUR CHILDREN

One of the most vicious forms of discrimination against Negroes has been the failure to provide school buses for Negro children, 70 per cent of whom live in rural areas.

This not only inconveniences Negro children and often imposes hardships upon them, but it impresses upon them at an early age their pariah status in our democracy.

It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the Greenville County (Va.) N. A. A. C P. branch is suing the county school board to compel it to supply buses for colored school children as well as white.

There are hundreds of counties in the South that have no school buses for Negroes.

Why not sue all of them.

SOURCE: Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
3/22/41

Attalla, Ala. Press
February 14, 1941

Remodeled Negro Unit Now Has More Space

The now creditably spacious and comfortable nine teacher school which we are now enjoying was in 1929 a four room, three teacher school with nine grades and equipment more inadequate than now. Three of the rooms were seated with torn down desks while the fourth served as the assembly room and was seated with old benches. There were two, three, and four grades occupying one room. There was the problem of getting adequate heat for the building as the furnace was in such a bad condition that it had to be repaired before we were able to have heat in more than one room. On rainy days we were forced to continue the dipping of water out of the bottom of the furnace to keep heat in the building. The situation remained practically the same for two or three years, after which we were able, through the aid of the P. T. A. to purchase a new furnace.

The first aid for the crowded situation came with the addition of another teacher in 1934, which increased the number to four and made it possible to use the four rooms as class rooms. We worked under these conditions until 1935 when our present Superintendent, Mr. Ray, found ways in which we were given two more teachers, using one portion of the hall as a class room and the double use of one room. Later on, through the aid of the Superintendent, we were given four more class rooms plus two more tecahers. The last addition to the building was given in 1940, adding two more rooms, which made the total number of rooms ten, with an enrollment of three hundred students and nine teachers.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
March 25, 1941

Donations Needed For Improvement Project At Beloit

An effort is being made to complete an improvement project at the Dallas County Training School for negroes at Beloit before the annual Community Sing and dedication of the new Vocational Building on Sunday, March 30. At this time Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Curtis, founders of the school, will be present from Pensacola to take part in the program.

The improvement project is being carried on with the aid of friends, white and colored of the school, and an appeal has been made for donations to be used in the work. A cement walk is being laid between buildings, the exterior of one building is being painted, and a small lobby, for use as a postoffice is being installed in the school building.

Tissier Hardware Company of Selma made the first donation to the school for its improvement project in the form of five gallons of exterior white paint and colored people of Beloit community have given sand and gravel. Cement, paint, varnish stain, brushes, galvanized iron roofing and nails are needed and any persons, white or colored, who wish to contribute supplies or funds may contact C. J. Hurston, principal of the school. Donations also will be received by E. W. Pettus, president of the Dallas County Board of Education, or Superintendent J. A. Lee, both of whom have endorsed the school's appeal for aid.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
March 25, 1941

County Granted $18,537 For Seven Negro Schools

The Tribune today received the following telegram from Senator Lister Hill:

"Delighted to advise WPA project 50,318 for county-wide improvement of schools of Barbour county has received Presidential approval in the amount of $18,537."

County Superintendent P. A. McDaniel stated over the phone the money would be used in the erection of seven one and two-room school buildings for negro children. They will be located in widely separated sections of the county.

Andalusia, Ala. Star
March 13, 1941

New projects are opening up in all parts of Alabama on approval received this week from headquarters in Washington. Work will now begin to complete construction of the airport at Eufaula, Barbour County; and to build a $3,400 vocational school building at Lowndes County Training School near Hayneville.

Already begun this week is construction of four classrooms, cafeteria and auditorium addition to the Pleasant Grove Negro School in Cleburne County, and a sewing unit has opened at Haleyville in Winston County.

Lafayette, Ala., Sun
April 16, 1941

NEW COLORED SCHOOL BUILDING AT WHITE PLAINS

A four-room school building for Negroes at White Plains, Chambers County, is being constructed by the National Youth Administration, with the County Board of Education as co-sponsor.

Forty NYA Negro youth are employed in the construction of this building, gaining valuable work experience and at the same time turning out productive labor. N. A. Caude Piper is supervisor.

The building will replace one which burned recently. The school children are now being housed in churches and vacant stores.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 9, 1941

Contracts Let In City For Milk Distribution To Pupils In Schools

Distribution of milk to underprivileged children in Birmingham and Jefferson County schools for 1 cent half-pint will begin Monday, through a program sponsored by the Agriculture Department in cooperation with the City and County Boards of Education.

The department Friday announced it had awarded contracts to three distributors—Foremost Dairy, Southern Dairies and Barber Pure Milk Company—who will supply milk to the schools.

Distributors will receive 1 cent per half pint from the school authorities and subsidy payments ranging from 1.3 to 1.5 cents from the Agriculture Department.

Dr. L. Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent of city schools, said the plan will be tried in 10 Birmingham schools for the remainder of this school term which closes May 24. If proved successful, it will be continued next year.

Dr. J. E. Bryan, county superintendent, disclosed the low-cost milk will be distributed to 14 county schools until the end of the term, May 22.

Only children certified as needful by the Department of Public Welfare are eligible to participate in the plan.

City schools selected as experiment grounds include five Negro insitutions and five white. They are Cunningham, Gate City, [illegible]ley, Moore and Martin, [illegible]ite, and Hudson, Lewis, Lincoln, Thomas and Tuggle, Negro.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 4, 1941

BARKER SCHOOL TO BE REBUILT

Eight-Room Unit Will Be Constructed By Education Board

An eight-room unit to replace the fire-destroyed Barker School will be constructed by the Board of Education at the Seventeenth Avenue School, 1730 North Twenty-Fifth Street, at an approximate cost of $70,000, members of the board announced.

Insurance amounting to about $77,000 on the destroyed building and equipment was collected by the board. A bid of $1,800 for salvage was also accepted by the board.

The new unit to be constructed by Warren, Knight & Davis, architects, will be used in conjunction with the Seventh Avenue School until such time as the board has sufficient funds to discard the present building and erect a new building to include a library and auditorium, it was announced.

F. D. McArthur, president of the board, read to members at a meeting a letter from City Commissioner Eugene Connor who quoted legal opinion that the board's five-year contract with Dr. Glenn was "invalid." The board has no legal authority to make such a contract for a determinant time, the commissioner said.

This point was acknowledged by Mr. McArthur, who said that as far as he was concerned Dr. Glenn has a five-year contract. Dr. Glenn had recently been reemployed by the board for five years at an annual salary of $8.000.

Pending the outcome of the trial of William J. Moore, principal of Lincoln School, charged with buying stolen goods, board members decided to hold the question of principalship in abeyance. Lincoln is the largest Negro elementary school in the city. Moore's first trial resulted in a mistrial and the second is set for September.

Procedure of plans for construction of a Negro school in a thickly populated section of East Birmingham was announced by Dr. Glenn, who said the site was donated by Birmingham-Southern College and Stockham Pipe Fittings Company. Dr. Glenn said a NYA project for the construction of the building is being sought, also that NYA labor is being asked for the construction of additions to Woodrow Wilson and Eureka Schools.

The automobile accident deaths of Miss Alice Nolan, seventh grade teacher at Lee School, and Miss LeMerle Askew, seventh grade teacher at Hemphill, were deplored by Dr. Glenn, who said they were two "of our very best teachers. Their records were uniformly excellent."

Appointed to investigate nonresident tuition were Dr. Glenn and William J. Christian.

Livingston, Ala., Home
July 24, 1941

[illegible]port On County School Improvement

(Continued from Last Issue)

12. Livingston High School—Installed 200 gallon hot water tank with hot and cold showers. Put new hot water line in cafeteria. Installed light in shower room. Replaced old water line with new 1¼ inch line from main to meter. Built concrete steps from sidewalk to campus. Other minor repairs.

13. Emelle School—Replaced rotten sill on south side of building. Levelled floor. Replaced broken window lights and worn out sash cord. Poured new concrete slab around pump.

14. Ward School—Repaired with new grates and fire bowls. 8 stoves and installed new pipe bolted together. Repaired windows, using 300 feet sash cord, 24 panes, and 25 pounds putty. Built and painted new coal house. Built wash rack for cars and trucks. Removed old water tank and scaffold and installed new pressure tank. Installed hot and cold showers in bath room and new hot water tank. Repaired steps. Poured concrete floor in forge room. Rebuilt forge, installed hood. Installed ceiling in shop. Installed light fixtures in home economics room. Built front porch on Vocational Building.

15. York Elementary School—Painted outside woodwork.

16. Livingston High School—Painted outside woodwork, high school building and gym.

17. York Elementary School—Built concrete drain culvert. Top-surfaced driveway with sand clay. Poured new concrete walk across driveway.

18. Bethley Colored School—Constructed 2 room building 20 x 40 with 5 x 10 porch.

19. Negro Supervisor Office Building—Constructed 3 room building with storage for state owned textbooks. (This project was sponsored by the Board of Revenue.)

20. New Bethel Negro School—Constructed 2 room building 20 x 40 with 5 x 10 porch.

21. Epes School—Remodeled building. Removed three rooms and hall. Rebuilt, painted, reroofed.

22. Pilgrim Negro School—Painted building 20 x 50.

23. Kinterbish Negro School—Built 10 room dormitory. Painted. This project cost the Kinterbish community about $2,000.

24. Sumter County Training School for Negroes--Remodeled Vocational Building adding two classrooms and porch. Work incomplete.

25. Panola—Construction of three classroom building of hollow double wall concrete. Work incomplete.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
December 28, 1940

WORK ON NEGRO SCHOOL WILL BE STARTED SOON

18f

Officials Hope To Have It Built for Next Term

7-1-41

Work on the new $97,500 Middleton negro high school probably will be started in January, school officials said yesterday. The WPA project has been delayed because of a shortage of skilled workers.

The one-story building of brick construction will be built near the site of the old building at Chelsea avenue and Twenty-fourth street, which burned last March.

The Tampa school district will provide $35,000 on materials, and the WPA has promised $62,500 for labor. The building will accommodate about 600 pupils compared to the former two-story building, which was crowded with 350 pupils.

Officials hoped the new building would be completed in time for the opening of the 1941-42 term. The former Macfarlane elementary school, now being used as Middleton negro high school, will be converted into a negro junior high school when the new building is completed.

Plans drawn for the building by Leslie N. Iredell, architect, call for brick construction, with much of the brick salvaged from the old building. The roof will be of galvanized iron construction, and a boiler room will be fireproof. Eight classrooms, an auditorium, home economics room, offices and lavatories are provided.

Mount Dora, Fla., Topic
February 13, 1941

TAG DAY FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

On Friday, February 14, the faculty and student body of the Milner-Rosenwald Academy will launch their anuual Tag Day sale. We are soliciting the patronage of our white friends as in previous years.

It is at this time that we begin our annual celebration of the lives of Dr. Duncan C. Milner and Mr. Julius Rosenwald. The principal speaker of the occasion will be Mr. Alexander Kerr. An interesting progrom will be rendered at the St. Mary's Baptist Church Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Specially featured on this program will be the famous Community Male Quartet of Leesburg. They are able to thrill you with Negro Spirituals and Folk Song of the Deep South.

Cauly Lott, Principal.

River Junction, Fla., Tribune
March 28, 1941

48 Schools Get Aid for Lunch Programs

With the addition of two schools approved this month, all but one of Gadsden County's 49 schools will be participating next month in a state-wide school lunch program sponsored by the State Welfare Board in co-operation with the Surplus Commodities Corporation. The single exception is Gadsden County High School, which operates its own lunch program.

The program for the other schools, carried out with surplus commodities prepared under WPA supervision, furnishes free noon meals to needy children and meals at cost to other pupils. In Gadsden County 4,463 children receive this service in nine white schools and 39 negro schools, the State Welfare Board announced.

LONGER TERMS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

The Muscogee county school board deserves hearty commendation for its action in extending the length of the term of the Negro schools of the county. The board voted yesterday to add one month to the present semester, thus allowing the schools t to remain open until May 2.

A petition recently was presented to county authorities asking that a nine-months term be provided for the Negro schools. It was understood that the board at that time did not have money available for the purpose, but yesterday morning it was explained that the county had received state money due on past alloactions. The receipt of this money it was said, enabled the board to pay virtually all money borrow from banks against unpaid taxes and possible appropriations. It was agreed in view of the receipt of this money to add another month to the term of t the Negro schools.

The action of the school board provides for a session of eight months for the Negro schools of the county. Though a nine-months plan was requested, it is certain that the Negro citizens of the county will appreciate the action of the board as indicative of its desire to give Negro children all educational advantages possible.

The Enquirer, having urged the school board a few days ago to give the longer term proposal its serious consideration, desires to commend the members of the board and the superintendent of the county schools for the adoption of the eight-months t term plan. It is earnestly hoped that arrangements may be made before the opening of schools next fall for a full term of nine months for the Negro children of Muscogee county.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

SOURCE: Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
4/5/41

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
January 30, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL TO HAVE NEW BUILDING

Construction was begun this week by the National Youth Administration on a three-room frame building at the A. & I. school here, it was announced today by Mrs. Florence T. Thornton, N. Y. A. area director in Milledgeville.

The new addition wil serve as a vocational shop buildings. This project is being sponsored by the Hancock County Board of Education, represented by President C. W. Moran.

The board of education will furnish the equipment and materials in the amount of $2200, while the N. Y. A. will supply the youth labor and supervision, aggregating $3505.

Erection of this building will afford part-time employment to forty boys in this county for about five months. These youths will earn $14.40 each per month. All Negro boys between 16 and 24 years inclusive, who are out-of-school and unemployed, are eligible for assignment to this project.

Further information may be obtained by interested young people from Mrs. Florence T. Thornton or Miss Mary E. Davis at the N. Y. A. office in the Sanford Building in Milledgeville, or at the county school superintendent's office at the courthouse in Sparta from 1:00 to 3:00 every Friday.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
January 30, 1941

THE colored school teachers of Hancock county are attending an Extension course at East End School every Saturday and thereby working to a higher rating. This is a worthy effort on their parts and will result in their ability to do better work. All teachers, both white and colored, should be required to take courses of this nature each year and thus keep abreast with the times.

Canton, Ga. Tribune
February 7, 1941

H. E. Unit Is Given Colored School by Board

In its program of progress for the city schools, the Canton Board of Education has added the Home Economics department to the colored school. A special well-equipped room has been completed and a teacher has been added for the department.

J. A. Burge, principal of the colored school, issued the following statement this week:

"As this city is an industrial center and as much of the domestic work is done by the boys and girls of our race, we feel that the Board has made a wise step in offering this course. These boys and girls are taught how to render more efficient service wherever they may be employed.

"The school wishes to thank its white friends who have made this improvement possible."

The Canton P.-T. A., other civic organizations and private citizens assisted in equipping the kitchen and pantry.

Covington, Ga., News
February 27, 1941

Construction Of New Building Will Begin Within Near Future

Local Contractor Howard Piper Awarded Bid.

BOARD OF EDUCATION WORKS OUT PLANS ON ERECTION OF BUILDING

Progress of Schools in City Noted During Past Several Years.

Announcement was made by the Covington School Board this week that the bid for the new Colored School Building had been let to Howard Piper, Contractor in this city.

Construction of the new building will begin immediately and is expected to be completed before the September term of school begins. The colored school building burned last fall several months after school started and plans had to be made by the board for the erection of an entirely new building as very little was saved from distruction by the fire.

The new building is to be erected in a new location to get it off the highway and thereby lessen the danger of children being injured or killed from auto accident. The school will be erected on a tract of land where Butter Benton now lives. Numerous improvements will be made in the new structure and much more efficient work is expected to be made possible through the more modern conveniences. This colored school system will have an economic and manual training unit which already has proven so beneficial to the colored children in this community.

A news story was carried in the News last week outlining the many improvements to the school system in Covington under the efficient management of the city Board of Education. Changes and improvements have been made at frequent intervals until now the Covington System is on par with the best in Georgia. The Gymnasium for the white children recently erected made it possible for officials to eliminate crowded conditions and assure greater efficiency and safety to children and teachers. The large library in the city school is well equipped under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Hawkins and her efforts has meant much to the school.

Monroe, Ga., Tribune
February 28, 1941

Progress Is Made At Colored School

(By G. E. Archibald)

In its own humble way, Monroe Colored School is never weary in finding solutions to the problems of the community affecting the lives of colored people.

In harmony with this fact, for a period of nearly three years, the school has conducted classes for maids, cooks, and housewives who are desirous of becoming more efficient in the services they render, whether to employers or at their own homes.

Much has been accomplished along these lines, yet the challenge that these classes offer indicates that there is much more to be done in this direction.

Efficient service has now become the determining factor in getting and keeping jobs in Monroe; and a school whose mission is to make better a community cannot afford to neglect such a task.

Monday and Tuesday nights of each week are devoted to night school. From eight to ten o'clock men and boys are gathered at the school to improve themselves.

Here we teach not only reading and writing, but how to actually hold a job by being polite, clean, punctual, reliable, honest, true, cheerful and industrious.

These classes are having untold effects; and the Monroe Colored School is very respectfully asking all individuals and agencies to cooperate with us in making Colored Monroe more efficient.

Kingsland, Ga., S. E. Georgian
April 3, 1941

Board of Education Holds Regular Session

The Board of Education of Camden County met in regular session March 4, 1941, with the following members present: Dr. A. K. Swift, Samuel Bealey, and L. W. Readdick.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Swift, who was elected president pro-tem in the absence of the president.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Lottie Harris, Colored Home Demonstration Agent, reported that everything was in order for the coming of a Negro N. Y. A., Vocational School to the county. It was agreed that the Board of Education sponsor the project provided it does not involve any financial obligation.

It was moved and carried that the funds recently received from the State for back indebtedness of teachers' salaries for 1938-39, be applied to the indebtedness of the Board of Education. Resolutions were passed to reduce each loan to one-half the amount and discount the interest in full, provided it was agreeable with each creditor. Upon her request, it was moved and carried that the note with Mrs. Beulah R. Hill for $1,000.00 be paid in full. Complying with these resolutions, each note was to be reduced in the following manner:

Lakeland, Ga., News
April 3, 1941

School Board Holds Session

Vote to Construct Vocational Building at a Cost of Around $4,000.00

The Lanier County Board of Education met in regular monthly session last Tuesday afternoon, March 1. Members present were: Chairman L. C. Miller, Lakeland District; D. O. Johnson, Stockton District and J. Levin Pafford, Crisp District. County School Supt. W. J. Chisholm was also in attendance.

The boare voted unanimously to construct an agricultural vocational building to be situated at the west end of the schoo campus. The building to cost approximately four thousand dollars will be erected during the summer vacation.

The vocational building will be divided into several compartments, among which will be, class room, shop, tool room, lab. department, supply room and rest room. Sufficient money is now on hand with which to erect and equip this splendid addition to the Lakeland school plant.

The body voted to add two weeks to the Negro school term of seven months. The board also voted to finance the erection of several new colored school buildings in various sections of the county. The work will be done in time for the schools to be put into operation at the beginning of the fall term.

Mr. Chisholm stated today that all teachers of the county system will be elected at next month's meeting of the Board of Education.

Lanier County teachers will be given an opportunity to attend the 1941 session of the Georgia Educational Association meeting April 17, 18 and 19. The Board voted to suspend school Thursday noon April 17, until the Monday following for this purpose.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
April 4, 1941

Vocational Building For Negroes

One hundred dollars was turned over to the Board of Education Tuesday by the PTA of the Jeffersonville Negro school. This is the first amount raised to help erect a vocational building, which was promised the Negroes if they raised this amount. The Board of Education hopes to have the building completed for the opening of next term of school.

E. H. Houseworth, principal, and C. A. Pressley, vocational teacher, gave tentative plans for the building. There is expected to be a class room, work shop, and cannery.

A make-shift building houses the vocational shop on the school grounds now. A complete set of tools has been secured through the national defense program. A number of pupils' desks and seven teachers' desks are among the articles made by the high school boys and members of the national defense group.

Augusta Ga. Herald,
Apr 11, 1941

Mayor Sees Need of Fine Negro High School

"I believe that the time will come when we will be able to operate in Augusta one of the finest negro high schools in the South. We need it and we are going to have it." Thus spoke Mayor James Wooddall to the opening session of the Negro-Teacher and Education Association at Charles T. Walker School Thursday night.

At present Augusta does ont have a negro public high school. The nearest approach to one is the Augusta R. Johnson High School, which has only two years of high school.

The mayor then recalled a recent visit to the city stockade and then said, "I believe if the negroes had an education, crime will decrease. What we need to do is to give it to them. God knows they need it."

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
April 18, 1941

Dinner One Cent At Negro School

A hot plate lunch for one penny! Two hundred Negro pupils are being fed at the Jeffersonville Negro school daily, and one penny is the amount they are asked to pay.

The meals are cooked in the domestic science department of the school, and supervised by the teacher, Carrie Howard.

"I use the girls to do the work and that is one way I teach them to cook," explained the teacher.

The cooking is done on a four-cap wood stove and supplemented by the use of a small coal heating stove. They hope to be able to get a range sometime in the future. The meals are served on four tables, two of which were made by the vocational boys. Each child furnishes his own plate, fork and spoon.

Once a month the surplus commodity warehouse of Twiggs county gives foods to this school project, and by charging each child a penny, such necessities as soda, baking powder, sugar, and pepper are bought at the stores.

When the child is unable to bring a penny, in exchange for his lunch, he brings an egg, butter, or potatoes, or something that can be used in the school kitchen. However, occasionally a few are neither able to supply any food, nor to bring the penny. "They get their lunch just the same," said the teacher.

The day the reporter visited the lunch room, the menu consisted of rice, collard greens, corn muffins, and raisin bread for dessert. Six bunches of collards were bought for 60 cents and a few of the children brought greens from home.

"I had 10 cents left today to apply on tomorrow's lunch," said Carrie.

"Have you noticed any physical improvement since beginning the hot lunches?

"They have improved immensely; their faces are fatter and more are here on rainy days than on sunshine days," explained the principal, E. H. Houseworth.

"Anything I cook, they readily eat," stated the teacher. The empty plates left after the primary department marched out bore out the teacher's statement.

Three other groups were served—intermediate, junior high and high school—one following the other.

Among other foods furnished by the surplus commodity warehouse are grits, dried and fresh fruits, meal, ham, smoked and salt meats, flour, grapefruit juice. and canned milk.

Since opening the lunch room last October, it is estimated that 24,000 hot lunches have been served to the Negro children in Jeffersonville.

18f-1941

GEORGIA

Hamilton, Ga., Journal
April 24, 1941

Hamilton Col. School Seeks Enlargement

Dear White Friends:

We have been most reluctant to approach you asking you for help in our school program. But now we have reached the point that we cannot go farther without the aid of our white friends.

You probably have noticed the improvements made on the school building this year, and if you have been fortunate enough to visit the school you have seen the improvements made on the interior of the building. These improvements were made through the efforts of the colored patrons; and we are justly proud of our accomplishments, but we need to go further if our school is to be the institution it should be.

Now we are engaged in an earnest drive to raise money to build two rooms to our school building. How badly we need this addition cannot be described here. But suffice it to say that the future growth and improvement of Negro education in this community depends upon the success of this drive. The Chipley area has already contributed enough to its colored school to build an addition to its building. The Hamilton people must do as much if the school here is to keep pace. And the Lord knows that this school really needs to push forward, too.

The State Department of Education is taking increasing interest in the condition of Negro Education in the State of Georgia. But this interest will avail little if the people of the State do not show a willingness to help and co-operate effectively in this program for the improvement of schools and instruction in their respective communities.

Therefore, we humbly urge you to donate generously to this worthy cause. You will be handsomely repaid in better negro citizens of tomorrow. For as Dr.Herbert Phillips, noted southern educator, has said, "It is the duty of the south to train the descendants of the former slaves to become intelligent, industrious, productive units of the commonwealth."

Respectfully yours,
W. W. Jackson,Prin.Colored School

Elberton, Ga., Star
May 6, 1941

To Dedicate Colored Vocational School

The dedication of a vocational building at Maple Springs colored junior high school will be an interesting occasion for the colored people of the community Friday, May 9th. This will be the second colored vocational building dedicated in Elbert county this year, the other one being at Heardmont.

The building at Maple Springs was constructed through NYA aid, with the county and the community furnishing the material. N. H. Blackwell, colored, is recognized as being of great help in creating a cohesive sentiment that resulted in the construction of the building.

At the dedication ceremonies Friday appropriate recognition will be given the 21 colored youth of the school who have completed a course in carpentry work in the national defense program under the instruction of F. W. Cauble, colored, co-ag. teacher, who came to the county from Social Circle. Cauble is a graduate of Hampton Institute, Va., an institution which he says is the mother of Tuskeegee Institute.

The Rev. W. T. Swilling, colored, began teaching at Maple Grove 53 years ago, and will retire at the end of the present year as teacher of the school because of failing strength due to his advanced age. He is expected to be present, strength permitting, at the exercises Friday.

Speakers on the program include Mrs. Laura S. Parks, Athens, NYA director; Hunter Bell, Athents, in charge of vocational building in this section; Frank Mitchell, assistant director of vocational agricultural education in Georgia; Judge Clark Edwards, Jr.; Commissioner Guy Bell, and others.

Ashburn, Ga., Wiregrass Farmer
May 15, 1941

SYCAMORE COLORED SCHOOL THANKS THE D. A. R.

The Sycamore Colored School wishes to express their thanks to the Turner County D. A. R. who sent a committee composed of Mrs. J. W. Long, Mrs. P. R. Hudson, Mrs. Walter Huckabee, Mrs. Ola Jackson and Mrs. Annelle Murphy to the colored school Friday May 9 to award essay prizes to four students of the 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9th grades.

Short talks were made by Mrs. J. W. Long, Mrs. P. R. Hudson and Mrs. Ola Jackson. Prof. Murph and his three teachers thanked the ladies for coming and pledged to cooperate with them in any good work for the county and state. The students sang school, patriotic and spiritual songs.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
December 18, 1941

COLORED SCHOOLS OF THIS SECTION VERY MODERN

In northern Cordele, the colored student begins his education at a new elementary school located on Second avenue. The school contains six grades, taught by six skilled teachers in special subjects. The building was recently built and is a pine frame building, painted inside and out. A water main runs to the school, but it does not have the advantage of a sewage, a sewage line, however, is being constructed to this section of town and the school will be on the main line.

A large grammar and high school is located in the southwestern part of the city. It also is a large, pine frame building and is well supplied with teachers and equipment.

The pride of the city is the Gillespie Institute, located near the western city limit. Gillespie proper was established about thirty years ago at its present site, but with the aid of the Northern Presbyterian Church it has been expanded until it includes a school, a hospital dean's home and dormitory, all of which are made of brick. The hospital contains all the equipment a modern hospital could want. The domitory is a large three story, brick structure, that is modern in every respect. It is completely fire proof. The dean's home is a two-story building, built in the typical present style of homes.

Holsey Institute was built a number of years ago, but until recently it had been almost extinct, its enrollment dwindling to less than fifteen. But recently under a new faculty, the school has begun to operate on a larger basis. The enrollment now numbers around a hundred and even more pupils are expected to attend during the next term. With the aid of a colored church association, the school has paid a five thousand dollar mortgage and spent around three thousand dollars for repairs on the building. This school is by far the most outstanding colored school in the city for the subjects taught and the progress it has made in the last two years. Handcraft is one of the principal subjects and the handcraft classes have turned out many notable specimens made from such native materials as cotton, corn shucks and pine needles. Officials of the school state that some of these products may be put on the market in the near future. A concrete block machine has been purchased by the school to make the money and building material for a girl's dormitory. As soon as the dormitory, concrete blocks will continue to be made and will be placed on the market for public sale. The Institute boasts of a well trained glee club that has been established since the '41 term began and a football team that has also been trained since the beginning of school. Holsey puts on several broadcasts a week over the local radio station that are heartily enjoyed by many listeners. The Institute also has a new station wagon to transport singers and the football team. The school is not yet on the school accredited list, but officials of Holsey will agree that they will probably reach the required specifications before the term is over.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
January 19, 1941

Elkton Negro School to Honor McReynolds

ELKTON, Ky., Jan. 18—(Spl)—As a mark of appreciation of the interest he has shown in the school and his liberal donations to it from time to time, the local Negro public school, of which J. W. Waddell is principal, will observe "McReynolds Day" February 3, with a special program in honor of Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court.

Justice McReynolds, on his annual visits to the town of his nativity, has always shown in a substantial manner his interest in efforts of local Negroes along educational lines and toward the achievement of good citizenship. He offered a cash prize to the student submitting the best essay on "What I Can Do Toward Becoming a Good Citizen." He purchased land adjoining the school at $250 for a playground, and later gave $100 toward the building of a new work room.

Waddell said that the program had not as yet been completed, but announced today that a number of prominent white citizens had consented to take part in it.

February 3 was selected as the date for the exercises, as it marks the 79th birth anniversary of Justice McReynolds.

18f-1941

LOUISIANA

18f-La.

Donaldsonville, La. Chief
April 12, 1941

New Colored School for Port Barrow

Work was begun Wednesday on the demolistion of the old two-story frame building in Port Barrow, which formerly housed the Lowery Training school for colored children, and on its site there will be erected a modern six-room one-story frame building with auditorium, to furnish additional and improved quarters for the school. The building will be equipped with all modern comforts and conveniences, including steam heating and will have a brick boiler room for the steam heating machinery.

This is a WPA project, and the work is under the direction of John Toby, Ascension parish engineer. Mr. Toby estimates that the cost of the work, covering the demolition of the old and construction of the new buildings, the construction of the athletic field, including the price of the ground, will be approximately $30,000. He expects to have the job completed in about five months.

Shreveport, La., Journal
May 7, 1941

Negro School Facilities Will Be Expanded

Steps to improve negro school facilities in the parish were taken by the Caddo school board Wednesday afternoon.

One act was the authorization of purchase of eight acres on the Greenwood road for establishment of a negro farm demonstration school. The purchase price is $40 an acre.

The site will be purchased from the interest on the Herndon fund, a legacy left to the school board for negro educational work by a wealthy Caddo parish negro who died several years ago. Federal aid will be obtained in operating the school, E. W. Jones, superintendent, reported.

The board also authorized the purchase of a house and lot adjacent to the Central colored high school for establishment of a cafeteria for the school.

Other action was to pass a resolution to correct the title on a one-acre site of a negro school near Blanchard.

Brandon, Miss. News
February 6, 1941

Negro School To Get Electricity

Brandon Negro School to be Furnished Electric Lights Within Short Time. Finch Announces Plans for Programs.

The Brandon negro school is expected to have lights within a short time, according to Principal A. J. Finch. "With electric lights" Finch says, "we can have many programs with ease that we have long neglected. This convenience will enable us to use our building for many more purposes. The new trend in education places special emphasis upon supervised recreational activities, and fortunately, our building is so constructed that we can use it for auditorium purposes as well as skating, indoor tennis, and the like. This will make possible a decrease in crime in sundry ways in view of the fact that we plan having different types of programs at least twice weekly. This will keep both mind and body busy and clear the streets of unbecoming happenings that inevitably must come unless the negro youth is considered in our social and human problems."

Finch solicits the aid of every one who is interested in this type of development of the Negro youth in Brandon. Several white friends have already pledged themselves to sponsor the basketball team, as well as the proposed football organization, now under study. "Any cooperation given us," Finch says, "will be a great contribution toward the future happiness and safety of our community."

The Brandon negro school has to its credit, four volunteer negroes now in government camps. Its graduates have made exceptionally high marks in leading schools. Recently a good report reached Brandon from Grossmont, Cal., regarding the progress of Sam Nathan, former negro boy of this town.

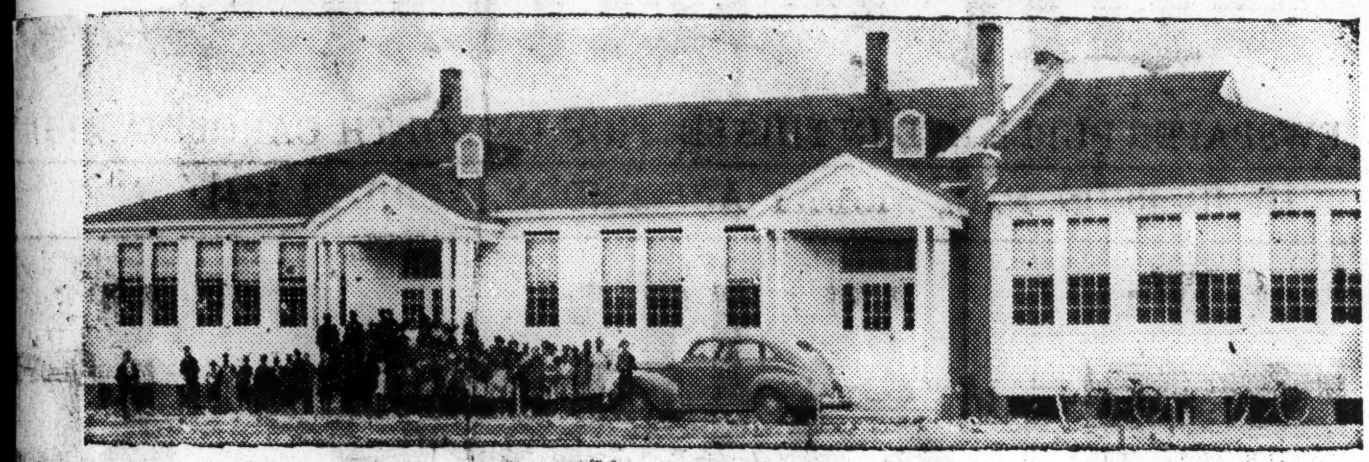
Aberdeen, Miss. Examiner
March 6, 1941

New Negro School May Be Delayed

An unfortunate delay is holding up construction of the new $75,000 colored school building in Aberdeen. It is a WPA project, and the architectural design has been apprved. The location has been secured—a most desirable one, too—and the project has been approved, all the way up to President Roosevelt. Nothing remains but to get a "work order." This is done upon the recommendation of the WPA office at Tupelo, and an O. K. from Hon. Roland Wall, WPA Administrator at Jackson. The school Trustees have made two trips to Tupelo to get the work order released, and one trip to Jackson, Miss. They were told that WPA funds were likely to be cut down, and the school would have to wait until July 1st, when new funds would be available. As we understand it, work orders will be given for WPA projects where no material is to be bought, and the latter is what is holding up the Aberdeen school project. It is to be a concrete outer wall like the New Armory. Sand and gravel are plentiful and cheap in this locality. WPA labor can haul it from the nearby gravel pits. They can also mix the concrete, and put it into place. With the help of 3 or 4 skilled men, WPA labor can do the entire job. The negro school is badly needed. Present building is badly over-crowded, a dangerous fire hazard exists. Our people have had two crop failures in a row; they need work badly —whites and blacks. It has been a long time since there was so much unemployment here. No building work is in progress, of any consequence. Carpenters, plumbers, electricians, bricklayers, concrete workmen must leave home and work at some army camp in distant states, if they get anything to do. We do not believe the WPA authorities would hold up this job, if they knew the true conditions here. If a word could be gotten to President Roosevelt, or to Mrs. Roosevelt, setting forth the bad economic conditions here, and the glaring need of this new school for the negroes, we believe somebody would "touch the wires" and a work order would be issued. If some of our colored friends could enlist the support of prominent men of their race, and get them to intercede with Washington for this project it might help.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
April 18, 1941

New Warren County Negro School



The new WPA-built consolidated school for Negroes at Heck's Grove, in Warren county, near Warrenton.

HEARTY EATERS

These boys are 2 of the 109 children who are served well-balanced meals at lunch time each day by the WPA school lunch project at Heck's Grove, near Warrenton. The WPA, in 255 school lunch units, served 566,790 lunches to Negro children at school each month in North Carolina.

New School WPA-Built

Heck's Grove Negro School in Warren County is Modern, Efficient Structure.

North Carolina is helping to solve one of her problems with the new consolidated school at Heck's Grove, in Warren county near Warrenton.

The school is one of the many facilities for the education of Negro children where the county commissioners or county school board sought the helping hand of WPA to assist them with the dual problem of providing jobs for their needy unemployed and school buildings for Negroes.

Negro children from the surrounding countryside are, like their white neighbors, conveyed to and from school in busses. At school, a corps of competent teachers, headed by the school's principal, Charlie I. Martin, are raising the educational level of 120 children of their race.

No school in the state can boast of being kept cleaner or better arranged than the one at Heck's Grove.

The average daily attendance at the school is 109 pubils. Possibly one item found there is not duplicated in any other school in the state; all of the children eat their lunches in the school's lunchroom. For those children whose parents cannot pay for their noon-day meal, the lunches are free. The school lunch program carried on at Heck's Grove is one of the 255 school lunchrooms operated under the WPA school lunch endeavor. During the month of March, 1941, 566,790 school lunches were prepared and served by WPA workers to Negro children in schools throughout the state.

The school has a library of well selected books. In all, it is a complete unit.

Mooresville, N. C., Leader
May 16, 1941

Work Started On New Negro School At Statesville

Statesville — Ground was broken Tuesday for the new school building for the Negro children of Statesville.

The brick structure, estimated to cost approximately $20,000, will be erected on the lot at the corner of Elm and Garfield Streets. The grounds include a tract of five and a half acres to Garfield.

It is expected that the new building will be ready for use when the Fall term opens in September.

Hickory, N. C. Record
July 10, 1941

HICKORY NEGRO SCHOOLS GIVEN TWO TEACHERS

Increases City Total From 116 To 118; County Off One

By the addition of two teachers in the colored schools, the Hickory city school faculty will be increased to 118 in the 1941-42 term, as compared to 116 for the past year, Superintendent R. W. Carver said today in commenting on the allotments by the state school commission.

Dr. Carver also annocnced that the city school board has decided to re-instate physical education in its curriculum, with a teacher whose name will be announced within the next several days.

Catawba county schools were given 200 teachers, one less than last year, while Caldwell lost two, going down to 190 and Burke added one for a new total of 150. Cleveland's allotment was increased from 305 to 306; Lincoln's was reduced from 128 to 127; while Alexander and Iredell kept the same totals, 110 and 221 respectively.

Morganton had an increase of one teacher, going from 68 to 69; Shelby lost one of the 89 it had last year; while Lincolnton lost one of its 47.

Other city units in the Hickory area kept their 1940-41 allotments—Lenoir, 60; Newton-Conover 55; Statesville 83; and Glen Alpine 31.

Hickory did well to receive an increase, in view of the inroads made on attendance by influenza during the Winter, the superintendent stated. Dr. Carver is pleased to see the increase for the colored schools, as the enrollment there has grown steadily until it is about 640 now.

Presumably, one of the new teachers will serve the elementary grades while the other will be at Ridgeview High school.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 18, 1941

Meeting Social Problem In Warren

Federal Agency Assists Warren County in Providing For Negro Pupils

Warrenton, April 17.—North Carolina is helping to solve one of her problems with the new consolidated school at Heck's Grove, in Warren County, near Warrenton.

The school is one of the many facilities for the education of Negro children where the county commissioners or county school board sought the helping hand of WPA to assist them with the dual problem of providing jobs for their needy unemployed and school buildings for Negroes.

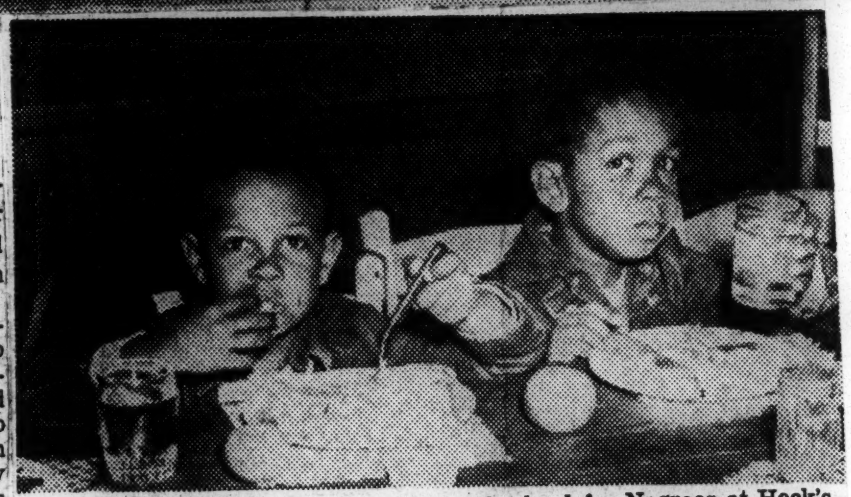
Negro children from the surrounding countryside are, like their white neighbors, conveyed to and from school in busses. At school, a corps of competent teachers, headed by the school's principal, Charles I. Martin, are raising the educational level of 120 children of their race.

Neatness Stressed.

No school in the State can boast of being kept cleaner or better arranged than the one at Heck's Grove.

The average daily attendance at the school is 109 pupils. Possibly one item found there is not duplicated in any other school in the State; all of the children eat their lunches in the school's lunchroom. For those children whose parents cannot pay for their noon-day meal, the lunches are free. The school lunch program carried on at Heck's Grove is one o fthe 255 school lunch rooms operated under the WPA school lunch endeavor. During the month of March 1941, 566,790 school lunches were prepared and served by WPA workers to Negro children in schools throughout the State.

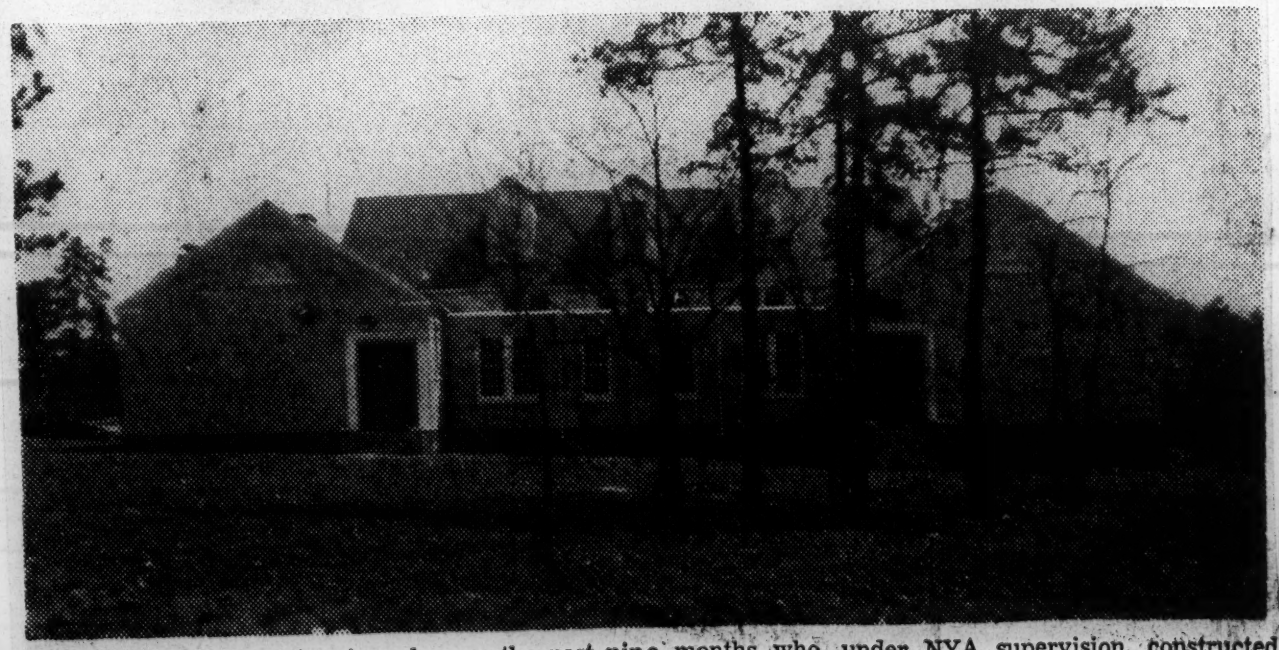
The school has a library of well selected books. In all, it is a complete, compact educational unit.



In this new WPA-built consolidated school for Negroes at Heck's Grove, near Warrenton, 109 Negro children are served well-balanced meals at lunch time each day by the WPA school lunch project. This is only one of 255 such projects carried out in this State by the Federal agency, and a total of 566,790 lunches are served each day to Negro children. Below, two youngsters at the Heck's Grove school are lunching in the school cafeteria.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 1, 1941

New Negro High School In Granville



This is the result of 50 boys' work over the past nine months who, under NYA supervision, constructed this building for themselves and other boys and girls, and at the same time saved the county an estimated $6,000. It is to be called the Joe Toler High School after the man who gave the land. The structure consists of five classrooms, an auditorium seating 400, library, cafeteria and boiler room. It is of concrete block with stucco exterior. It will open in the Fall.

18f-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Kannapolis, N. C., Independent
January 11, 1941

SCHOOL NAME MAY CHANGE

Negro Students Like Bullock School For New Name.

Majority of students at Centerview Colored School prefer the W. J. Bullock school as the new name for that institution, it was revealed yesterday by a look into the ballot box in the school hall.

It was decided some time ago to change the name of the school, which was never officially named but bears the appelation of the section in which it is situated.

Students were given the privilege of selecting names, their suggestions to be decided on at the next meeting of the school board which is scheduled for some time within the next ten days.

Trailing the name of the W. J. Bullock school in popularity is that of the George Washington Carver school. Dr. Carver is the distinguished Negro scientist at Tuskeegee Institute in Alabama who has brought the lowly peanut into the limelight with an innumerable list of by-products which he has developed in the laboratory from the "goober".

Mr. Bullock has always been a favorite with the Centerview colored children, his frequent visits to the institution regarded as an "occasion." He is never too busy to shop and chat with the children and listen to their interests, and occasionally visits with them in their classrooms. 4

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
February 4, 1941

Better Negro Schools

Action by the Vance County Board of Education looking toward better school facilities for Negro children ought to meet with general approval of citizens, both white and colored. Improvements are long overdue, and condition of most of the Negro schools is such that it has been criticized by more than one grand jury in recent years.

Just how much money would be required to do what should be done will not be known definitely until the proposed survey, or prospectus, of a program is ready. That is expected at the March meeting of the school board.

It is hardly to be anticipated that everything will be undertaken at one time. But it is not too soon to make a beginning. And plans must be made before that.

Consolidation of the many small one, two and three-room schools scattered about over the country ought to make for economy of operation and maintenance. Certainly the children could do better work under more desirable circumstances and conditions. Their personal safety while in the care of the county or State would be greater if adequate housing were provided.

Congestion in Central colored school in the city is so great that it would not for a moment be tolerated in any of the white schools. The fire hazard there is immense, and if a blaze were to gain headway in the building, numbers of children would almost inevitably lose their lives or be injured in trying to escape. This condition ought not to be.

Fire hazards may not be as pronounced in the rural schools as in this city building, but the congestion may be. The survey that is proposed will probably furnish adequate data in this regard.

It seems to us the condition should be approached by county authorities in serious manner. It ought not to be looked upon as something that can be ignored and postponed indefinitely. A very real need exists, and the county ought to resolve immediately to do the very best it can financially and otherwise in trying to meet it. We believe the program, in reasonable measure, would be approved by most citizens; we know it ought to be.

High Point N. C. Enterprise
March 23, 1941

TOWARD SKILLS IN INDUSTRY

High Point City Schools have fitted their courses to serve the practical. While not decreasing emphasis in any way upon its academic departments, the school heads and officials, quietly and efficiently in the last four years, have developed pre-vocational and vocational departments, which take care of the needs of both white and Negro students in this city, and which reach out further to embrace, with adult evening trade classes, many individuals who may improve their skills in their present employment, or who may secure training denied them as they passed through public schools, because it was unavailable to them.

With such a program in effect, designed not to meet emergency needs, but definitely to function in normal times, impact should be felt sooner or later on unemployment in the city. On the other hand, there should be more skilled workers to fill the demands of local industries, and fewer furrowed brows among school teachers, who have long been handicapped in dealing with groups, creating problems, simply because they do not take to academic training with relish, and because their talents do not lie in that line.

The whole purpose, explains Superintendent Charles F. Carroll, stimulating influence in this undertaking, is to build better citizens, who know how to live and how to make a living.

With the Junior High School as a laboratory, where children may be permitted to find their interests and pursuits in pre-vocational courses, and where they can intensify training and interest through vocational classes in the Senior High School, there should be less cause for maladjustment and unhappiness among the future citizens of High Point.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 13, 1941

Council Will Be Asked To Put Negro On City School Board

Committee On Negro Affairs To Make Request At Next Council Meeting

The City Council will be asked to appoint a Negro to the Board of Education to fill one of two vacancies caused by the expiration this Spring of the terms of W. H. Wannamaker, chairman, and M. A. Briggs.

C. C. Spaulding, chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, said yesterday that the request will be made at the next meeting of the City Council.

He said that the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs went on record a few days ago as favoring appointment of a Negro to the school board because it has not been able to get a hearing before the board in matters concerning the Negro schools, and it believes that the Negroes, constituting a third of the city's population, should have some representation.

The committee chairman took the position that the Negro group by its very nature has a better understanding of the problems of the Negro community than the white members of the school board. For that reason, he said, he thought his committee had a right to object when it was not consulted in Negro school matters.

He charged that the school board's disregard of opinion in the Negro community was resulting in an attitude of indifference on the part of Negroes toward their schools.

The City Council can make the school board appointments at the next meeting, but it does not have to. Pending action by the Council, the incumbents will continue in office.

Probably the Council will wait until after the elections to make the appointments.

There was no indication yesterday that organized labor will ask formal representation on the school board, a request that has been made in the past.

One labor leader said that as far as he knew, there was general satisfaction with the present composition of the board.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
April 19, 1941

Negro Gymnasium Will Be Dedicated

The new Negro gymnasium at the Fifth Street school will be formally dedicated at exercises to be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

An appropriate program has been arranged and a large number of white as well as colored citizens are being invited to attend and take part.

Although the building has been practically completed for some time and has been used on occasions such as for the Negro Birthday ball the formal dedication has been deferred until tomorrow.

The building will be presented by representatives of the three agencies which made it possible to secure the structure. Lee Wallace, WPA area director of Williamston, will represent that agency, Wiley Norcott, president of the Civic League, will speak for his group, and Col. E. G. Flanagan will represent the Board of Trustees of the Greenville schools, of which he is chairman.

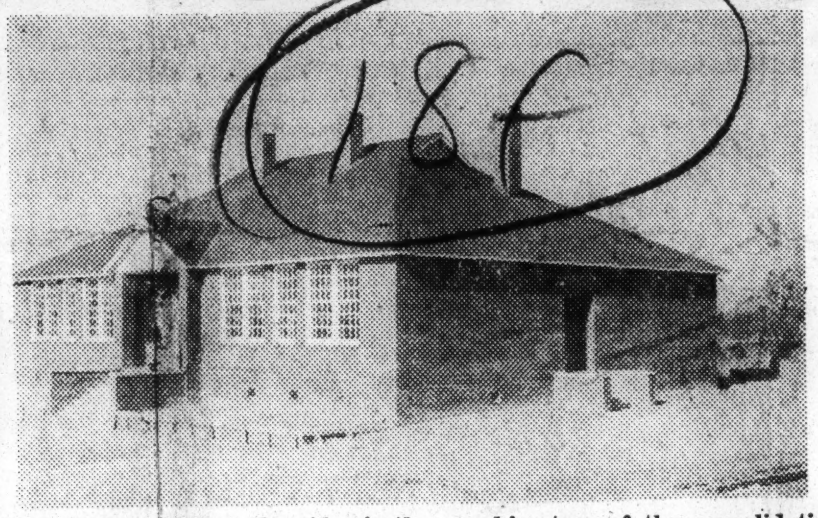
The building will be formally accepted by Prof. C. M. Eppes, supervising principal of the Greenville Negro schools.

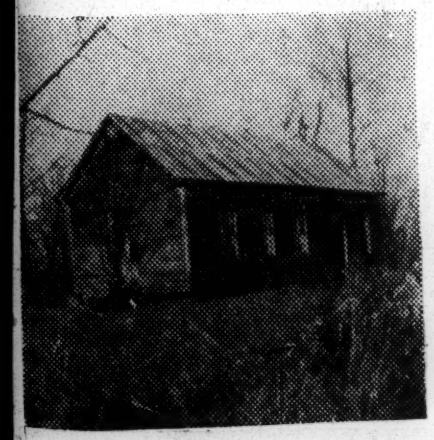
Dr. James E. Sheppard, preside of the North Carolina College Teachers, will make the principal address, after which remarks will be made by Mayor B. B. Sugg and J. H. Rose, superintendent of Greenville schools.

The program also includes special music by the joint choruses of the Grimesland and Greenville schools

Burlington, N. C., Times-News
February 8, 1941

Alamance's Progress In Negro Ed





Shown above and at the sides is the graphic story of the consolidation program now under way among the negro schools of the county. Immediately above may be seen the new Elon negro school, which will bring about the elimination of four one-room structures which have been in use in the county. The dilapidated structures surrounding the new edifice are the units now being discarded in the advance and include at the right, the old Elon school at the top and the Gravely Hill unit at the bottom; at the left, the Hall's school at the top and the old Ossipee school at the bottom. The new building was constructed by NYA labor under a project by which materials were furnished by the county.

First Unit Of Negro Consolidation Program In County To Be Dedicated Tomorrow With Ceremonies At Elon

County and School Officials To Participate in Dedication Program; Four Units To Be Discarded

Tomorrow afternoon negro school patrons of the Elon section, with the aid of prominent county and school officials, will dedicate the new Elon Negro school, the first unit to be completed in the consolidation program which has been mapped out by the county board of education for the negro schools of the county in a construction program in cooperation with the National Youth Administration.

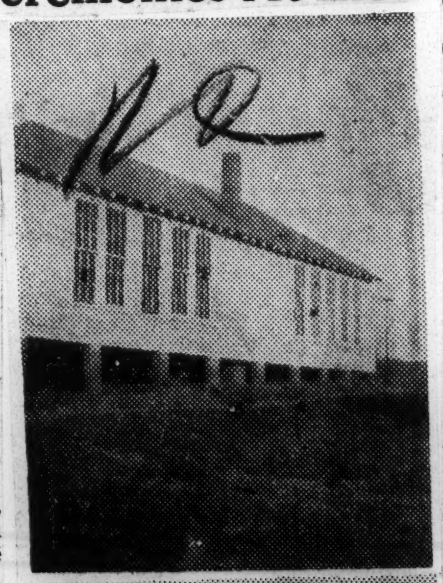
In the complete program, plans call for the construction of three units which will eliminate approximately a dozen one-room negro schools which have been in operation in the county.

Students to attend the Elon school, the first to be completed under the program, will come from the Hall's, Gravely Hill, Ossipee and old Elon schools, which will be discontinued. Classes in the new building, with teachers formerly connected with the four one-robm units making up the faculty of the enlarged school, will begin Monday after the keys are turned over to officials in the ceremonies tomorrow.

Attending tomorrow afternoon's program will be several hundred negro residents of the community as well as others from other communities, whose representatives will participate in the program.

Principal address of the program will be made by Supt. M. E. Yount of the county system, with other talks by C. M. Williams, chairman of the county board of commissioners and Dr. T. E. Powell, chairman of the county school board.

Words of appreciation for the new building will be presented for the negro people of the community who purchased the land for the structure, by Slyvester Summers, a patron of the school. Sallie Fitzgerald, a member of the faculty, will be in charge of the program which has been arranged by Maude Ivey, negro supervisor of teachers. Music for the occasion will be presented by the Junior Chorus of both the Elon and Mebane schools, the Pleasant Grove Glee club and the Graham girls and boys glee club.



TODAY'S REALTY MARKET

We have some good news for some of you boys, especially if you want to buy a home on a small down payment, and spread the balance out over a period of ten years.

The State of North Carolina—World War Veterans Loan Fund, has listed ten homes in Burlington, Graham and Haw River, with us for sale. The homes are listed below, showing the cash payment:

BURLINGTON:

5-Room, Dixie Street—$2700.00
Down Payment $270.00.
6-Room, Tucker Street—$2200.00
Down Payment $220.00.
5-Room, Atwater Street—$3200.00
Down Payment $320.00.
6-Room, Whitsett Street—$2400.00
Down Payment $240.00.

GRAHAM:

5-Room, New Street—$2300.00
Down Payment $230.00.
5-Room, New Street—$2250.00
Down Payment $225.00.
6-Room, S. Main Street—$3300.00
Down Payment $330.00.
7-Room, Market Street—$2600.00
Down Payment $260.00.
5-Room, Below Graham—9 Acres—$2500.00—Down Payment $250.00

HAW RIVER

6-Room House On Highway No. 62, just above the town—$2600.00, Down Payment $260.00.

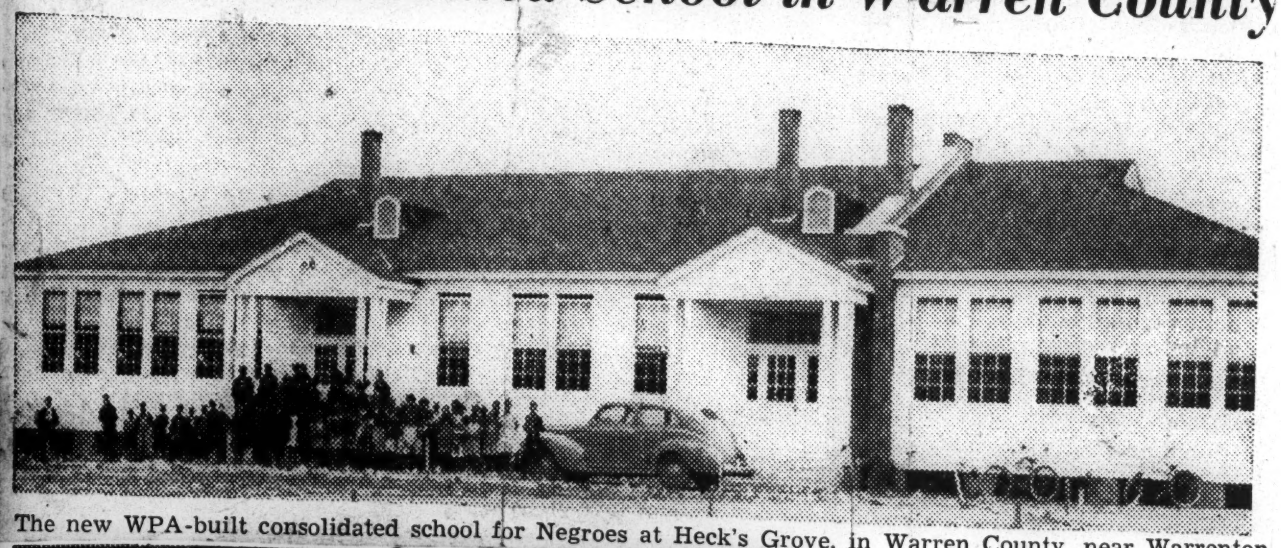
We believe that you will find a good buy in these homes, especially if you will take into consideration the rent that you will be relieved of paying, and the long terms which can be had.

We can help you in some of your Home Problems, and in all of your Insurance Problems.

SOMERS, GARRISON & COLTMAN
Serving In
Real Estate - Mortgage Loans
General Insurance - Bonds - Rentals
PHONE 2401
Office: 405 S. Spring Street

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 18, 1941

North Carolina Helping Solve One Problem With Consolidated School in Warren County



The new WPA-built consolidated school for Negroes at Heck's Grove, in Warren County, near Warrenton

These boys are two of the 109 children who are served well-balanced meals at lunch time each day by the WPA school lunch project at Heck's Grove, near Warrenton. The WPA, in 255 school lunch units, serves 566,790 lunches to Negro children.

Warrenton, April 17.—(Special)—North Carolina is helping to solve one of her problems with the new consolidated school at Heck's Grove, in Warren County, near Warrenton.

The school is one of the many facilities for the education of Negro children where the County Commissioners or County School Board sought the helping hand of WPA to assist them with the dual problem of providing jobs for their needy unemployed and school buildings for Negroes.

Negro children from the surrounding countryside are, like their white neighbors, conveyed to and from school in buses. At school, a corps of competent teachers, headed by the school's principal, Charles I. Martin, are raising the educational level of 120 children of their race.

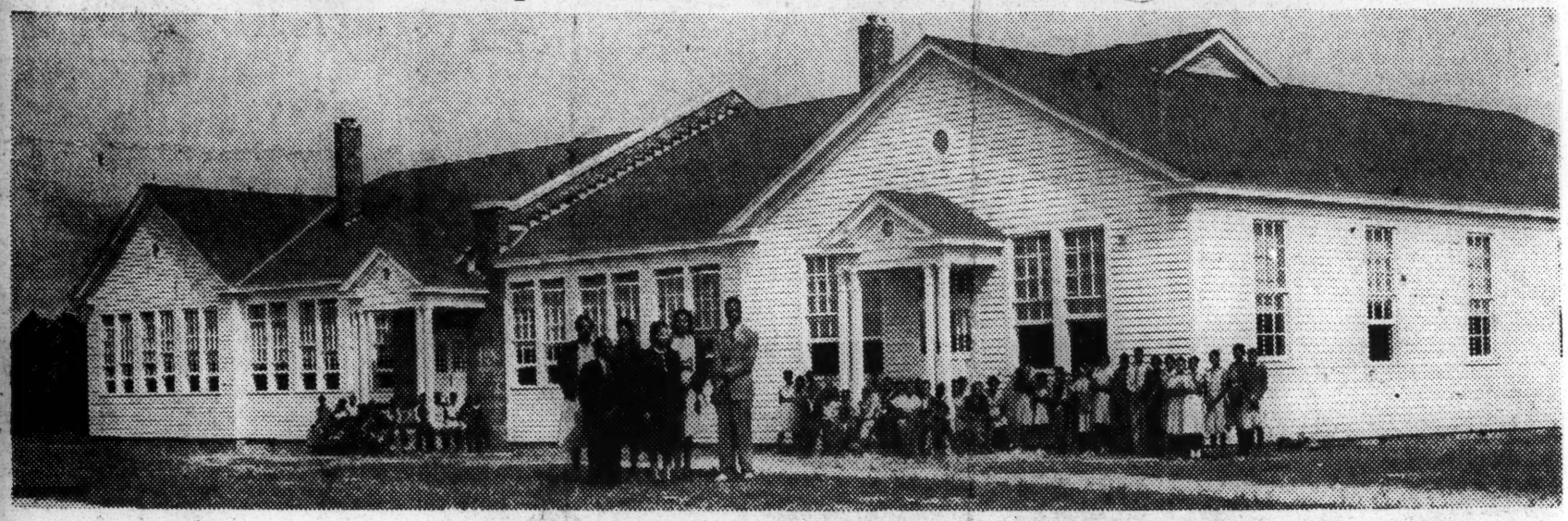
No school in the State can boast of being kept cleaner or better arranged than the one at Heck's Grove.

The average daily attendance at the school is 109 pupils. Possibly one item found there is not duplicated in any other school in the State; all of the children eat their lunches in the school's lunchroom. For those children whose parents cannot pay for their noon-day meal, the lunches are free. The school lunch program carried on at Heck's Grove is one of the 255 school lunchrooms operated under the WPA school lunch endeavor. During the month of March, 1941, 566,790 school lunches were prepared and served by WPA workers to Negro children in schools throughout the State.

The school has a library of well selected books. In all, it is a complete, compact educational unit.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 23, 1941

Franklin County Receives New School Under WPA Program



Tallying as the 187th new school building to be constructed by WPA in North Carolina is the Perry's School in Franklin County, which will be dedicated at 2:30 p. m., Sunday. In the foreground are the school's six teachers. At the right of the group is the school principal, Emanuel Wilson.

Dedicatory Exercises at Perry's School Will Be Held Sunday Afternoon

Louisburg, Oct. 22.—This coming Sunday at 2:30 in the afternoon, the Franklin County boards of commissioners and of education will mark another stride forward in its school system. At that time the new building at Perry's School will be dedicated.

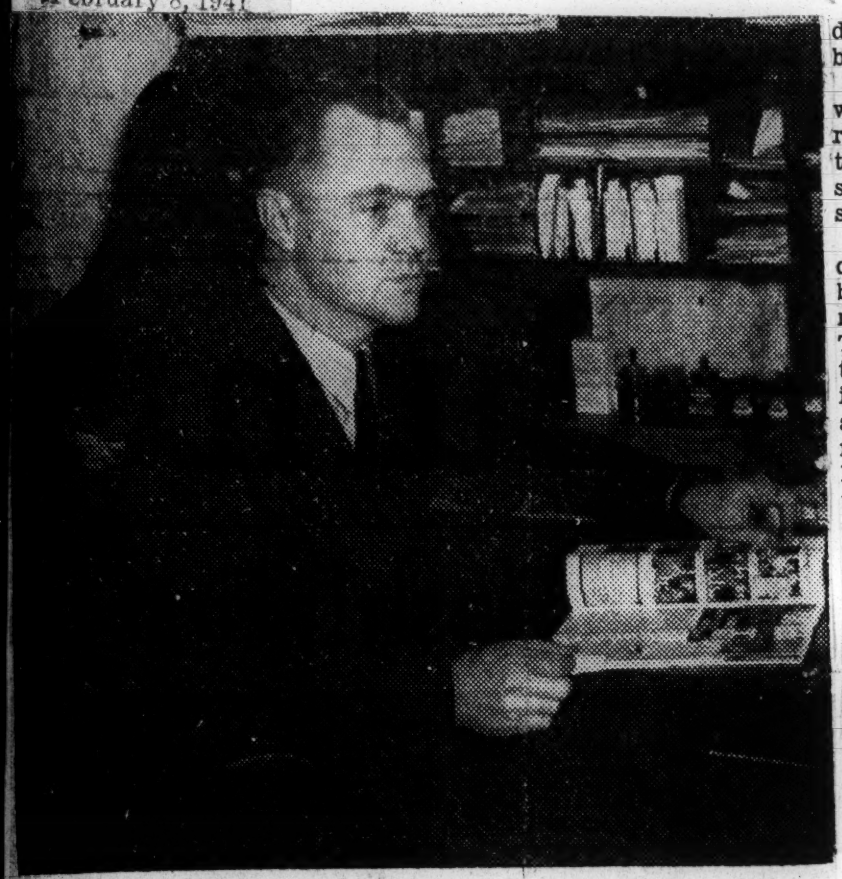
Constructed by WPA, Franklin County's school building for Negroes of the Centervil' section is the 187th new school building to be completed by WPA workers in North Carolina.

State WPA administrator C. C McGinnis will present the structure to Franklin County. The acceptance talk will be by W. R. Mills. superintendent of Franklin County schools.

With the school's principal, Emanuel Wilson, as master of ceremonies, Dr. J. L. Tilley, dean of the school of religion of Shaw University, is scheduled for the dedicatory address. Other talks will be made by members of the board of education, the board of commissioners, Public Welfare Superintendent of Franklin County, Mrs. J. F. Mitchiner and A. F. Johnson, editor of the Franklin Times.

Perry's School has an enrollment of over 200 pupils. It is staffed by six teachers. Besides the seven classrooms, the school contains a large auditorium with a stage.

Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 8, 1941



GEORGE A. BROWN, superintendent of Hunter School District No. 24, in which 1,200 pupils are enrolled under the instruction of forty teachers, is shown at his desk in the Pendleton School where numerous plans for the advancement of the educational program are outlined. (Photo by M. C. Bell.)

Schools At Pendleton Have Shown Great Progress In Recent Years

Many New Features Introduced In Educational System By Brown

Great progress has been made in erection of new buildings, the addition of new courses, the promotion of enlarged programs and the advancement of new ideas in Hunter School District No. 24 during the past four years under the leadership of George A. Brown, superintendent.

Completing his sixth year of connection with the Hunter District Schools, Mr. Brown also is prominently engaged in the church, civic, county, educational and athletic activities. He is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Pendleton Presbyterian Church, president of the Pendleton Lions Club, vice-president of the Anderson County Education Association, a member of the Council of Delegates of the Anderson County Education Association, and served last year as [illegible] of the County Basketball Tournament Committee.

Since Mr. Brown became superintendent of Hunter District, several new building projects have been completed, including the erection of a beautiful new grammar school at LaFrance, a Junior High School at Pendleton, a Vocational Building at Pendleton High, a Potato House and a Negro High School.

Already approved for construction are projects for the remodeling of the Negro grammar school and the gymnasium of the Pendleton High School. An application has been filed for the erection of a N. Y. A. shop for the Negro High School.

The schools have grown considerably in the past four years. During Mr. Brown's administration, six additional white teachers and three additional Negro teachers have been placed on the faculty of the Hunter District Schools. Several new courses have been added to the High school curriculum: art, arts and crafts and industrial shop.

The athletic program has been enlarged and a well balanced schedule is now followed, including baseball, football and basketball.

National Defense training in woodwork and operation, care and repair of tractors, trucks and automobiles, is being given in the schools to approximately sixty persons.

Mr. Brown has sought and received the full cooperation of nearby Clemson College in both grammar and high school programs. The high school now has two practice-teacher classes in vocational industrial shop, one in vocational agricultural education, one in mathematics and one in science. In grammar school the student-teacher program includes supervised playground work and assistance with a remedial reading program.

The Negro schools, Oak Grove, the Anderson County Training High School and the grammar school are developing a broad curriculum designed to fit these pupils into a better democratic pattern of life. The Glee Club of the Anderson County Training School has proved to be one of the finest in the state, particularly in the rendition of spirituals.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
January 29, 1941

Ft. Inn School Work To Start

Work on a negro school at Fountain Inn will begin under supervision of the WPA Friday morning, District Manager A. M. Rickman announced today.

The brick veneer structure, having three classrooms and an auditorium, will cost $11,000.

nderson, S. C. Independent Trib
July 15, 1941

Work Progressing On $6,000 Negro Plant At Pendleton

PENDLETON, July 14 — Work is progressing satisfactorily on the new $6,000 Negro School auditorium which has been under way since April, and the program of improvement and enlargement is expected to be completed early in September, Superintendent C. B. Pruitt, in charge of the WPA project, said today.

The building is forty by sixty feet, two stories, and in addition to the auditorium, will provide three large class rooms. The first floor is of concrete construction, the second of wood, and is located near the present school structure, which has also been enlarged and improved by the addition of a number of class rooms.

Batesburg, S. C. News
February 21, 1941

Construction of Batesburg Colored School to Start Soon

Batesburg school officials have been assured that construction will begin on the Batesburg colored school within the near future. Practically all the preliminary work has been approved by federal government officials. S. C.

The building is designed to meet the needs of negro boys and girls from a practical educational standpoint. Large rooms are planned for manual training (including woodwork and training for the skilled and semi-skilled occupation), home economics and agriculture. A central heating plant is in the plans, as well as indoor toilet facilities and installation of varied electrical appliances, an auditorium, which will also be used for a gymnasium, will be included. The seating capacity will be approximately 350. A spacious library and study hall will be located conveniently to all pupils. The library is expected to become more and more valuable and useful in the lives of the negro children and adults. Six regular classrooms, an office and supply room are also included in the plans. The building will then include 10 rooms, auditorium-gymnasium combination, central heating system, indoor toilet facilities, and office and supply room.

The purpose behind this planning is to set up a physical plant conducive to meet the needs of students to make them more practical and raise their economic status.

When the present building is completed, the Negro school plant will be ample to care for the needs of the community for some time to come, school leaders said. About sixteen WPA workers are employed regularly on the project.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
November 27, 1941

Oconee County Colored Schools Are Making Very Good Progress

(By Catherine B. Johnson, Jeanes Teacher.)

All schools are now open and running on scheduled time. The teachers are trying in every way to make this a banner year.

In order that there might be a greater interest aroused in the production of farm foods, and that a friendly spirit be created, two schools have held "Community Fairs." The first one was October 30 at the Retreat school, Margie and Velma Childers, teachers. There was a fine array of farm products, canned fruits and vegetables, also needle work. The rooms were very attractive. No prizes were given. At the evening program Professor D. .H. Thompson, of the Westminster school, was the main speaker.

The second was held on November 13, at the Richland school, Willie Mae Rudledge and Bessye M. Thompson, teachers.

The exhibits were good and were seen by a number of white and colored people of the Richland communities and other adjoining communities. At the evening program, Mr. D. W. Stribling, agriculture teacher of the Westminster high school, was the guest speaker. He delivered an informative address on the part that the farmer can play in the National Defense program.

The following persons received prizes: Grain, Leonard Poole and Jerry Henderson, first prize; 2nd prize, George Hicks; Garden Products, 1st prize, Mack Blassingame and Fred Harrison; 2nd prize, Otis Wright; Canned Vegetables, 1st prize, Lillie M. Webb; 2nd prize, Bessie Hunter; Canned fruits, 1st prize, Rosa Rutledge; 2nd, Belle Rutledge; Needlework, 1st prize, Ella Blasingame; Quilts, 1st prize, Belle Rutledge. Others received honorable mention were; D. F. Richardson and Son, The Dixie Super Market, Cash Grocery, J. B. Cleveland, A. H. Sloan and sons. All business firms of Seneca and H. D. Stroud's Store of Richland contributed the prizes.

In connection with the celebration of "American Education Week"—Inspiration Week" was celebrated at Oconee County Training School, under the principalship of Professor R. L. Finley. Inspirational messages were delivered; Monday, Rev. J. S. Mattox; Tuesday, November 11, at 11 A. M., a special Armistice Day Program was rendered by the music department, under the direction of Ruth Brown. Wednesday and Thursday Reverends W. L. Roberson and E. V. Babb spoke respectively. The final address

Columbia, Tenn. Daily Herald
February 1, 1941

Park Station Colored School In Demonstration

Teachers from many of the colored schools of Maury county and interested white friends and teachers yesterday attended the demonstration in the modern unit method of elementary teaching staged at the Park Station Colored School, where William Jennings is teacher for all eight grades.

The demonstration was at the conclusion of the first phase of a demonstration which is being conducted throughout the year under the supervision of Dr. J. N. Redd of Fisk University, who attended, as did Stella Smith, colored supervisor for Maury county, both making talks in the afternoon.

In the morning actual teaching by the unit method, centering around a home life project, was seen, and in the afternoon songs and poems, some of them original, were presented by the pupils, after all had been served lunch at the cafeteria.

A short talk was made also in the afternoon by County Supt. J Rufus Baker, and by other visitors to the demonstration.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
April 4, 1941

GILBERTSON BIDS LOW ON NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Building Planned At Kerr And Wilson

H. J. Gilbertson & Co., with a bid of $132,378, is the apparent low bidder for the general construction of a new negro school at Kerr and Wilson.

The bids were opened last night by the City Board of Education. The board also voted to change the name of the grammar school from Greenwood to Hamilton at the request of negroes in the community.

G. P. Hamilton was connected with the public schools for 41 years.

Other apparent low bidders and their bids were: Ideal Heating Co., (heating contract), $23,658; Fischer Heating & Plumbing Co., (plumbing), $16,425, and W. L. McBride (wiring), $7435.

Raymond Spencer is the architect and Harry N. Howe is the engineer. The school will provide for about 1000 students.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
April 1, 1941

New Gymnasium Is Sought for Negroes At Holloway School

The proposed construction of a gymnasium and additional classrooms at the Holloway Negro High School was discussed last night at a banquet honoring members of the city and county boards of education and other business and civic leaders.

Tentative plans call for the construction of a gymnasium with two classrooms and a workshop in order to take care of the overflow of students at the institution, which is the only high school for Negroes in Rutherford County.

The plan was advanced by Dr. E. A. Davis and details of construction were explained by Dr. James R. Patterson, both leaders in the promotion of education for Negroes in Murfreesboro.

A. W. Wilson, supervisor of the National Youth Administration, pledged support of his division in the construction of the building with the understanding that a Negro supervisor and Negro boys will be used on the job.

He said that the N. Y. A. will furnish all labor and common tools. If N. Y. A. labor is used on the job, the building will be constructed of concrete blocks, which have been used satisfactorily on several projects of this nature in the county.

City Manager Sam Cox said that the city would do all in its power to construct the building. It was explained that the city would more than likely finance the project with the help of the county.

Other speakers included A. L. Todd, Representative Shelton Edwards, E. C. Holloway, John Holloway, R. C. Lipscomb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, M. E. Bragg and Jack McFarland. All promised their support to the project.

George Osborn served as toastmaster. Spirituals were sung by the quartet of the New Farmers of America and the Harmony Kings.

The banquet is an annual affair with the students, teachers and other Negroes of Murfreesboro serving as hosts.

Lexington, Tenn., Leader
March 28, 1941

Negro Vocational Building Will Be Dedicated Sunday

The new vocational home economics and girls' dormitory building at Montgomery High School will be dedicated at 3 p.m. Sunday afternoon.

Erected at a cost of $9,000, the building has just been completed and will afford an entire first floor for home economics study in the school. The second floor will be used as a dormitory for girls.

Bruce Overton, state NYA director, is expected to be present. Others expected to appear on the program are: Z. D. Atkins, district NYA director; W. J. Hale, R. E. Clay, NYA field representatives.

The building was made possible by aid from county and city governments, NYA and colored people of the county.

The school officials are inviting evervone to be present

Pulaski, Tenn., Record
May 7, 1941

ELECTION ON CITY HALL AND COMMUNITY HOUSE & NEGRO GRADE SCHOOL

WHEREAS, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Pulaski secured the enactment of a private enabling Act, giving the Town of Pulaski the right to issue not in excess of $50,000 of said general obligation bonds for the purpose of erecting a combined city hall and community house, and

WHEREAS, there has been considerable discusion of said proposed building and considerable pressure brought on the Board by various civic organizations and individuals.

WHEREAS, the City Board of Education has called the attention of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to the remodeling or building of a city grade school for negro students, and

WHEREAS, the members of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen are desirous of being made aware of the further sentiment and desire of the citizens of Pulaski with reference to the issuance of bonds for the erection of said building and also with reference to remodeling or erection of a city grammar school for our negro citizens, and

WHEREAS, a legal referendum or election is not necessary for the issuance of bonds for the erection of a combined city hall and community house because of the above mentioned Act, nor is it believed a bond issue is necessary for the remodeling or erection of said grade school;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Pulaski, Tennessee, at its regular meeting on the evening of the 24th day of April, 1941, that an informal referendum or election be held at the City Hall on May 9, 1941, for the purpose of giving every registered voter an opportunity to express his desire for or against the issuance of bonds not in excess of $50,000 for the erection of a combined City Hall and Community House and in addition a city grammar school for our negro citizens.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any person over twenty-one years of age who is a registered voter can participate in this informal referendum or election.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the results of this balloting will not be binding upon the Board of Mayor and Aldermen but is desired because a further expression of public opinion is wanted by the Board before a definite decision on the above matter is made.

Polls will open at 9 a. m. and close at 5:30 o'clock p. m. on the above date.

Cleveland, Tenn. Journal
July 24, 1941

W. H. COFFEY AWARDED CONTRACT TO BUILD TWO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

W. H. Coffey, local contractor, was awarded the contract last Friday by the County Board of Education to erect school buildings at Johnston's school, and at Norman's Chapel (Negro) school.

The joint bid of the two buildings, which were let at a lump sum, was $8,350, according to Supt. T. Roscoe Varnell, and work was begun the first part of this week.

School will be held in the Negro school until the new building is finished, but school will not open at Johnston's untill the completion of the new building.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 8, 1941

Baker School Described In Article by Norris

An article by Forbes H. Norris, assistant superintendent of Richmond Public Schools, carrying a description of the new $245,000 Baker Negro Elementary School here appears in the current issue of the American School Board Journal.

The article contains pictures of the exterior of the school, a floor plan of the building and pictures of the auditorium, shop and the interior of a classroom.

The structure was built, the article stated, at a cost of 25 cents per cubic foot.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
February 9, 1941

COLORED SCHOOLS OF CITY SHOWING A STEADY GROWTH

BY LEE F. RODGERS

There are seven public schools for colored children in the City of Portsmouth. The Truxtun school is located at Deep Creek boulevard anl Gosport Road, is constructed of brick, and was erected in 1919. The total valuation of the plant and location is placed at $58,000. Prof. W. H. Willis is principal.

The Brighton school is located at Highland and Lansing avenues, is made of brick, and was erected in 1907. The property is valued at $19,000. Prof. W. H. Willis is principal.

The Pinners Point school is located on Booker street, is of brick, and was built in 1922, with a total value of $14,000. Prof. J. H. Carey is principal.

The Mt. Hermon school is situated at Douglas avenue and North street, is constructed of brick, was built in 1907, and has a value of $52,350. Prof. J. H. Carey is principal.

Chestnut street school is located at Chestnut and Bart streets, is of brick and stucco, built in 1878, and has a value of $18,400. The principal is Prof. S. H. Clarke.

The Peabody school is situated at Chestnut and Clifford streets, is built of brick and stone, was erected in 1919, and its value is placed at $106,250. Prof. S. H. Clarke is principal.

Norcom high school is located at Chestnut and South streets, is constructed of brick, erected in 1937, and has a value of $125,063. Prof. W. E. Riddick is principal.

The total value of these seven public schools, including values placed upon buildings, equipment, and lots, is $393,063.

Chestnut Street School Oldest

The newest construction in the colored system is the new six-room annex at the Mt. Hermon school. The new Norcom high school building was erected in 1937, a building program that resulted in the transfer of Prof. S. H. Clarke from the principalship of the Mt. Hermon-Pinners Point schools to the principalship of the George Peabody school.

Peabody school was the old Norcom high school until the new Norcom was built, and Prof. W. E. Riddick centered his administrative control in the new Norcom building after his long principalship of the old Norcom-Chestnut street schools.

Chestnut street school is the oldest colored public school in the city, having been erected as early as 1878, just thirteen years after the Civil War. It has the distinction of having been "the first school built by the city under our present system," according to a historical sketch prepared by Miss Zaidee H. Smith, head of the History Department in Woodrow Wilson high school.

Prof. I. C. Norcom was the now almost legendary principal of the old Chestnut street school. He died in 1916, and the high school, built in 1919, was named for him. For many years, Chestnut street school was known as Chestnut Street Academy, and in its classrooms, in its corridors, and on its grounds there linger old memories of other days that many like to recall.

There was a time when the home-making department and the industrial school were located just around the corner on South street in a one story structure and extension still standing and which were reached through a gate in the north fence of the Chestnut street school grounds.

Many who attended Chestnut street school in the old days recall that they were required to stay in the eighth grade for two years. They were the days of that famous teacher, Miss Ida Barbour, now deceased.

High School's Humble Beginning

Mt. Hermon as a county community had a high school before Portsmouth for colored children. Following the extension of the city's boundary, all high school students were required to "come down town" for their high school work.

The first high school classes in Portsmouth proper were held in the old High street school building near the corner of High and Chestnut streets, familiarly known in those days as "Pepsi-Cola College" because of the large advertisement on the east side of the building. The building now houses a soft drink concern.

High street school, of which Prof. W. E. Riddick was principal, offered two years of high school work. The first colored high school class in Portsmouth's history graduated in June, 1915, under Prof. Riddick. Four such classes graduated, until the new Norcom high school was erected in 1919. The first four-year class of the high school graduated from Norcom in 1921.

Schools Reflect City's Growth

In 1909, the year Superintendent H. A. Hunt became head of the local public school system here, there were 1010 colored children registered in the colored schools. Ten years later, there were 3677 colored school children registered in public schools. This latter enumeration was during the peak years of the post-war period of 1919-1920.

Following the busy years of the immediate post-war era, Portsmouth's population shrunk, with a consequent reduction in school registrations. But with another war era and the present feverish national defense activities, the city's population is again shooting upwards. During the school year 1939-1940, there was a total of 3897 registered in the colored public schools. Fifty years ago there were about 600 colored children in local schools. In 1872, six years before Chestnut street school was erected, there were 283 colored children in colored public schools here, and four colored teachers employed.

Today there are about 100 colored principals and teachers—the number of principals is four—in the colored public schools of the city. Colored school teachers of the city received an average of $933.33 during the 1939-40 school term. The average cost per registered pupil in the public schools during last term was $33.22.

Much of the data contained in this article has been taken from the 1939-1940 annual report of the local public schools through the courtesy of Superintendent Hunt.

18g-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Rev. Robert Patton Retires from Church Institute for Negroes

NEW YORK. — The Rev. Robert W. Patton, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes which operates under the Episcopal Church eight normal and industrial schools for Negroes in as many States was retired January 1, 1941.

One of the most widely known and best loved of the leaders of the church Dr. Patton, militant and picturesque, is also one of the few remaining links between this generation and the ancient regime of the Southland.

Kin Was Aide to Washington

His great-grand-father, General Hugh Mercer, emigrating to colonial America following border warfare between England and Scotland, served as an aide to George Washington in the Revolutionary War. His father John Mercer Patton, one time Governor of Virginia, and associated in Congress with Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster, was a member of the staff of Stonewall Jackson in the war between the States.

Sarah Church Lindsay, his mother, numbered among her ancestors James Madison and Zackary Taylor. She was a belle in Richmond during the Civil War. It was from the porch of the Patton home in Richmond that Webster, in the late fifties, delivered a now famous oration directed toward reconcilation of the differences between North and South which were then driving forward to the "irrepressible conflict."

When Dr. Patton was born on the family plantation of 1000 acres at Lindsay, Va., in 1868, most of the former slaves still lingered about the place. At the age of ten, "Father Bob," as he has come to be affectionately known, opened a school for Negro children. It was one of the first efforts toward the education of the freed men following the close of the war. Since that day Dr. Patton has devoted his life to the welfare of the Negro.

His family planned a political career for him. Instead, graduated from the University of Virginia, Patton turned to the church. The Episcopal Church had been active since Appomattox in work among the former slaves; but it was not until 1906 that effective organization of this work was achieved in the creation of the American Church Institute.

Eight years later Dr. Patton took over its direction; and in the interim this son of a former slave-owner had expanded the institution's operations from three schools to eight, including Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Va., St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, S. C., Okolona Normal and Industrial School, Okolona, Miss., Gailor Industrial School, Mason, Tenn., Gaudet School, New Orleans, and the Fort Valley College Centre, at Fort Valley, Ga.

Total Enrollment of 6,000

These institutions today have a total enrollment of 6,000, and an aggregate of 30,000 Negro children from ignorant and poverty-stricken homes have been graduated from them under Dr. Patton's administration, and are usefully employed as farmers and artizans, as teachers among the race, as priests of the church and in public service.

It illustrates "Doctor Bob's" type of note that, taking time out from his insitute work, in 1915 went up and down the country on an eloquent mission which culminated in the Nation Wide Campaign of the Episcopal Church in 1919, adding thousands to the Church's membership and increasing annual contributions to its work by approximately ten million dollars.

It also led to a complete modernization of the Episcopal Church organization of today.

In 1934, vacationing in Africa, "Doctor Bob" discovered that active trading in Negro slaves was rampant in Liberia. Single handed he laid the facts before President Hoover and induced the Governments of the United States and Great Britian to ake action which put an end to the traffic.

Short and sturdy, eloquent with an inimitable drawl his sunny disposition endears him to thousands of friends the nation over. A step or two past seventy, Dr. Patton is retiring to the old plantation at Lindsay. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Cyril E. Bentley, associate director of the Institute, and here's the catch in "Doctor Bob's" retirement.

Mr. Bentley is a reserve officer in the United States Navy, and gathering war cluods hint that he may be called into service at any time; in which event Dr. Patton will come back on the job — at least for the duration.

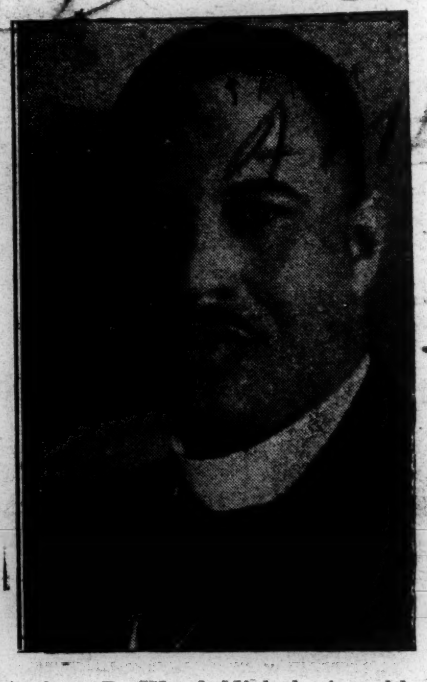
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

JUL 17 1941

BISHOP NICHOLS, MASTER FINANCIER

Reduces Debt at Greater Payne $35,000

By J. S. Brookens



Bishop D. Ward Nichols is a blessing to the church and a financial giant who knows how to make the most difficult jobs look easy.

Not only has he been able to catch the imagination of the people of Alabama and gain their unfeigned confidence, their unswerving loyalty but he has demonstrated his business acumen by recently having the $83.000 mortgage indebtedness of Greater Payne Junior College reduced to $50,000! To [illegible] the contract Bishop Nichols paid $2,000 cash on the new mortgage of $50,000, leaving a balance of $48,000 owed on our school property which consists of valuable real estate in Selma, Alabama, the original site of Greater Payne, and Birmingham, Alabama, its present location. The Bishop called on Mr. Jones, the president of the corporation holding the mortgages against our school after office hours, and held a lengthy conference with him; during the course of their deliberations Mr. Jones, who is in very poor health, asked the Bishop to pray for him. Bishop Nichols offered to have prayer with Mr. Jones which offer was instantly accepted by Mr. Jones. They knelt down on their knees, a church executive and a business executive [illegible] in prayer! God touched the hearts of both and they wept. And after prayer the white man promised to help Greater Payne by accepting Bishop Nichols' plan to refinance the debt.

Rate of Interest Reduced

He kept his promise and sent Bishop Nichols an air mail special to Oklahoma City, the seat of the recent Bishops' Council, notifying him his terms were accepted which not only cut the debt to $50,000 but also cut our rate of interest from 8% to 5%.

Now, Jehovah God, our Captain who has never lost a battle has given Alabama African Methodism another great victory through the sagacious leadership of his consecrated servant, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, through whom he reduces our debt $35,000 in one effort.

Mid-Year Council

An electrifying mid-year council was held by our Bishop, his twenty one Presiding Elders, Pastor and lay members Thursday, July 3rd, at St. John A. M. E. Church, Montgomery, Alabama, Dr. John Dawkins. pastor.

All phases of the church's program was thoroughly covered during the day's meeting which was widely attended from all parts of the state.

Every presiding elder reported progress and a quickening of interest among our membership with whom our Bishop is very popular.

The startling news by the Bishop that at one mighty sweep of Divine Providence, he was able to cut off $35,000 from $83,000 mortgage of Greater Payne literally amazed his hearers, who quickly realized that this act would be a great boom to our faithful membership which has patiently followed our leaders through all these years, and who are now being led to great success by the senior of the Class of Bishops of 1940.

Dates Changed

The Council changed the dates for the Conference Branch Missionary Societies from the time of the Annual Conferences to dates preceding the holding of Annual Conferences.

Dr. John Dawkins, and the great people of St. John proved themselves to be a great host for the occasion. We were not able to consume all the good things they prepared for our entertainment.

The latest issue of the Alabama African Methodist, our official organ was turned over to the Presiding Elders by Editor Brookens to be distributed throughout the State.

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AMEZ

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Zion's Young Educator

JAN 16 1941

President Edward Warner Brice of Clinton Junior College, Rock Hill, S.C., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and one of the leading young exponents of the philosophy of Booker T. Washington. He is a gifted speaker and was heard recently over the famous "Wings Over Jordan" program. Since his appearance on this program, leading educators white and black have written letters of praise concerning his dynamic appeal to the youth of today. On Sunday, January 12, 1941, he started a speaking tour at the Clinton Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, Knoxville, Tenn. This tour will take him into every state in the South and as far West as Pasedena, Calif. Sunday night, January 19th, at 7:30, he will speak at the Little Rock A. M. E. Zion Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., Star of Zion
September 11, 1941

Livingstone College

When this reaches you Livingstone College will have again opened her doors for another annual session. With Hood Theological Seminary, the College represents the major effort of Zion Methodism to provide educated and consecrated leadership for the great denomination, which from its humble beginnings of nearly a century and a half ago now reaches from New York to Monrovia, Liberia, westward to the Golden Gate, southward to St. Croix and Demerara; and from a single congregation in the City of New York to more than three thousand congregations in the United States with more than half a million members.

Livingstone College, which is the first permanent college established by Negroes, and which through the years has been maintained by them, is the pride of the denomination. We know quite well that it has not had the support that it deserved and which the thousands of graduates would justify. But we are happy in the knowledge that it has now reached the highest degree of efficiency, both in faculty and curricula, and that the outlook was never brighter than now.

The indebtedness which has hampered its operations for a number of years has been well-nigh liquidated, and the completion of Price Memorial Building is now within reach; indeed, work upon the building may be started at almost any time.

President Trent and Dean Satterwhite have steadily improved the facilities with which the work at Livingstone may be done, and they in turn have received increased support and confidence from the alumni, the students and the hundreds of leaders and members of the churches throughout the denomination, who are the chief supporters of the College.

We are happy to facilitate the College upon the opening of another session and to assure those who labor there that the Star of Zion finds unlimited pleasure in performing its duty to the College of giving the fullest publicity to the things which are done there that will provide for Zion Methodism that type of competent Christian leadership, which our fathers envisioned in the establishment of Livingstone College and Hood Seminary.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
February 18, 1941

Colored Baptists Open Seminary Here Monday

PERMANENT SCHOOL OF RELIGION OPENS HERE UNDER GENERAL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Bryant Theological Seminary, located in Fairview, had its formal opening yesterday. The school of religion which is permanently located here is operated by the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia and is destined to be a great incentive in preparing Negro ministers and religious workers for efficient service.

The exercises began Monday at noon at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Rev. L. T. Sanders, pastor. Rev. F. N. Mashburn of Macon, director of religious education, presided. Rev. J. T. Saxon, also of Macon, presented the president, Dr. J. H. Gadson, who delivered a brief but forceful address. He touched on the purposes and needs of the school.

The main address was delivered by Dr. A. W. Caraker, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cordele. His message was dynamic. He spoke pointedly on "Christianity's Great Task," and showed that Christian Education would fit us for life's far-reaching service.

Luncheon was served at three o'clock.

At 4:30 o'clock the trustees held a meeting to complete plans to operate the daily classes for the next three months, beginning today. In this meeting all affairs pertaining to the administration, salaries of the faculty, board, tuition, etc., were agreed upon. Prof. W. L. Hughes of Dublin presided. The president discussed the great need of a co-operative and understanding spirit between the institution and the people of Fitzgerald. It is his hope as the school shows progress and local interest grows, that the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations will share in this worthy undertaking. Part scholarships save been arranged for boarding students.

The president recommended a state-wide club movement where clubs may be formed in each locality to send in regular contributions of one dollar per week.

At eight o'clock last night at Shiloh, welcome speeches were heard. Rev. P. N. Anderson, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, spoke for all the white churches of the city. Rev. I. R. Hobby also brought greetings and good will from the Ben Hill-Irwin Association. Each spoke very befitting.

Rev. N. C. Campbell spoke for all Negro Baptists and Elder M. C. Pettigrew represented all other churches.

The business men were represented by George Riggs and Prof. T. H. Chatfield spoke for the Colored schools.

Prof. W. L. Hughes, who is chairman of the Trustee Board, responded.

A masterly sermon by Rev. F. N. Marshburn followed.

The faculty was introduced: Rev. J. H. Gadson, president; Rev. O. M. Collins and Rev. F. N. Marshburn instructors and Bessie Cunningham, secretary to the president.

This closed the historic setting of what we trust will be an enduring institution for great good to our state and city.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Leader-Enterprise
February 13, 1941

Baptists to Open School Here for Negro Preachers

A new school to train negro Baptist preachers will open in Fitzgerald Monday when exercises are conducted for Bryant Theological Seminary at Fairview school and the nearby Shiloah Baptist church, under auspices of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia.

The seminary will open in one now unused room on the Fairview campus with a faculty of three employed by the Baptist convention. Plans are drawn for a separate building when funds can be obtained. The school building is owned by the convention, four rooms being used as a county elementary school for negroes.

White friends of the new project will take part in the exercises which begin at 10 a. m. Monday. A. N. Seward, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rev. P. H. Anderson, Jr., pastor of Fitzgerald Baptist church, and the Rev. Andrew Caraker, Cordele Baptist pastor, are among speakers listed. Dr. L. A. Pinksten, is president of the convention.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 25, 1941

Negro Seminary Graduation Set

The American Baptist Negro Theological Seminary of White's Creek Pike will close its 17th session here with services Sunday and Monday. Dr. J. M. Nabrit, president, will deliver the convocation sermon at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The 17 graduates will receive their diplomas Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. E. P. Alldredge, chairman of the Seminary Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, will be the principal speaker.

The seminary is operated jointly by the Southern Baptist Convention, white, and the National Baptist Convention, Negro.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 2, 1941

This Date In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

Realizing the need of theological training for their ministers, following the liberation of Negroes in the state from slavery and their attendance at services in white churches stopped the Negro Baptists of Alabama established a "university" at Selma to teach theology normal and preparatory grammar together with primary departments.

When it opened its doors in 1878 the school was officially known as the Alabama Normal and Theological School, with the Rev. H. Woodsmall as president, and W. R. Petticord, assistant.

The first sessions were held in the St. Philip Street Baptist Church, Selma. In 1885 the name was changed to Selma University and a more complete course in English, the sciences, theology and teacher training embraced.

The first approach toward the foundation of the school was made at the Alabama Baptist State Convention (colored) at Tuscaloosa in 1873, but some opposition appearing, no action was taken at the time. In 1877, at the state convention in Eufaula, it was definitely decided to the establish the school and Selma was selected as the place for it.

After opening in the St. Philip Street, Baptist Church in 1878 officials and others interested in the school began a campaign to raise money for buildings of its own. Enrollment grew year by year and it was only a short time until the institutions was housed in buildings of its own.

18g-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

CATHOLIC

World's Richest Nun Observes 50 Years Of Education Among Negroes, Indians

By MARTIN FIELDS

Hundreds of people from every race and section of America gathered at St. Elizabeth's Convent, Cornwells Heights, last week-end to assist in the public celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament as well as the anniversary of the profession in the religious life of Rev. Mother Katherine Drexel.

Mother Katherine, sometimes called the world's richest nun, is the daughter of the late Francis Drexel, banker, and inherited from him, along with two other sisters, an income which has been estimated at $1000.00 daily. This inheritance has been used even before the past fifty years in the work of educating Negroes and Indians.

Sunday's celebration, beginning with a Pontifical Mass sung by His Eminence Cardinal Dougherty, began the last of three days' public celebration of the historical event. It is estimated that the Drexel daughters, Mother Katherine, Mrs. Edward Morrell and the late Mrs. George Walter Smith, have spent $15,000,000 setting up schools—day, boarding, industrial and agricultural—for Negroes and Indians in this country. Mother Katherine is one of the few women in the history of the church who has founded and managed a religious order. She is probably the only one ever to have financed one.

APR 24 1941

Tells of Wide Interests

The Reverend foundress has continued her work throughout the years without great publicity and greatly dislikes anything like a fanfare. This quiet and untiring work in its fiftieth year today finds itself spread over seventeen states with a University at New Orleans, several industrial and agricultural schools and 34 day schools. Even before a day in 1888 when Katherine Drexel purchased a house on Pine street for the establishment of a mission which is now St. Peter Claver's, the stream of millions of dollars of the Drexel fortune had begun its way into the lives of thousands of Negroes.

Various activities at Cornwells last Sunday bore eloquent witness to, not only the care taken by the Sisters in the rudimentary and necessary educational pursuits, but to the cultural growth of their students as well. Students from Xavier University sang the second act of "Carmen" with professional delineations. The first half of their musical program included numbers by Dett, Mendelssohn, Verdi, Rossini, Schubert and included the sextet from "Lucia."

Another highlight of the day was the Chicago Glee Club. This group, composed of students from St. Elizabeth's High School in Chicago, sang a group of spirituals and jubilee songs. Their rendition of "The Ballad For Americans" was noteworthy. Indians from the Pueblo and Navajo tribes sang their tribal songs and danced. In both the cases of the Negro and Indian it was indicated that the Sisters were attempting to inculcate an appreciation in their charges for the cultural heritage that these songs and dances represent.

Rev. Vincent Smith, colored priest of the Order of The Divine Word, was present throughout the entire celebration. A number of Negro nuns from Louisiana and Baltimore were also present.

APR 24 1941

Until her retirement from active direction in 1937, Mother Katherine travelled over the country twice annually, three months a year, to inspect the progress and see the needs of her many establishments. Travelling always in a day coach, the Reverend foundress disdained the comforts she forsook years ago . . . to serve the humblest of the poor. The schools and churches which have been erected because of this first-hand knowledge evidenced a monumental service in behalf of the poor and neglected.

How Money is Left

Francis Drexel died before Mother Katherine entered the religious life. As a result, the principal from which this vast revenue has come to her to support her work will not benefit the Sisters of The Blessed Sacrament. It was left to the Archbishop of Philadelphia to be used for designated charities.

Through the years Mother Katherine has been honored by several Popes for her work. With her sister, Mrs.

APR 24 1941

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Sisters from all over the country, including those pictured at left came to Cornwell Heights last week for the Golden Anniversary of Mother Katherine's work among Negroes and Indians. At right, part of the procession leaving the chapel.—(Tribune photo by Hamlin).

Edward Morrell, she has evidenced a keen interest in the problems of the Negro outside her classroom. While speaking over the radio in March 1934, Mrs. Morrell said: "I believe that the intelligent Catholics, once they know the facts, must be the first, to sympathize with the hardships and discriminations which fall to (the Negroes') their lot."

Paid Income Tax

It was Senator George Wharton Pepper, who taking cognizance of the fact that Mother Katherine paid income tax on the money she used for charity, introduced a special rule to exempt her from those taxes. This resulted in the present law exempting gifts for charity of more than 90 per cent.

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The little band of twelve who began with Mother Katherine Drexel fifty years ago has grown to a religious community of 450 women. They teach a total of 15,000 annually. Xavier University is their best known institution, famous for its runners coached by Ralph Metcalfe.

The Motherhouse at Cornwells is a spacious place, housing a school and home for two hundred children (some of whom are without parents), the convent, a training school for the nuns, a laundry and a chapel. Both Cornwells and Xavier are valued at two million dollars each.

During the celebration of Mass on Sunday, Mother Katherine, who is 81 years old, assisted at the services from a tribune above the altar to the left. An estimated crowd of 2000 persons joined in the ceremonies.

18g-1941

C.M.E.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATORS MEET AT LANE COLLEGE

General Conference Board of Education Analyze New Educational Problems As They Affect Christian Colleges and Negro Students, Graduates and Parents.

APR 5 - 1941

JACKSON, Tenn., April 3—One of the most significant meetings in the national racial effort in relation to the National Defense program was held at Lane college recently under auspices of the General Conference Board of Education of the C. M. E. Church, following the theme: "The C. M. E. College and National Defense."

During this one day session, devotions were led by Dr. P. A. White, with a welcome given by Dean P. R. Shy, both of Lane College. A round table discussion followed, led by President Lane.

A general session presided over by Bishop Hamlett, considered "The Progress of C. M. E. Colleges in National Crisis and National Defense."

Representatives of Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Paine College, Augusta, Georgia and Texas College, Tyler, Texas took part in the discussions.

APR 5 - 1941

Bertram W. Doyle, Secretary, Board of Education, spoke on "The Problem of Endowment for Negro Colleges;" Pres. W. A. Bell of Miles Memorial College discussed "Experience With An Inter-Racial Trustee Board." After the War, What?" was the theme used by President W. M. Frazier of Mississippi Industrial College; President E. C. Peters of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., on "The Christian Church Related College; Its Distinctive Opportunities." The closing address was made by President Glass of Texas College.

Among the many persons responsible for this significant meeting were: Bertram W. Doyle, Secretary of Education, the C. M. E. Church, President; President W. A. Bell, Miles Memorial College, Secretary; from the Board of Education, C. M. E. Church, Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, President; Bish- R. A. Carter, Chairman, Executive Committee; Lane College, President J. F. Lane, Dean P. R. Shy; Miles Memorial College, President W. A. Bell, Acting Dean M. E. Zealey; Mississippi Industrial Col- Acting Dean W. L. McMillar; Paine College, President E. C. Peters, Dean L. C. Harper; Texas College, President D. R. Giass, Dean C. Y. Bynum. The Local Arrangement Committee, Dean P. R. Shy, Mrs. E. M. Golden, Mr. Joseph Steven, Miss Muriel Osborne and Professor James T. Beck.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro Denominational Schools

JAN 11 1941

LAST WEEK A GROUP of representative leaders of the Episcopal Church, Negro division, of this district and area, met in Jackson to consider ways and means of raising money to repair, improve and continue Rust College, located at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and belonging to that denomination.

In recent months it was our opportunity to have visited Rust College, spending the night in one of its dormitories, and to say that Rust College is in urgent need of repairs and improvement is putting it mildly.

While the meeting above referred to was called for the sole purpose of considering matters pertaining to Rust College, it again brings to focus the plight of the Negro denominational schools throughout Mississippi and the South.

Most of these schools were built more than a quarter of a century ago, and with some notable exceptions, they have been used all these years without any worthwhile improvement or repairs and today their property is sadly run down, and in many cases their buildings have become a hazard to human habitation and use.

In those isolated instances where there has been any notable improvement in the property of the Negro denominational schools, most, if not all the money came from sources outside the Negro group.

To picture a condition existing in a more or less degree in most of these schools, while traveling quite extensively over the South some months ago, we visited a large number of them and saw their condition at first hand. Observing and studying the living conditions of the students in what is reputed to be one of our oldest denominational schools, how any youth, after spending four years amid such ruin and dilapidation could come out with a high ideal for the home and its surroundings, simply defies the imagination.

But largely with money furnished by white people North and South, in the past, the Negro denominational schools have been of vast importance in the social, religious and cultural development of the race and can play a still more important part in the future.

It was through the Negro denominational schools that, as a group, we were able to obtain a sort of balance between the education offered by the public supported Negro schools, and the higher classical education, and from them have come our most outstanding leaders.

The question now arises: What is the future of the Negro denominational schoools?

Since the great stock market crash and the depression which caused the loss of many great fortunes, and the impairment of many others, there has been a marked decline in gifts to Negro schools and other organizations, aside from which there is a growing opinion among those who used to give us, that we should now be able to do something for ourselves.

Viewed in their proper plight, the Negro denominational schools belong to the whole race, regardless of difference of denomination, and their condition, continuance and improvement should be of the most vital concern of all of us and on the question of their future, unless there is a growing realization and understanding on our part, that our days of looking to other people for help are about over, and that we must bear our responsibilities alone. Speaking frankly, the future of the Negro denominational schools looks almost hopeless.

—From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Evangelist, 25, and Bride, 70, To Found Negro Bible School

NOV 23 1941

'He Just Swept Me Off My Feet,' Blushing Wife Tells Reporter; Plan 40 Days of Prayer

FORT WORTH, Nov. 22.—(AP)—Evangelist Raymond Vann, 25, and his bride, a grey-haired little missionary of 70, Sunday interrupted their honeymoon (40 days of prayer) long enough to announce their plans for the future.

They'll build and conduct a negro school in Fort Worth's Lake Como addition to be called the "Negro Baptist Bible Institute," where they will teach negro leaders to carry on the work the bride started 10 years ago.

The bridal couple, sitting side by side in the tiny bedroom at 1800 Broadus street, reluctantly revealed their plans to a reporter despite their request that they be let alone to spend their honeymoon in prayer.

The Bride Blushes

Private contributions and maybe federal aid will build their school, said Mrs. Vann, who until Friday was Miss Lou Wilkins, missionary and former schoolteacher at Coleman and Bronte.

Mrs. Vann was not averse to talking, but she blushed, literally, at any mention of her wedding 24 hours before. Vann doesn't talk. He has started a permanent program of self-discipline in which he writes answers to any questions that he can't answer with "God bless you," "Amen" or some other scriptural phrase.

The reporter found the couple seated before a fire, reading a Bible.

'She Wasn't Quite Ready'

She was embarrassed and smiled shyly when she looked at her new husband in the presence of a stranger. Then she confided to the reporter.

NOV 23 1941

"He just swept me off my feet. I wasn't ready to get married quite yet."

Young Vann, tall, black-haired street preacher and jail evangelist, started to scribble something on his pad of paper but stopped. Then he started again, writing that their plans for the negro school must await the end of their honeymoon period, raised from one week to 40 days.

Neither Married Before

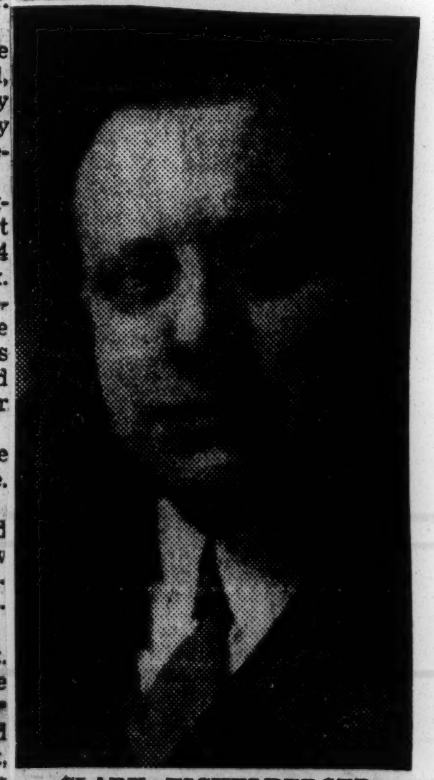
A former University of Oklahoma and Conners college student, young Vann met his bride 10 months ago when he was ministerial student here.

Neither has been married before, and Mrs. Vann smiled gaily as she said "He's my first and last and I'm his first and last."

The bride is an author and before the reporter left she gave him a copy of her book, "How to Win," and pamphlets entitled "How to Lick the Devil" and "The Christ—You."

Then the bride and groom prayed, with downcast eyes, that the report they had just given would have good effect on others.

NOV 23 1941



CLARK EICHELBERGER

EVANGELIST, 25, BRIDE, 70, PLAN THEIR FUTURE

NOV 23 1941

Will Build School to Teach Negroes.

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"He just swept me off my feet. I wasn't ready to get married quite yet," Mrs. Vann said.

NOV 23 1941

School Plans to Wait.

Young Vann, tall and black haired, started to scribble something on his pad of paper but stopped. Then he started again, writing that their plans for the Negro school must await the end of their honeymoon period, raised from one week to 40 days.

A former University of Oklahoma and Conners college student, young Vann met his bride 10 months ago when he was ministerial student here.

Neither had been married before, and Mrs. Vann smiled gaily as she said "He's my first and last and I'm his first and last."

18g-1941

GENERAL

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION

(EVENTS AND COMMENTS)

By Asa H. Gordon, A. M., Litt. D.

JAN 19 1941 JAN 19 1941

The Negro Denominational Schools

Note: This week: we gladely give our space to this editorial:

Last week a group fo represen taitve leaders of the Episcopal Church, Negro division of this dis trict and area, met in Jackson to consider ways and means of rais ing money to repair, improve and continue Rust College located at olly Springs, Mississippi, and be longing to that denomination.

IIn recent months it was our opportunity to have visited Rust College, spending the night in one of the dormitories, and to say that Rust College is is urgent need f repairs and improvement is putting it mildly.

While the meetign above refer red to was called for the sole pur pose of considering matters per taining to Rust College, it again brings to focus the plight of the Negro denominational schools throughout Mississippi and the South.

Journal Savannah Ga

Most of these schools were built more than a quarter of a cen tnry ago, and with some notable exceptions, they have been used all these years without any worth while improvement or repairs and today their property is sadly run down, and in many caes their buildings have become a hazard to human habitation and use.

In those isolated instances where there has been any notable improvement in the property of the Negro denominational schools most, if not all the money came from sources outide the Negro group.

To picture a condition existing in a more or less degree in most if the schools, while traveling quite extenively over the South some months ago, we visited a large number of them and saw their conditions at first hand Observing and studying the liv ing conditions of the students in what is reputed to be one of our oldest denominational schools, how any youth, after spending four years amid such ruin and di lapidation could come out with a high ideal for the home and its surroundings, simply defies the imagination.

But largely with money furnish ed by white people North and South, in the past, the Negro de nominational schools have been of vast importance in the social relgious and cultural development of the race and can play a still more important part in the fu ture.

Journal

It was through the Negro de nominational schools that, as a group, we were able to obtian a sort of balance between the edu cation offered by the public sup ported Negro schools, and the higher classical education, and from them have come our most outstanding leaders.

The question now arises: What is the future of the Negro denomi national schools?

Savannah, Ga.

Since the great stock market crash and the depression which caused the loss of many great for tunes, and the impairment of many others, there has been a schools and other organizations, marked decline in gifts to Negro aside from which there is a growing opinion among those who use to give us, that we should now be able to do something for our selves.

Viewed in their proper light, the Negro denominational schools belong to the whole race, regard less of difference of denomina tion, and their condition, continu ance and improvement should be of the most vital concern of all of us and on the question of their future, unless there is a growing realization and understanding on our part, that our days of looking to other people for help are about over, and that we must bear our responsibilities alone. Speaking frankly, the future of the Negro denominational schools look al most hopeless.—From The Jack son (Miss.) Advocate.

Seven Additions To Faculty Lutherans Of State Hold Historic Conference

SEP 19 1941

Lutherans Of State Hold Historic Conference

The first Lutheran Conference of Colored Missions, held at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, September 10, 1941, was formally opened by Rev. Herman C. Schulz, President of the Board of Colored Missions. He used as his theme, "United With Christ—One With Christ—Through Christ" and emphasized that fact that unity is based on love.

SEP 19 1941

Prof. Theodore R. Speigner, President of Martin Luther Institute, delivered the welcome address to the delegates. He expressed the necessity of Christian fellowship and cooperation in the face of growing world crisis. He held that Christian leaders should present to the world a consecrated and inspired life in these troubled times.

Rev. W. Edward Austin, Secretary of the Board of Colored Missions, responded and expressed the opinion and confidence that this gathering marked the beginning of what would become an annual affair. He paid high tribute to the hospitality of the people of Tuscaloosa.

The Weekly Review

Rev. W. Hieronymous, Director of Parish Education spoke to the conference on "Basic Principles in Parish Education and Its Set-Up In the American Lutheran Church." The work of education is a life-long process which aims to make people wise unto salvation and to create a well-rounded Christian personality. Lutheran parish education is Bible-based, Christ-centederd and pupil-adjusted. In their discussion of these statements, the delegates raised the question of correlating secular and religious education in southern parochial schools and the means of applying these principles.

SEP 19 1941

Rev. P. W. Stephens, Anniston, Alabama, preached the evening sermon on, "The Fatality of Impatience."

Rev. G. P. Kreb in a persuasive manner described the work of the American Lutheran Church, basing his address on the theme, "We Are Laborers Together With God."

The morning devotion of the second day was opened by Mr. George Freeman, seminarian from Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, on the theme, "Thy Word Is A Lamp For My Feet."

The morning paper was presented by Rev. H. C. Schulz, of Baltimore, Maryland, on, "The Bible History and Its Use in the Week Day School." The purpose of Bible History is to give individuals a deeper sense of the nearness of God and a closer relation to Jesus Christ.

Rev. A. M. Fiedler, Baltimore, Maryland, in a paper on, "Visiting the Sick," showed the need of preparation in advance, the opportunity to give guidance to every member of the family, and the importance of leaving something with the sick.

Rev. P. W. Stephens, Anniston, Ala., who has been a very successful missionary spoke on "Meeting the Prospect,' a'nd analyzed the different types of prospects, stressed the need for perseverence in the work, and the importance of faith that the work will succeed.

The afternoon devotion was conducted by Mr. R. S. Tarrant, who preached on, "The Rich Fool," and emphasized the importance of saving souls.

Rev. Hieronymus presented a paper on, "The Graded Sunday School Series," and explained the use of the graded literature and the importance of trained teachers.

Prof. T. R. Speigner then spoke on "The Practical School", and stressed the correlation of educational work and the need in the future of providing training for Lutheran teachers.

Mrs. Fay E. Harris, secretary of the conference, presented her report. The program committee presented a report which made suggestions for the next conference based on a closer adherence to Lutheran practice.

SEP 19 1941

Prof. Speigner preached the closing sermon, "The Growth of The Master's Kingdom." Rev. Herman Schulz then closed this inspiring and history-making conference in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

The conference was a religious milestone in the progress of the Negro in the South.

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Nashville Tenn Banner
March 28, 1941

Methodists Lay Plans for Education

Kansas City, Mo., March 28—A Methodist Conference on Higher Education concluded a two-day meeting here Wednesday afternoon with the decision to hold similar conferences annually. The conference was one of a nation-wide series of four and drew an attendance of 200 educators and churchmen from the midwest section. States represented were Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Dr. H. W. McPherson, of Nashville, Tenn., executive secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, under whose direction the regional conferences have been conducted, expressed the opinion that the reunited Methodist Church, "faces educationally the greatest educational opportunity it has ever had. Now we have a challenge as wide as our nation," he commented.

Dr. John B. Magee and Dr. John H. Reynolds, presidents of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., respectively, were the program speakers for the closing session. Bishop W. C. Martin, of Omaha, was the presiding officer.

Report of the Findings Committee as adopted put the body on record as favoring: Greater emphasis on a trained ministry and better support of the church's program of ministerial training.

Better educational advantages for Negroes and better church support of Negro institutions of learning which belong to the Methodist Church.

Reassertion of the educational leadership of the Methodist Church through a restudy of its basic educational philosophies and appointment of a commission to make a study of the religious functions and objectives of the church-related college, Wesley Foundation, students' guidance programs and educational philosophy of the Methodist Church and to report their findings to succeeding regional conferences.

"The present national emergency," the report of the Findings Committee stated, "not only presents ominous possibilities for a depletion of enrollment and as a character hazard for our Christian youth, but also presents a challenge to every character building and educational agency that our colleges pledge themselves irrevocably and unceasingly to seek the Christian interpretation of life and a steadfast Christian poise among our college young men."

Members of the findings committee: Benj. F. Schwartz, Lincoln, Neb., chairman; George A. Bowles, St. Louis, Mo., secretary; Paul W. Quillian, Houston, Texas; Charles Schofield, Denver, Colo.; Walter Hearn, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Noted Educator Urges Development Of Race Pride In Speech to Students

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Secondary school teachers in the 1941 Hampton Institute workshop were strongly urged recently by Arthur P. Davis, professor of literature at Virginia Union University and member of the Summer school staff at Hampton Institute, to introduce Negro literature into their high school curricula. "When you are teaching Negro literature, you are not teaching un-American literature, you are filling in the gaps that have been present already too long in the English courses of our American institutions," he said.

Mr. Davis gave four objectives for teaching Negro literature to Negro children. "The first of these is to develop in them race pride," he said, "by off-setting for them the prevalent misconceptions of the Negro as presented in the movies and in so many novels by white authors." The second objective, he said, is to develop race criticism. "We need frank criticisms of the shortcomings of the Negro in all his relationships." He names as a third objective the developing of race militancy by "calling attention dramatically to the great injustice committed against the Negro." He stated as the fourth objective, the teaching of the Negro in his contributions to modern America.

Mr. Davis outlined for the Workshop teachers a tentative course in literature that includes writings from the poetry of Phyllis Wheatley to the recent famous novel of Richard Wright which Mr. Davis described as "a high water mark in American literature.

"No course in Negro literature should be devoted entirely to the writings by Negroes," added Mr. Davis. "It should include the sensitive and deeply understanding works of Paul Green, Erskine Caldwell and other honest white writers."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DEMOCRACY CREDO GIVEN TO TEACHERS

Marshall Offers It, Stressing Respect for Individuals and Equality of All Men

HOLDS IT VITAL IN CRISIS

Says Incompatibility of Our Ideals and Dictators' Must Be Always Remembered

A four-point credo of democracy in the present world crisis was offered yesterday by James Marshall, president of the Board of Education, in a message to New York City's 35,000 school teachers who returned to their classrooms this week.

No compromise between the dictators' world and this country is possible, Mr. Marshall asserted. Calling for the teaching of democratic principles, he held that they were founded upon "faith in man and acceptance of the Golden Rule."

American democracy means in essence these four things, Mr. Marshall said:

"Respect for the integrity of the individual.

"Respect for the variations among individuals.

"Equality of treatment of every person by those with authority.

"Equality of opportunity to develop individual capacities and realize individual interests."

Worth Sacrifice of Life

"For these things we are ready to sacrifice our substance and our lives," Mr. Marshall declared. "We can never accept the overlordship of supermen or the supremacy of any group or race or class of men. The totalitarian state does not respect individuals; it finds its doubtful safety in favoring the members of the party of the bureaucracy and denying equal consideration to others."

Viewing the schools as missions and the teachers as missionaries, Mr. Marshall urged the professional staff not to think of democracy merely in terms of a list of rights—the right to vote, the right of free speech, free press, freedom of worship or freedom from want—but to go beyond these things and lead the children to an understanding of the reasons for these rights.

"To understand our democracy and its underlying ideals," Mr. Marshall said, "is to recognize that they are mutual obligations and that it is these mutual obligations which we implement with rights and freedoms. Without this understanding our rights and freedoms cannot free us from confusion or save us from peredition no matter who wins the war."

Teachers were urged not to cling to the word "democracy" as though it were a rabbit's foot, "the touch of which will of itself bring us the luck to see us through," but to look at its implications and recognize what aspirations and ideals lie behind the word. He warned against the confusion that arises when lip service only is given to democracy, and "our acts are in contradiction to our words."

"It is time for each American to give thought to his and her credo of democracy," Mr. Marshall added. "To the teachers of our schools I offer my own, not as the only credo, but as a point of departure which you can consider and discuss, or from which you can each proceed to develop your own."

It is to the developing of individuals and giving them equality and respect, despite variations, that education in a democracy must address itself primarily, he asserted, adding that if these obligations were met by all, "there would be no need to trouble or teach about rights."

"It is in behalf of democratic ideals that we seek freedom from aggression from beyond our borders and from within, that we make as principles of government the maintenance of rights and freedoms," Mr. Marshall continued.

Winston Salem, N. C. Sentinel
September 5, 1941

Many New Students

What is your guess on the total number of students that will be enrolled in the white and Negro city schools this fall and winter?

According to estimates heard, there will probably be more pupils enrolled in the first grade perhaps than in any of the other grades. There are a large number of youngsters who have reached the school age of six years, and there are quite a few who will reach school age long before the next session. Some of these will be sent to the private schools in order that they be able to enter the second grade when the 1942-3 city session opens.

It would be interesting to know what percentage of the students who enter the present session of the various schools will learn to love their books and heed the discipline imposed, remarked a father the other day. While he believed in sports and play facilities provided by the local authorities, he was inclined to think that more stress is put on sports than on books.

A few years ago a father here was asked about the progress his son was making in college. "Well, if you refer to sports, he is making A grade, but in most of his book studies, they vary from C to D."

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 8, 1941

The Age Of Lethargy.

The South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers association paints a rather disillusioning picture of South Carolina in a recent issue of its Clipsheet:

"Too few people in South Carolina care whether government is efficient or inefficient, too few care whether illiteracy is high and soils are depleted.

"Thousands of men and women in this state are concerned with the fact that our per capita income is lower and that resulting insufficient diets often leave a portion of the population physically unable to earn a decent wage.

"Thousands of others deplore the fact that educational facilities for Negroes are wholly inadequate.

"But for every thousand of those who care there are other thousands too apathetic to give the situation a passing thought.

"They constitute one of our gravest problems."

This puts the finger on South Carolina's failure to make the progress governmentally that might have been expected. For the reason is not that South Carolinians do not know what needs to be done and what could be done. There have been competent studies made revealing the need for reform and outlining the measures necessary to accomplish these reforms. South Carolina politicians have never been aroused about them for the simple reason that they know that a great majority of the voters are not concerned about them. In the political campaign the candidates talk about other things, ignoring these fundamentals which should be the issues, but the blame is not theirs but the voters'.

And so the state muddles through, awaiting the day when some of these things must be done because there will then be no choice left even though the doing will cost the state a great deal more money than would have been the case had justice and common sense prevailed now instead of politics. But until then lethargy and indifference are the rule

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FACTS AND TRENDS ON 1941-42 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

U. S. Office of Education School Enrollment Estimates for 1941-42

Elementary	20,707,000
Secondary	7,334,000
Higher Education	1,450,000
Nurse Training	100,000
Business colleges (day)	75,000
Evening and part-time	1,850,000
All other schools	50,000
Total	31,566,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18—America's peace army of education is again on the march back to school—an army probably greater in enrolled strength than the combined military armies of the Axis and democratic countries. This fact is pointed out in a statement issued this week by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

A total of 31,566,000 persons are enrolled in the 1941 educational army; 20,707,000 are in the kindergarten-elementary school divisions; 7,334,000 in the high schools, and 1,450,000 in the college-university contingents. More than 2,000,000 will fall into the educational line of march back to evening and part-time schools, business colleges, nurse training institutions and private trade schools.

Patterned by Defense

"This will be a critical year John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in a special report to Administrator McNutt. "Schools will face new responsibilities growing out of national defense demands.

"Preparation of workers for service in defense industries will be a continuing challenge. During the past year Federally-aided vocational schools alone trained more than a million persons for defense vocations. This year's program of defense training in Federally-aided vocational schools should more than double the 1940-41 record training accomplishment.

"Colleges and universities will organize more short-course defense training classes in an endeavor to help meet a national shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists, and production supervisors. Plans call for training approximately 150,000 technicians in these essential defense vocations.

Public schools and private schools may be expected to adapt their programs in 1941-42 to stress health and physical education, citizenship training, community-national-and international relations, with particular emphasis upon hemispheric solidarity. Schools this year will emphasize conservation of national resources more than ever before. They will explain in more detail the difference between dictatorships and democracies. Educational radio programs and forums will help to identify and endeavor to solve through public enlightenment and discussion major problems affecting our citizens in this defense period. Defense savings programs also will be inaugurated.

More Women Teachers and College Students

"We may expect a rise in number of women teachers this year. Men teachers going into the army or taking defense jobs will be replaced in many instances by women teachers.

"College enrollments will also be affected. Enrollments of fewer men students and a larger number of women students are anticipated. Improvement in the financial income of many families will help to pay the cost of a college education for additional thousands of young people.

"Needs for school facilities in defense boom towns, possible shortages in certain school supplies and equipment because of defense priorities, emergency educational demands that cannot be foreseen, all are on the 1941-42 educational calendar."

Facts and Trends

Kindergarten: Estimated enrollment 625,000. This is a drop from last year's 640,000. This decrease is due to the low birth rate from 1930 to 1935. Although the total number of children in kindergarten is smaller, the percentage of children enrolled in kindergartens is larger. The nation's birth rate is again on the upturn. About one of every three children who have reached the age of five will be going to kindergarten this year.

Elementary Schools: Public and private elementary schools will enroll approximately 20,707,000 children. This is also a decrease from the 20,717,000 estimated for 1940-41. Here again we see the effect of the drop in birth rate several years ago which has affected private school enrollment the same as those in public elementary schools.

High Schools: The estimate for this year's enrollment in public and private high schools is 7,334,000. Last year it was 7,234,000 The drop in high school enrollments anticipated for this period by educational statisticians several years ago has not yet appeared. The full effect of fewer children born in the depression years of the early thirties has not been recorded in secondary school registrations.

Scarcity of jobs for younger people previous to the defense program, a higher compulsory school attendance age in many communities, more high school emphasis upon vocational guidance and preparation for occupations, and financial aid to students and families under the NYA and Social Security programs are some of the reasons why high school enrollments have continued upward. About 7 of every 10 young people of high school age are now enrolled in high school classes.

Vocational Education: Federally-aided vocational schools and classes, which increased from 1,247,000 in 1935 to 2,290,000 in 1940, are expected to increase proportionately during the coming year. These enrollments include all persons in day, part-time and evening schools and classes reimbursed under provisions of the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen Acts for promotion of vocational education in agriculture, the trades and industries, home economics and the distributive fields.

College and Universities: Despite predictions by some educators that college and university registrations would be hard hit by the selective service draft and more jobs for young men, the U. S. Office of Education sees a possible slight rise in college and university enrollments. The estimate made in face of unique problems facing higher education this year, foresees fewer men students, especially in liberal arts colleges, but a record enrollment of women. There will be a general step-up in demands for technical training growing out of national defense needs.

R. O. T. C.: Although the number of R. O. T. C. schools has not been increased in the past five years. R. O. T. C. enrollments have jumped from 168,000 in 1939-40 to 197,000 in 1940-41. One hundred twenty-five civilian colleges and universities register 11,000 R. O. T. C. enrollees. Eighty-two schools have an R. O. T. C. enrollment of 59,631.

Teachers: There will be 25,000 fewer teachers in elementary schools this year, it is estimated, but this will be offset by an equal rise in high school personnel. The elementary school drop is due to fewer pupils and fewer schools. Small groups of children formerly taught by individual teachers in one or two-teacher schools are now attending larger and better-equipped consolidated schools in many rural communities. The number of teachers, therefore, is smaller.

Greater public demands for high school education, as shown by the continuing increase in high school enrollments and the defense training program, are expected to bring employment to 25,000 additional teachers in the nation's high schools.

One-Teacher Schools: These schools are gradually disappearing from the educational landscape because of improved roads, better transportation, and more efficient school administration. Seven thousand small and ill-equipped school buildings will be affected by consoldations during 1941-42. One modern consolidated school building usually displaces every four small schools that pass out of existence. In 1920 there were 190,000 one-teacher schools in the United States. This year there will be only 115,000.

Pupil Transportation: During the past fifteen years the number of pupils transported to and from schools at public expense has increased 350 percent. U. S. Office of Education records show 2,400,000 children were provided transportation in 1932. This year approximately 4,600,000 pupils will be numbered among those given free transportation daily.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Readiness Is Up to Us

The collaboration of the U. S. department of education in a national broadcast dedicated to and descriptive of the nation's citizens of color is another indication of the fast changing times. The imminence of war has given impetus to inter-racial accord. But the speed of the movement indicates that it is proceeding with the trend, not against it. That fact is significant.

A generation ago the peerless entertainers, Williams and Walker, were limited in their appearances. Their like are heard and seen so generally nowadays that many of them are introduced without racial identification, and none with an explanation which means they are good—for a Negro.

Government sponsorship of a Negro program is proof of the shift in public opinion. For all the professed democracy this country has, it is still a land where the majority is the voice that is heard. That majority must be willing, or adept interpreters of it would not affront it.

The next thought follows logically—how ready are Negroes for the greater day about to dawn? We have been saying for years that we want an even break for employment. Back in the days when Samuel Gompers lived and the American Federation of Labor was the one workmen's organization, we asked and he said repeatedly that we were entitled to share. But we did not get ready! For all our clamor about work, we let ourselves be crowded out of crafts. The result is that today when the heads of both great labor groups are members of the commission to bring about our employment, we not only are not ready to go to work, but we are slow about taking training

18h-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Training That Counts

Dean T. D. Brooks, of the Texas A. & M. College, chairman of the Committee on Graduate Aid for Negroes in that state, has just issued a leaflet setting forth the annual expenditures of the State of Texas on out-state scholarships for the fiscal year ending December 1940.

MAY 24 1941

The report shows that for the long session 1939-40, 71 application were approved. For the summer session of 1940, 126 applications were approved and for the long session of 1940-41, 96 applications were approved.

The average grant for the long session of 1939-40 was $189.83; for the summer session of 1940, $90.84 and for the long session of 1940-41, $209.33; a total of $16,744.33. The total appropriation allowed by the Texas legislature for the bienium was $25,000.

But the interesting bit of information included in the little leaflet issued by Dean Brooks relates to the fields of work for which these grants were made. They follow: Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Public Health Nursing, Costume Designing, Art, Music, Statistics, Child Welfare, Social Service, Library Science, Accounting, Architecture and Dramatics.

The reports also show that other grants were allowed in such academic fields as History, Science, Foreign Languages, Physical Education, English, Adult Education, Mathematics, and Poultry Hunbandry.

The Black Dispatch will always be on the side of those who argue that Negroes should have access and exposure to all types of knowledge and training, so that what we shall say here should not be interpreted to mean that we would casterate and cut out certain types of training in Negro schools. In fact, what we shall say relates to the question of adding to the already accepted type of training now taught in our schools.

In this present moment when the world is aflame with war, everyone has suddenly awakened to the fact that we live in a mechanical world. Present day civilization is going to live or die in proportion to ability of the warring powers to best one another in the field of mechanics.

Never before has it so clearly dawned upon everyone that Negroes need a type of education having to do with trades, industry and the various techniques in our complex mechanical social structure.

Having said this we want you to go back a paragraph or two in this article and study carefully the major fields in which Texas teachers are taking graduate work. Study their trends in education to determine whether these teachers show inclination toward improving their knowledge in the mechanical sciences.

Understand now; we would not deprive anyone of the type of training desirable to take, but do you not think future Texas youth would have a firmer economic underpinning if the Negro teachers, who are utilizing the tax stipends set aside for graduate training, were some of them, preparing to come back home and develop Negro youth in technical fields of trade and industry?

Just now in Oklahoma with the government placing mechanical workshops in many large centers for the training of Negro youth, there is not in this state a Negro instructor who can give Negro youth training in aircraft, woodwork or aircraft motor assembly. In addition there is limited knowledge in the hands of only a few instructors relating to welding, sheet metal work, pattern making and other kindred machine shop processes. Will anyone argue that Negroes should not have this type of instruction? Should this type of instruction be received from Negro schools?

Sometime ago a principal of one of the important schools in this state presented a view regarding this serious question upon which this writer had not previously contemplated. He pointed out that the average Negro teacher who showed lack of interest in industrial education and the technical training of Negro youth, was indifferent because he had not been trained to teach the things we are talking about.

"The Negro teacher has somewhat a proprietary interest in teaching what he knows and when you start talking about teaching what he does not know, you are in fact talking about getting rid of him," declared this instructor.

We will admit that up to the time of this conversation we had not thought through this angle of the subject. We can see that point clearly now and we can sympathize with anyone caught in the vortex of such a situation, but on the other hand we believe the trend shown in the work being done by the Texas teachers in graduate fields indicates Texas teachers are not making preparation to teach some things they should teach.

MAY 24 1941

The body of every race must be industrialized if that race is to be prosperous and self-sustaining. The Division of Engineering at the Oklahoma A. & M. College issues a directory of Oklahoma manufacturers and in this bulletin one can get illumination on the subject we are discussing.

We are going to list some of the industries located in Oklahoma and as you read this list try to determine the Negro school or college in Oklahoma that is preparing Negro youth to work in such institutions: fire and mantle brick, fruit jars, poultry and dairy feeds, beverages, butter, mattresses, laundry, stoneware, cement plant casting, brick cottonseed products, work clothes, tanks, gutters, skylights, brooms, bakery products, candy, ice cream, planing mill, ice, gas stoves, cigars, nut crackers, potato chips, awnings, tents, sheet metal products, marble works, feed, meal chops, auto tops, auto trailers, tin products, electro-plating, blue prints, photostats, window shades, boilers, pillows ,cosmetics, insecticides, signs, millinery, fences, wire, caulking screens, weather strips.

We are going to stop the enumeration right here. In this directory before me is catalogued almost every conceivable endeavor in which modern day society engages in order to live an effective existence. White schools are fitting and blocking white youth into every-day life situations with knowledge of how to conquer and control the environment where they live. What is the Negro school and the Negro school teachers doing about this?

The Negro school must get away from academic mathematics and conquer the applied use of numbers. The Negro college must become an institution of research and experimentation, not a mere purveyor of known truths and knowledge. Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Chemistry, Economics, and Engineering must mean something more in the Negro school than it has in the past. The Negro teacher must cease looking at, but must look through life and the stuff people must handle and should control.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mitchell Will Address Group

Dr. DuBois, Dickerson Also Scheduled To Appear on Program

The presidents of Negro land-grant colleges will convene in Chicago for their 28th annual meeting on November 11, 12 and 13 at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. Sessions are open to the public.

NOV 8 1941

This group of 23 institutions of higher learning is called "land-grant" colleges because of their being supported in part from grants of land given to the several States by Act of the U. S. Congress in 1862.

The president of the association, Dr. F. G. Clark, of Southern University, has announced a program for the meeting that anticipates contributions from national leaders that are vital to the welfare of Negro people everywhere, educational and otherwise. Among anticipated contributors, according to Clark, are the following: Report of recent studies on Federal aid for cooperative agricultural extension work, by Professor Doxey Wilkerson, of Howard University, who is also author of a staff study on Negro education for President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education headed by Floyd W. Reeves, of the University of Chicago. The elimination of any existing unfair distribution of Federal funds in this area has long been a project on which the association has worked and this contribution is designed to further progress along this line.

Alderman Earl Dickerson, of Chicago, who is now a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, is expected to speak to the association on this work and what these colleges may do in a helpful way.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"What Now, Class of 1941?"

By R. O'HARA LANIER
Dean of Instruction, Hampton Institute

EDITOR'S NOTE: With thousands of high school and college graduates beginning the task of job hunting this month, these remarks, made by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier at the "Senior Career Week" of Hampton Institute can well be read and considered by every young man and woman looking for a job. Senior Career Week at Hampton brought scores of outstanding personalities to the Hampton Institute campus to advise and consult with every member of the senior class on their careers and plans for the future.

FOR MOST of you the immediate problem is to find a job.

In seeing you off to a good stairt I wish to point out a few things that will help you, particularly on your first job. There must be a willingness on your part to assume, even under difficulties, a positive approach to your problems, your prospective employer, and your job possibilities.

DEAN LANIER

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By preparing yourself in this way for an interview you are able to answer the prospective employer with positive statements concerning your abilities and interests and specific details of your training and experience; you will know certain important facts about the job for which you are applying, compensation offered, etc. By having in his posession all the facts he will need, the applicant will feel confident and more at ease because he will be anticipating the questions the prospective employer will ask him.

INFORM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

It is a good idea for the out-of-work person to keep his relatives and friends informed of his need of a job, of his qualifications, training, and special abilities, for often they are able to give information of a vacancy where they work, or have heard through friends of openings in various places. Former teachers, priests, rabbis or ministers, business associates, fellow church members, fellow club members, YMCA and YWCA secretaries, neighbors, and merchants, prove valuable aids in suggesting prospective jobs.

One characteristic which employers especially look for in those they hire is the ability to get along with others. The importance of a positive outlook-determination to succeed—cannot be overemphasized because you still need it after your job is landed. It's this positive approach that helps you, first to do the job well and, second, to get along with all of your associates, employers, co-workers, and subordinates.

Learn to take orders cheerfully, and to carry them out promptly and well, especially when you would rather do something else. When you do something you do not like, remember that that is what you are paid for. There are often jobs which have to be done—jobs which are outside your daily routine, jobs which you did not expect to do when you were hired, jobs you may think no one should ask you to do.

GET ALONG WITH EMPLOYER

But if you want to get along with your employer, do them. No employer likes the person who has to be treated with gloves on. Every boss likes the person who will do promptly and well whatever is assigned to him. Every unpleasant task gives you another chance to show your boss that you are the kind of person he wants to have around.

Your boss has a job to do. You have been assigned to him to help him get that job done. He is held responsible for your work as well as for his own. That is why he must watch you and see that you do your work right. Usually he will know more about the job than you do. If he tells you to do something a certain way, do it that way, even if you think you know a better way. Try his way first. Study it. Try to understand it yourself. Beware of any suggestion that will make your work easier by making his work harder.

You will make a mistake some day and your boss will have to tell you about it. There is no need to tremble, or weep, or act like a whipped cur; your boss has made mistakes, too. All he wants is to be sure you know that what you did was wrong and that you will avoid doing it again. The best thing to do usually is to admit whatever you did and indicate your desire not to make the same mistake again, even though it may not be altogether your fault.

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When you go to look for another job you will be asked for references, especially from the last place where you worked. If your last employer will not recommend you, your chances of getting another job will be much poorer.

It may be you cannot undo all the habits and attitudes learned in the years you have been in school, but you can at least re-examine your philosophy of life, your plan for the future, check and double check them, and talk with people who have had experience, so that you will be prepared to get and hold that job!

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

The Right to Work

Perhaps the most significant statement written in connection with Negro education comes to our desk in the May issue of the Interracial Review and falls from the pen of George Streator.

Mr. Streator's logic is convincing. We wish every adult black man and woman in America could read what he says. It follows:

THE RIGHT TO WORK

The kind of education that a group or race receives determines in the long run its economic and social position. Because Negro leaders have known this, they have tended to shy away from industrial education, feeling that too great emphasis on tools and machines would make us the laborers of America. That danger passed—if it ever actually existed—and Negroes are now received in the professions, the arts and sciences. All is not settled, however, since education is a part of the civilization now in process of being formed the world over. In the brief discussion that follows, a few of these challenging problems are reviewed in outline.—G. S.

The controversy over the kind of education to be given in Negro schools reached its climax in the decade that preceded World War I. It was in 1916, indeed, on the eve of that war, that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois let loose a blast against the administration of Fisk University for what he saw as an attempt to destroy Fisk as a college and to convert it into an industrial school. Blood ran hot in this controversy, but since that time, instead of Fisk becoming an industrial school, Tuskegee Institute—Booker T. Washington's school—has become a liberal arts college, with its critics arguing that more emphasis has been placed upon "drawing room culture" than on industrial education.

Of course, industrial education is more complicated today than the ideas formulated by Mr. Washington. It is doubtful that any technical school can match the training gained through actual participation in factory work. Nevertheless, there are certain fundamentals that a good school can impart, and chief among these is mathematics. In all my experiences, there was never a more detester course of study in Negro schools. As a teacher at St. Paul school it was looked upon as something that everybody took but nobody wanted. And at Bennett College for Women, the President accepted it, but most of the faculty fought it more or less on the principle that girls should learn to cook, sew, can, knit, clean . . . without realizing that an organized and thorough mental discipline fits-in any place!

Obviously, this may stir up a hornet's nest. I admit this, but my eyes tell me that colleges all through New England are teaching girls to handle machinery. And to handle machinery—to say nothing of improving on it—mathematical reasoning is required.

The point of view that I am setting forth is in direct opposition to the dream that floats out of Columba's Teachers' College, the fountain head of Negro education and its direction. Up at Teachers' College the great drive has been on "methods"; that is to say, it is easier to get a degree in "how to teach a subject" than it is to take one in that subject itself. This has meant the death knell for most Negro colleges which tried to break through and teach a few fundamentals. It was easier to teach "how to teach."

But to get back to the start. Negro skilled mechanics will not be developed without strong mathematical discipline, no matter how it is imparted, whether by NYA or WPA. And unless real emphasis is placed on giving Negro youth this kind of training, there is no use talking about trade-union segregation. It is true that Negro workers have been, and still are, victimized by race prejudice. To meet this condition, most of the older workers have shunted their children into the "cultured" fields, mainly into the teaching profession, most of them holding a distorted point of view on the organization of human society.

It is true that white trade-unions have made the going hard, but the defense has been more futile than the attack. What better could be the jobs we demand. The real bottle neck for Negroes right now, is hostile Northern trade-unions want, but that there are so few skilled Negro mechanics to worry about. What is more disastrous than to have trained a generation of Negro leaders—mainly primed for politics —with no stable class of workers to lead?

When we agitate for equal opportunity we must train people for

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"What Now, Class of 1941?"

By R. O'HARA LANIER
Dean of Instruction, Hampton Institute

EDITOR'S NOTE: With thousands of high school and college graduates beginning the task of job hunting this month, these remarks, made by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier at the "Senior Career Week" of Hampton Institute can well be read and considered by every young man and woman looking for a job. Senior Career Week at Hampton brought scores of outstanding personalities to the Hampton Institute campus to advise and consult with every member of the senior class on their careers and plans for the future.

FOR MOST of you the immediate problem is to find a job.

In seeing you off to a good stairt I wish to point out a few things that will help you, particularly on your first job. There must be a willingness on your part to assume, even under difficulties, a positive approach to your problems, your prospective employer, and your job possibilities.

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It is true that white trade-unions have made the going hard, but I have written this well aware of the refusal of the airplane factories in New York. Nevertheless, we can the defense has been more futile than the attack. What better could employ thirteen boys in narrow-minded business men down the hatch when we have Negro mechanics to worry about. What is more disastrous than to sweep these narrow-minded business men down the hatch when we have trained a generation of Negro leaders—mainly primed for politics and social workers, even hands who will not be denied!

—with no stable class of workers to lead?

When we agitate for equal opportunity we must train people for the jobs we demand. The real bottle neck for Negroes right now, is philosophy of education that its educators, school teachers, hostile Northern trade-unions want, but that there are so few skilled

18h-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

"Negroes Are Mere Figure Heads In New Deal," Says Washington

JAN 24 1941

NEW YORK (By John H. Thompson for ANP)—"All America from the top down is guilty of excluding the American Negro from the main stream of culture", Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, told an audience of 215 persons at the 21st annual dinner meeting of the New York Urban League in the Royal Palm Room of Child's Restaurant Wednesday evening.

"In all of Washington in the New Deal setup, to my knowledge, there is not a single Negro on any of the policy-making bodies", he further astounded his audience by saying "Show me a Negro who is on the inside and I will say the Negro is in the main stream of culture". (Mr. Washington was employed as a specialist and adviser on Negro affairs under Harry L. Hopkins and should know of what he speaks. He claimed in an interview following the meeting that all Negroes employed in the New Deal were mere "figureheads" and "rubber stamps".)

Judge Myles Paige, chairman of the meeting, told members that the Urban League is busily engaged in breaking down precedents in New York, and they had done so when they held this meeting in Child's Restaurant, who have been notorious for their many refusals to serve Negroes in their dining rooms.

Describing the Negro as the "Little Man Who Wasn't There", Mr. Washington emphasized that the method which majority groups use to keep minority groups down is by excluding them from the cultural streams. "The action of the government in excluding the Negro from full participation in our defense programs has weakened the Negro", he continued. But he assured his audience that the Negro himself had something to do with his exclusion for some "1200 Jews in Atlanta raised more than $1,200,000 within a year to fight anti-Semitism—but more than 12,000,000 Negroes in the country could not raise this sum to aid the NAACP. The Chinese of Atlanta, a very small group, raised $150 per month in an effort to aid their country. This was more than 100,000 Negroes in Atlanta raised to aid themselves."

Jarring New Yorkers from their smug attitude in assuming it was only in the South that the Negro was backward in getting in the stream of culture, Mr. Washington told them that New York was not immune "for business is one of the main streams of culture—and where is business in New York? On Wall street, Broadway, and there are no Negroes there . . . The Urban League should strive to get non-racial jobs in the down town area. It should be ready to meet new challenges."

Condemning the selection of Bill Robinson as "Mayor of Harlem," he told his audience that they should "pick out the richest Negro in the community—not rich in worldly goods but rich in thought, achievements, ability to help his people, and elect this sort of man as 'mayor', not the best tap dancer in the world."

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Latest Aids for Negro Schools is RCA Victor Plan

Dallas Martin To Make Survey To Discover Applications For Recent Audio-Visual Developments

JAN 4 1941

More general application to Negro educational institutions of modern audio-visual developments in education is the aim of a nation-wide survey among prominent Negro educators to be conducted during 1941 by the RCA Manufacturing company.

Dallas A. Martin, St. Louis born, Lincoln university-educated Negro, is soon to leave RCA Victor's Camden, N. J. headquarters on the first leg of a trip which will carry him into the executive offices and classrooms of hundreds of Negro schools, colleges and universities. The survey is being made under the direction of Ellsworth C. Dent, Director of the RCA Educational Department.

In addition to conducting the on-the-scene survey, Mr. Martin will lecture on such subjects as television, recorded music, how a radio receiver is built, the new RCA Electron Microscope, the uses of a school sound system, and a merchandising presentation for business students. In addition, he will use several sound motion picture films.

"I am tremendously enthusiastic about the possibilities of supplying modern teaching aids to our own people in our schools," Mr. Martin said. "I have been privileged to go through te famed RCA research laboratories, tour the factories, and talk with the men who direct these activities, and I am literally overwhelmed with the far reaching technical developments that are now available to schools and colleges.

"Oved a period of 30 years RCA Victor has pioneered in the development of apparatus and teaching aids which have proven of great value to educational institutions. Now the Company has decided to expand its activities still more in this field, and to devote more attention than ever before to the Negro educational field."

Mr. Martin holds a Bachelor of Science degree in physics from Lincoln University, Jefferson City Mo., and is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi. He has attended RCA Institutes, a radio technical school in New York, and spent several months studying radio's practical applications. During the 1940 New York World's Fair was employed at the RCA Exhibit as receptionist for visiting Negroes He has also visited the U. S. Office of Education and other Federal Bureaus to become acquainted with their activities in the audio-visual field.

Adel, Ga. News
January 2, 1941

An Open Letter to the Negro People of Adel

It would seem that our community and most certainly our school here have fallen into bad times. It is truly most unfortunate that for twice within two years, the eyes of the whole state should be turned on us here as the sources of evil and crime.

While we regret that all of us here must bear the stigma of disgrace that comes from crime perpetrated by a few of us, it is still true that we must also bear the responsibility that results from it. The question now is, Where do we go from here? Do we not admit that we are groping around at the bottom of the hill? That admitted, there seems to me no place to go but up the hill, if we want to go. If we are not interested in going forward and making progress, we can simply stay where we are.

Do you, with me, see that this is the time that all hands must be turned to the wheel in order to save ourselves and our souls, and to make secure our children's future? Then we have no time for petty gossip. All we have time for is to see that our school is manned by competent, straightforward teachers, that our children are in school to receive the benefits therefrom, and that we give our faithful and unstinted support to the program.

The Cook County Board of Education has worked to place the kind of teachers in our school that we need, and so has taken that responsibility from our shoulders. It is up to us to see that our children are in school, and that we are loyal to the cause of education.

There are those of us who have already begun to arouse enmity by laying the blame on certain persons for the exposal of irregularities in the Training School. That is far from the question at hand. THE question is, Were there irregularities? and not who exposed them.

Turn to your Bibles and re-read the story of Jonah as told in Chapter 1. The story goes that the Lord sent out a great wind into the sea, a mighty tempest. And what a tempest it must have been, to have come from the hand of the Lord. Lots were cast, and the lot fell on Jonah Verse 15 tells what brought calm to the sea that raged with tempests. Read the story.

The forces of evil have worked against our school here from without; they have worked from within. If we can somehow manage now to conquer with good the evil that has befallen us we should be able to place our school on the front row with other schools in the state. Those of us who can see a little farther than our noses still have a vision of what is possible for us here. Let us not become blinded now, but let us continue to see, to work, and to help our fellows see that we can make progress, and let us make it. We must not waste our time in pettiness. We must work, work hard, work long. With things straight on the outside, and straight on the inside, what hinders us from going up the hill? My answer is "Nothing". Let that answer come from the hearts of all of us. More anon.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant
January 9, 1941

Americans Polled On Education

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3—Secretary Frank L. Grove, of the Alabama Education Association, stated today that the American public approves equal per pupil expenditures for the education of Negro and white school children. Grove was discussing the December issue of The Education Bulletin, published by the Association, which summarizes results of a recent Gallup poll on public education. "The Bulletin shows", said Grove, "that 78 out of 100 Americans favor equal expenditures for the education of each white and Negro child. Only 16 per cent are opposed to such equality."

Strange as it seems, according to the Bulletin, only 46 per cent of adult Southern whites are opposed to equality of per pupil educational expenditures for white and colored children, while 45 per cent of Southern whites favor such equality. A majority of 56 per cent of all Southern people approves equality of educational expenditures for the races.

The Bulletin shows that 73 per cent of the public approve the modern emphasis on education while only 23 per cent feel that education today is being given so much importance. In addition to approving the modern stress on education, 83 per cent of the people think that schools have improved and that children are today getting a better school training than their parents received before them.

"It is significant", Grove said, "in view of the domestic and world situation that a majority of 73 per cent of all Americans approves freedom in discussion of controversal issues by young people, and 68 per cent approve freedom of discussion for teachers". However, 26 per cent of the people felt that teachers are unfair in their discussion of disputed questions and present only one side of the case.

According to the Gallup survey, almost one person in five feels that too little is being spent on education while 47 per cent feel that the amount spent is about right.

Moreover, 50 per cent of the public feel that certain states are unable to finance adequate schools and more than one person in four would pay higher federal taxes to aid such states. A majority of 72 per cent of the public approves government aid to help educate the children of poor parents and 58 per cent would be willing to pay higher taxes to give this aid.

As to the worth of high school training, the Gallup findings show that a majority of 54 per cent of the public feels that many of the pupils now in high schools should quit and go to work; that they would be better off at work than in school. Eighty-two per cent of the people feel that the government ought to provide a part-time work and training program for youth.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
JAN 11 1941

RCA Agent to Study Needs Of Race Schools, Colleges

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Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

EDUCATION INEQUALITY CITED BY M'CUISTION

FEB 15 1941

Speaks At Arkansas Conference On Race Relations

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CONWAY, Ark., Feb. 14.—Inequalities in Arkansas public education between white and negro races, particularly in Eastern Arkansas areas in which the colored population is large, might well become the target of pressure groups if industrialization is advanced rapidly in the South by national defense manufacturing, according to Ed McCuistion, state supervisor of negro education, who spoke Friday at the Arkansas Conference on Education and Race Relations at Arkansas Teachers College.

Solution of the problem, he added, rests largely with counties and school districts, which control disbursement of public education funds. Such control accounts for the wide variations of educational effort among counties.

Mr. McCuistion cited one county which in 1940 expended $87 per white child and $5 per negro child. At the other end, however, one county expended $25 per white child and $21 per negro child.

His address also related to other factors such as number of pupils per room, salaries paid teachers and investments in school buildings and equipment.

For the state as a whole, the 1940 report showed 47 negro pupils per teacher and 36 while pupils per teacher as the Arkansas average.

Although wide variations are in evidence, he said, the report as a whole shows an increasing awareness of the need of providing better public schools for negroes, and considerable progress has been made in the past half century. The size of the job head, however, is indicated in the summary to show the educational effort on behalf of the state's negro population which is one third of that for the white population.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Religious Training

JAN 12 1941

SUPERINTENDENT William H. Johnson of the Board of Educaton has announced a plan, subject to public approval, to include in the high school curriculum a course in religious education and training for which full credit will be given. According to tentative plans the courses will be conducted in neighborhood churches by trained religious leaders and each student desirous of taking such a course will attend the church of his choice two hours a week. Churches of all denominations are to be included in the training of such students.

We can see no objections to the proposed plan of Superintendent Johnson. If the proposed schedule is carried out all denominations will be included in the religious training of the students and thus, permit each student to study at the church of his choice.

We think the introduction of religious training into the curriculum of Chicago high schools is commendable, to say the least. Our present generation is badly in need of the application of those Christian principles that strengthen the moral fibres of our society and that combat the evils of our community life which has taken such a hold on the tender minds of high school students.

The introduction of such a program in the schools would afford an opportunity for the students of the southside to spend their idle time in productive activities. It would be a worthy use of their leisure time and should produce results calculated to make for better citizens.

JAN 12 1941

A well rounded educational program should include character and moral training in its curriculum. Of late years that phase of the educational process has been sadly neglected. That neglect has been revealed in the activities of high school students in numerous instance when their conduct has demonstrated a gross lack of moral training and understanding.

Under the half-day-school setup that faces students on the southside a good deal of idle time is given to them with no opportunity for adequate recreation. With no religious training at home and no moral training at school, it is little wonder that the minds of such students follow the paths of least resistance that lead, oftimes, to pool-rooms, gambling places, dives, and not infrequently, to inevitable ruin.

We heartily endorse the religious training program as proposed by Superintendent Johnson and hope that it will be introduced in the curriculum during the next semester.

JAN 12 1941

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

The Student-Aid Deficit

With the legislature in session Negroes over the state interested in student-aid legislation should get busy attempting to secure funds to cover the $13,000 deficit now existing. It will be recalled that some time ago the Black Dispatch openly denounced the Ritzhaupt bill which so inadequately provided for out-state scholarships and at that time predicted a deficit would occur of the size named above. At that time the Black Dispatch was roundly berated by many who felt Senator Ritzhaupt had done something worth while.

In spite of this ill-advised criticism one can find all over Oklahoma Negro teachers and students who spent their hard earned money in out-state schools only to be later advised the state had no funds with which to reimburse them. The records in the state department of education show the first year of the binneum a deficit of $13,000 exists and it is certain that a deficit in larger amount will pile up in 1941.

We assume that a larger deficit will develop this year by reason of the fact that many desiring graduate work would not leave home last year for fear there might occur what did happen. If the state legislature makes proper arrangements to care for the current deficit we are sure claims totaling more than $20,000 will be filed during 1941.

JAN 18 1941

But getting back to the Ritzhaupt bill. Unquestionably somebody fumbled the ball. We are loath to feel that a deliberate attempt was made to double-cross the Negroes of the state, but the bald truth is Senator Ritzhaupt passed the amended student-aid bill in the last legislature without inserting a section providing for an appropriation.

All Senator Ritzhaupt did was to revise and amend Section 590 of Article XL, leaving Sections 591, 592 and 593 intact. Now Section 593 in the old student-aid bill provides for $10,000 to be expended during the years of 1936 and 1937. The only way for the new student-aid bill to be operative and effective would be for Senator Ritzhaupt to have revised Section 593 so as to provide another additional and identical appropriation for 1940 and 1941.

"Well," says one, "I received money. From whence did it come?" The answer to the above question is this: Superintendent Crable, when he discovered the law had been passed without appropriating money to make it operative, tacked $10,000 to his departmental budget and the five thousand dollars distributed to the Negroes of the state has been received solely through the foresight and interest the State Superintendent has in Negro education.

It is illegal to tack appropriations relating to special legislation to departmental budgets, but when the administrative forces were told the bill as passed was worthless Superintendent Crable was allowed to stretch the law to a point where the Ritzhaupt mistake, or the Ritzhaupt "turkey" could be salvaged.

As a matter of fact it was Superintendent Crable who recommended to the legislature that $25,000 be appropriated annually for student aid, but this was turned down by those who drafted the bill. The Crable proposals were declared preposterous. The wisdom of the Crable view is now exposed.

As the situation now stands there is need of special legislation providing for the present deficit of $13,000 and for the anticipated dificit which will occur during the present year. An appropration of not less than $25,000 will be necessary for this purpose, and we are of the opinion that it will take much more.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SAYS WE SHOULD FORGET BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S 'WORK WITH HANDS' IDEA

MAR 7 - 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — After painting a very dismal picture of employment and economic conditions among American Negroes, Dr. Abram Harris stated, in the third seventy-fifth anniversary lecture at Lincoln university of Missouri last night, that the sooner we forget the 19th Century Booker T. Washington philosophy of "working hands", the better able we will be to develop the necessary program and facilities for equipping Negro youth for some of the skilled jobs in present-day industry. Dr. Harris, professor of economics at Howard university, addressed an overflow audience of students, faculty, and townspeople on "The College and Negro Labor Problems."

The role of the college in contributing to a program of mechanical and industrial education of Negroes, he said, can be only indirect. It could provide, "through continuous research and study of industrial relations and economic changes," "knowledge of industrial organization and the effects of technological changes on the labor market." Such knowledge, stated the speaker, is necessary for proper leadership in devolping a program of increased skilled employment among Negroes.

Claiming that the chief responsibility for training Negro skilled workers falls upon the technical and industrial schools, Dr. Harris charged the Negro industrial schools, with on eor two exceptions, with being unprepared to provide modern technological training.

"Much of the current talk concerning the Negro's lack of industrial education has as its frame of reference the old Hampton-Tuskegee program of vocational education. That program was in no way designed to meet modern requirements. It sought to meet the needs of the passing era of handicraft industry in which the skilled craftsman worked with relatively simple tools. But what modern technology with its minute division of labor demands is skill in the manipulation of complex tools and macninery and a knowledge of industrial processes."

MAR 7 - 1941

The Negro skilled worker has all but disappeared, he declared, because of his failure to keep abreast of the changing requirements for employment in modern industry occasioned by technological development.

Negro domestic and personal service workers are in dire need of training, stated the Howard educator. "In this field the changes in the standards of proficiency and the Negro's lack of training to meet them are party responsible, first, for his displacement in hotels and wealthy households, and, secondly, for the virtual confinement of the Negro female domestic to "day's work." He urged intensive training in household management, child care, economic and nutritive value of foods buying and selection of foods, and, emphatically, personal hygiene and personal apperance. He chided home economists for neglecting this type of training in the face of a declining demand for teachers of home economics.

Given a good supply of skilled Negro workers and a change in the attiude of white employers and employes respecting the Negro's place in the industrial system, the future advancement of Negrose, and of white men as well, "will depend upon the *continued expansion of private enterprise economy.*"

Dr. Harris discounted the claims of those who contend that capitalist enterprise has reached its end as well as of those who look to the Russian model of "collective ownership through class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"There is nothing in the experience of the Soviet Union where collectivism is being tried which convinces me that the collectivization of property naturally leads to the society of the free and equal, and thus, automatically, solves the problems of Negro labor. What the Russian experience seems to show is that the destruction of private enterprise and, more especially the system of free markets for goods and services inevitably leads to bureaucracy, political tyranny, and economic spoliation of the masses of the people."

MAR 7 - 1941

The contention of Communists and their apologists that Bolshevism would have proved more successful had the revolution only taken place in an advanced capitalist country like the United States is untenable, he stated. "....the outlook, practices, and policies and its leaders of American labor," he explained, "give little comfort to this view. They rather suggest that the "totalitarian gang-rule" which has followed the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia would just as readily follow a workers' dictatorship in this country."

Time
Chicago, Illinois

JAN 27 1941

Karger-Pi

ANTHROPOLOGIST AT WORK

Katherine Dunham, shown in her Broadway role as a seductive hussy in *Cabin in the Sky*, this week lectures at Yale. Subject: anthropology. Her audience: the Graduate School's Anthropology Club (facultymen and students). An authority on primitive dances, Miss Dunham has a B.A. from University of Chicago, won a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship, has written an M.A. thesis.

JAN 27

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"THE AMERICAN CASTE SYSTEM"

FEB 20 1941

The Council Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.—Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, author of the January SOCIAL ACTION, The American Caste System, writes from experience and conviction. He has been president of Talladega College since 1933, and, as Mr. Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation."

What can be done about our immoral caste system? Dr. Gallagher lists three points of procedure and authoritatively discusses each:

1. We must know the facts of the day in which the caste system shapes race attitudes and prejudices. . . . Racial attitudes are not inborn; they are learned. The individual merely takes on the racial notions which are dominant in his home, in his home town, and in his immediate countryside.

2. We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives. Dr. Gallagher lists and describes seven such possibilities.

3. We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of the nation, for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human.

FEB 20 1941

Study and research must be placed first on the list of things to do. Comprehensive reading of The American Caste System is a start in the right direction.

"The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money for this cause. In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Alabama Equalizes Teachers' Pay

However, Peculiar Evasions Noted In "Parity" Plan

MAR 1 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—The Alabama State Board of Education voted to equalize salaries between white and Negro teachers at is meeting here recently. The board adopted a single uniform minimum salary schedule for teachers irrespective of race, to replace the former separate schedules for white and colored teachers.

MAR 1 1941

A total of $500,000 was voted to care for this equalization during the 1941-42 term, $200,000 of this sum to go to boost the salaries of Negro teachers up to the minimum and $300,000 to go to teachers, mostly white, who have qualified by experience or adtional training to receive salaries above the minimum.

EVASIONS NOTED

The new single schedule whicl by law creates the same salarie for teachers who have the sam training and experience regardless of race was put into effect t meet the recent decision of th U. S. Supreme court that states could not have separate salary schedules based on race. There are several peculiar angles to the Alabama practice, however.

The new schedule fixes a minimum which represents [illegible] for Negroes but it is a reduction for whites. Thus while the new minimum of $40 is $2.50 above the $37.50 which was the previous minimum for Negroes; it is also $10 below the former minimum of $50 for whites.

Where the inequality is continued by this clever law evaof the spirit of the law, is, as Dr. A. Collins, state superintendent of education, announced: none of the whites who were getting $50 per month will be reduced. The effect, therefore, will be to still pay whites $10 more than Negroes are to receive.

SALARY SCHEDULE

MAR 1 1941

The new minimum salaries are as follows: Rank 1, master's degree and five years of college training, $70; Rank 2, college graduation with four years of training, $60; Rank 3, three years of college training, $50 per month; Rank 4, two years of college training, $45 per month, and Rank 5, less than two years of college training, $40 per month.

County and city boards may supplement these salaries out of local funds.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TENNESSEE MAKES PLAN FOR GRADUATE COURSES

FEB

NASHVILLE, — (ANP) —Tennessee has joined the ranks of southern states planning to offer graduate training to Negroes in compliance with the Supreme court decision that states should offer equal educational facilities to Negroes and whites.

FEB 21 1941

The Tennessee board of education has already made plans to make such training possible at the colored state college and at Meharry Medical college, both located near Nashville. Beginning next fall masters of arts and of science degrees in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy will be made available.

Previously Tennessee had been awarding out-of-state scholarships to Negroes who wished to pursue degrees on the graduate level Administration-sponsored legislation to comply with the court ruling has passed the state senate and is pending in the house.

At Knoxville, Chancellor A. E. Mitchell has under advisement a petition of six Negroes asking admission to the University of Tennessee. The state has presented its argumets for a demurrer to the bill.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Schools Fail To Serve, Claims Noted Educator

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., July 24—"The plight of youth is that schools have taught subject matter instead of youth," declared Dr. E. V. Hollis, regional director of the Commission on the Teacher Education Study of the American Council on Education, in speaking to the Secondary School Workshop at Hampton Institute.

Dr. Hollis pointed out that there seem to be four causes for the failure of the traditional present day school. The tendency of weak teachers to accumulate degrees, the seeking of teachers of degrees in work unrelated to the professional jobs at home, the failure of schools to have a common everyday understanding of life situations, and the tendency of politics to have a demoralizing influence in some localities.

He advised the teachers and principals to change their attention from theoretical to laboratory courses; to take advantage of in-service teacher training through summer schools, workshops and work conferences.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DR. CALIVER SAYS TEACHERS COULD DO A BETTER JOB

AUG 24 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Aug. 21—Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Negro education in the Federal Office of Education at Washington, D. C., told a Hampton Institute workshop recently that: "We haven't done what we could do with what we have. In spite of low salaries and inadequate facilities we could do a better job. We must teach pupils to read, to figure—we haven't done a good job in this area. We must close the chasm between where we are and where the people in the majority group are by pul ing ourselves up by our own boot straps."

Dr. Caliver spoke informally in the auditorium of the Phenix high school building, the headquarters of the Workshop for the summer.

He gave an account of the College Study now being made by the government, evaluated the study in terms of the information it was giving to officials, and predicted resulting federal action. He listed the work being done in the southern states by officials and by educators toward equalizing salaries. He scored Negro teachers for their shortcomings in meeting pupil needs and urged them to provide an education that will prove more functional for Negro boys and girls.

AUG 24 1941

Dr. Caliver challenged the listeners to be good leaders. The greatest need today in America among Negroes is intelligent emotionalized leadership, but it has been too intellectual, too scientific. We need leadership with a driving force."

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WPA Adult Education Helps Negro Role In Defense

The WPA Adult Education program is enabling thousands of negroes in every part of the country to assume an increasingly important role in the democracy, James A. Atkins, specialist in negro education, said today. Figures recently released by the WPA division of the statistics reveal, he said, that negroes are participating actively in many WPA training programs which increase their usefulness to the nation during the emergency.

Regular vocational training which has now taken front-line position in the defense effort accounts for 1,981 WPA trainees enrolled for courses in radio engineering. Of this number 3.8 per cent are negroes. The 48 negro trainees enrolled in aeronautics are 2-8 per cent of the total of 1,712. The 6,399 negro students in WPA commercial training classes represent 9 per cent of the 71,448 total participants. Negro trainees in other vocational training classes aggregate 12.4 per cent of the total enrollment, or 7,506 out of a total of 60,658.

Has Part In Defense

Training in social rehabilitation also plays a vital part in the "home-from defense," of the nation, Mr. Atkins continued. Out of a total of 143,710 students reported in homemaking and education classes, 17.5 per cent, or 25,123 were negroes. Other adult education classes in specialized fields accounted for the enrollment of 67,750 negro students who constituted 13.2 per cent of the total 512,661 enrollees. Taken as a whole, negro students in all WPA adult education classes were 19.1 per cent of the total of 956,163 participants. In literary classes alone negro students constituted 46.3 per cent of the total enrollment.

Percentages which negro enrollees were to the total enrollment in other phases of the education program were: Nursery schools, 19.2 per cent; instruction for handicapped and institutionalized persons, 14.8 per cent; instruction for insolated persons, 19.5 per cent; workers service programs, 27 per cent; classes in art instruction, 25.9 per cent and music classes, 16.7 per cent.

The figures also reveal that WPA Region VI has the largest number of negro enrollees in all phases of the adult education program. This figure is 62,959. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas are represented in this region.

Figures Significant

"These figures are significant from two points of view," Mr. Atkins stated. "Foremost is that of an all-inclusive program of human rehabilitation. This program touching all age levels was planned well in advance of the present emergency which now calls upon an intelligent and trained citizenry to turn all efforts toward building national unity and placing practical skills at the disposal of those in charge of the total defense effort. And this is an effort which is just as important in the home and the community as it is in our major defense industries.

"The other significant point is that race, color or creed play no part in the democratic extension of training and services of the WPA to those citizens who would have been otherwise neglected. Thus the democracy which all citizens within this nation are called upon to defend because something real and vital well in advance of the present threats that would destroy it."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Conference of Youth Leaders To Meet at Fort Valley State

The Fort Valley State College, in co-operation with the American Youth commission, proposes to assist older youth, both in and out of school, to find themselves.

The school is taking steps to develop a project which would institute a study of rural and urban Negro youth in the state of Georgia, which will be a movement in the direction of training leaders equipped with a point of view in such matters.

A number of leaders of the state are being asked to meet, June 2, at Fort Valley State College for the purpose of discussing problems affecting the youth. The them will be Utilizing Youth Agencies for Community and Personal Improvement.

The opening ceremonies will be held at 9 a.m. Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, will bring greetings from the school. The purpose of the conference will be outlined by W. S. M. Banks Jr.

Other speakers asked to appear are the Rev. A. V. Edwards, Religious Aspects of the Individual and Community Life of Youth Which Should be Considered; Home Management, Miss Camilla Weems, assistant state extension worker; Youth Problems Confronting Work, Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton; Some Short Comings of the Social Science Textbooks Now Being Used in High Schools, Prof. Samuel Hubbard, principal of Hubbard Training school; The NYA As a Factor in Community and Personal Improvement, Prof. H. E. Bryant; Some Aspects of Farm Life Among Negroes Which Should Be Considered, O. S. O'Neal, Alva Tabor and A. Hurst; The Extension Service As An Aid to Youth Development, P. H. Stone.

The purpose of the conference is to begin by making a survey of conditions among Negro youth in the state. During the summer students in several selected areas will be placed to develop, with the assistance of the local people, a program of recreational, educational, individual and service activities among the older youth.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tolerance Upheld

LOVERS OF TOLERANCE and common justice regardless of race are naturally elated over the vindication of Dean Walter B. Cocking, by the Georgia State Board of Regents. Dean Cocking, who is a former state school superintendent and an educator of national reputation, was cited by Governor Talmadge as a person advocating practices contrary to southern traditions. This charge was amplified to state that Dean Cocking was not "regular" on the race question.

The leaders of the Board of Regents demanded a hearing and in that hearing Dean Cocking won a vote of confidence which is a tribute to his broad spirit as well as a mark of justice and fair play for those who appeared in his behalf. Outstanding among these were Dr. McCain of Agnes Scott, Dr. Caldwell of the University of Georgia, Dr. Harvey W. Cox of Emory University, and Dr. Willis A. Sutton of the Atlanta system, all fine and strong men.

All in all, the little fracas incited possibly by politicians who desired to "sick" the Governor on Dean Cocking for his broad and tolerant spirit, did the state no credit. It did, however, help our whole educational system, in that it showed the world that those who sought the scalp of Dean Cocking were not in the majority in Georgia.

Students of Georgia's educational system and its history know that we have come a long way from the old days. There are those in this generation who remember when there was not a single state supported high school. It was the early pioneers, through such men as Dean Cocking who have brought us over the long and trying trail to what we have today.

In Georgia there are many fine young men in the educational system of the Walter Cocking brand. From one end of this state to the other they have met in colored meetings of teachers, given them wholesome suggestions and used their good offices for the betterment of the school system.

Never will the people of this state forget Walter B. Hill, M. L. Brittian and J. C. Dixon. All have left the shining tracks of educational emphasis on our red soil.

In the voting for the exoneration of Dean Cocking, young men of his school find nothing to fear. Had the matter gone the other way, notice would have been set up for such men in the system to mind what they are doing especially in the field of the preachments of common justice for the underprivileged.

Dean Cocking is a great man, muchly in demand and whether he remains in the state or not, the attempt to crucify him on the old cross of race prejudice will rebound to the everlasting chagrin of those behind the matter.

We are engaged in a great struggle—a struggle to save our democracies from totalitarian ghouls and this is an occasion of united sentiment and those who would exhibit the existence of such racial intolerance are no friends of the President's good neighbor policy and those who are striving night and day for unity at home.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

MORE GRADUATES

MAY 30 1941

This is graduation season—the season in which young people are given diplomas and certificates which is a stamp of approval by high schools, colleges and universities that they are prepared to do a certain type of work out in the world among men.

To the thousands of young Negroes who will receive their diplomas the future does not offer them the opportunity which perhaps they have dreamed about during the period of their study while in school. They, no doubt, have heard speakers and those who give advice say that the only thing necessary is to make preparation and the world would give them reward in proportion to their preparation. The writer of this editorial can advise that that is true in part and very much untrue in other parts.

MAY 30 1941

As the Negro race has advanced in culture, education and economics the problem of making a living has increased in proportion. Competition has become more keen and more has been expected of the Negroes in adjusting themselves to industrial life. More and more as the days come and go it is revealed to us as a race group that the burden of making places for the Negro youth to earn a living rests upon the shoulders of the present day Negro who claims that he is not inferior and that he has the ability to measure arms with the other groups of our commonwealth. The day of the individualist business programs is over and those who seek to promote such programs are doomed. The only way our race can now expect to succeed is through mass action in business, in politics, in industry and in any other function designed to promote our interest. The present day world war crisis points more vividly to the fact that the various social groups will be affected by the law of survival of the fittest more in the future than in the present.

It is up to the present day Negro who is carrying on the program of industry and business to do something about the employment of our boys and girls coming out of school. It is up to the masses of laboring classes to support Negro enterprises in order that Negro business and industry can build up an economy which will enable them to build a united front to safeguard our advancement and to create a market for the knowledge which our young people have to dispense.

The greatest handicap is not the lack of education and ignorance as some would think but it is social prejudice forced upon the Negro by the American white man because of his slavery heritage. We cannot afford to kid ourselves when we know that the door of opportunity is closed in the Negro's face because he is black and because he has not had an opportunity to build himself in our commonwealth where prejudice can be forced back because of certain pressure that the Negro is able to apply which will be a handicap to the American white man making money. The Jew is a minority group and is not loved any more by the American white man than the Negro but his economic status in the business and industrial world forces the American white man to recognize him and to put his prejudice in the background. When the American Negro is able to reach that point where he has economic independence which will come to him some day the American white man will recognize him and deal with him just as he does other Americans and put racial prejudice in the background.

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As our boys and girls receive their diplomas this season let it be an inspiration to the mothers and fathers and the relatives to make a sacrifice in order that we might liberate ourselves from the status of dependent citizens to that of independent citizens in order that we can enjoy and participate in a full measure the rights of American citizens.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Educational Equality Necessary In Democracy

MAY 10 1941

THERE have always been some splendid reasons why the federal government should assist the states in the matter of public education as is proposed by the Harrison-Thomas bill which provides for United States subsidies in the sphere of education.

Added to these are some very valid reasons suggested by Dr. Raeord Logan in a recent appeal before the Senate committee on education and labor. Dr. Logan, speaking for the Committee on the Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program, pointed out that only through federal subsidization can equality of education for the Negro in the South be approximated.

MAY 10 1941

Dr. Logan makes the further point that the inequality, which characterizes the entire program of education in the South, might prove to be extraordinarily expensive to a nation arming to defend itself and needing, for the varied purposes of defense, manpower well qualified and well trained to do the jobs required in an adequate national defense program.

It seems that both these points will hold water. The speaker carefully points out that national unity cannot be achieved so long as there exists a minority, representing one-tenth of the total population, which is depressed and dissatisfied because it has been denied the training which would make possible employment on jobs where the pay is adequate for the maintenance of a decent living standard.

While it is undemocratic, it is nevertheless an established fact that the South does not educate its sons and daughters of a darker hue on anything that approximates parity with the education of whites. There has been no conclusive evidence that the South proposes to make educational equality a fact short of judicial and legislative command.

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For this reason, it is important that any federal assistance going to southern states be safeguarded and with sufficient Washington control to guarantee for the black citizen equality in the training which the government pays for.

With this money, Uncle Sam hopes to buy liberty in a world of oppression and tyranny. If he proposes to buy liberty for whites only, the effort is pre-doomed to failure. Only by purchasing democracy and freedom for ALL its loyal citizens, black and white, is there the remotest chance of eventual triumph.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Redmond Says Schools Need 'Streamlining'

Urges Colleges to Train Students for 'Civic Responsibility'

MAY 30 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis attorney and president of the National Bar Association, who addressed the Lincoln university educational conference here Saturday afternoon urged the Negro college to "streamline" its curriculum.

Speaking on "Training for Civic Responsibility," he offered four suggestions on the improvement of the college program:

1.—Emphasis on courses that are calculated to make better citizens. "The curricula should be streamlined," he said. "Emphasis must be placed on sociological studies. In Sumner high school, one of the two colored high schools in St. Louis, more students are studying Latin than there are white students studying it in the nine white high schools combined. This situation would be ludicrous if it were not so serious. Immediate action is necessary, though nothing is being done.

2.—Proper emphasis must be placed on civic work. He urged that the civic worker be glorified and suggested that a trophy be awarded annually to the student who takes an active part in the largest number of activities, who contributed most to the building of a fine morale among the student body, who took a personal interest in the appearance of the campus, who was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to persons in need.

3. — Have competent advisers. "The students like society," the attorney said, "demands that we be an example of the things we teach and special care should be used in selecting advisers."

4.—Start a course in Daily American Problems. "This course," the speaker said, "will teach the student his proper relationship to other persons. It will enable him to know people not just about them. Our schools are too abstract. They must be more realistic. ' 'Let this course be a study of life as it is.

Citizenship, Mr. Redmond pointed out, is divided into two distinct parts:

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1.—That which gives the citizen protection and opportunities.

2.—That which demands of the citizen the discharge of certain duties or responsibility. He compared the good citizen with the Good Samaritan, saying that the good citizen is the one who does his utmost to improve the condition of the less fortunate.

Schools have neglected this area, he said. "They have been more concerned with developing book worms than with preparing students to fit themselves into the life of the community."

R. C. Minor, professor of sociology, was chairman of the section on "Civil Responsibility." J. E. Miller, assistant professor of government, was discussion leader. Vera Carson sang a solo and the choral society opened the program.

At the close of this session, Dean Jason thanked those who participated on the program, acting on behalf of President Scruggs who left the city at noon Saturday to fill a speaking engagement in Tougaloo, Miss.

18h-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TUSKEGEE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR AND SPECIALIST IN CONSUMER EDUCATION SPEAK AT LINCOLN

MAY 30 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —An expert in occupational adjustment and a specialist in consumer education were the speakers in the "Economic Efficiency" area of the Lincoln university educational conference Saturday morning.

The speakers were J. J. Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee institute, Ala., and James E. Mendenhall, acting director of the Institute of Consumer Education at Stephens college, Columbia. Mo.

Booker T. McGraw, professor of economics at Lincoln university, was chairman of this section.

In his address on "The Negro and Occupational Adjustment," Mr. Flood posed the question, "Should Negro boys and girls be trained for jobs that are conceded to be open to them, or should they be encouraged to train for fields which are monopolized by whites exclusively?"

MAY 30 1941

Mr. Flood believes that today, should be trained now merely for more than ever before, Negroes the traditional jobs opened to Negroes but for jobs which in the light of their interest, aptitude and capacities. they will be likely to fill acceptably.

Selection of a Vocation

"In the selection of a vocation," Mr. Flood said, "the primary requirement is that one should know himself. He should know what his aptitudes, interests, abilities. resources and limitations are; and at the same time, he should know what the requirements are for success in a chosen vocation."

Following the selection of a vocation, comes preparation which is the second element of adjustment. "There can be no question that we are in agreement that the preparation of Negro students must be thorough."

Mr. Floods spoke enthusiastically of the value of a placement bureau as a part of a school's program. In mimeographed form, he presented the record of the Tuskegee placement bureau established in 1935. During the six years that the bureau has been in existence. it has placed 95 per cent of the Tuskegee graduates. Of the 195 graduates of 1940, 189 of them are employed. The record of other years:

1939: 185 graduates, 174 employed.

1938: 190 graduates, 187 employed.

1937: 141 graduates, 136 employed.

1936:—105 graduates. 101 employed.

1935: 98 graduates, 92 employed.

The Tuskegee placement bureau not only helps students to find employment but it has a "follow-up" program.

MAY 30 1941

"Most youth are not content to stand still," said Mr. Flood. "They wish to advance. both in responsibility and in earning power. All too few school systems have paid any attention to this aspect of the total problem of occupational adjustment. It is not enough to help a man find employment. We must give him every possible assistance in the matter of increasing his usefulness, and should often help him move on to other employment for which his experience and training have fitted him."

Speaking of the job-placement and job retaining part of the National Defense program. Mr. Flood pointed out that Negroes now have an opportunity to occupy jobs in the machine industry, in ship building and in the building trades, metal industries and other skilled jobs from which they have been barred in the past.

"Many of these jobs will continue long after the emergency defense period has passed," he said. "And whether or not these specific jobs continue, industrial employment in America for the next ten years will be shaped very largely by plans now being made by government and industry."

In the second lecture in the Economic Efficiency area, Mr. Mendenhall spoke on "Consumer Education: A National Need and Responsibility," pointing out the importance of training students to become good consumers as well as good producers—to know how to spend a dollar wisely as well as to know how to earn a dollar.

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Mr. Mendenhall said that the consumer is likely to be "the forgotten man" in a national emergency. whether that emergency be a business depression or world war.

"Total defense," he pointed out, "means not only the building of a strong military force of trained men and modern materials but also the building of a civilian population which is healthy and physically fit."

He told of the functions of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration directed by Miss Harriett Elliott. He warned consumers to guard against a deterioration of the quality of goods offered for sale and to be on the look-out for substitutions.

"Substitutions may be made to prevent price rises of goods at retail counters," he said, "but in every case of substitution, consumers should be informed regarding the exact nature of the substitution and the qualities of the materials substituted.

Lack of food for health

Mr. Mendenhall reminded his audience that Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administration, said recently that 45,000,000 men, women and children in the United States lack the foods essential to health.

Consumer education, he says, has four major obpecsv:iet T four major objectives:

1. To help the consumer become a better manager of his resources of money, good, time and energy so that he secures the maximum of satisfactions fro mthese resources.

2. To aid the consumer to become a wise buyer of goods and services so that he obtains the best possible values in making purchases in the market place.

3. To assist the consumer to become an informed consumer-citizen so that he gets the most utility from what he has.

4. To help the consumer to become an informed consumer-citizen so that he acts not only to improve his own economic status but also to benefit the welfare of consumers as a group.

Following his address, Mr. Mendenhall showed a motion picture, "Children Must Learn" based on an experiment in practical economics now bein gcarried on by the University of Kentucky through a grant-in-aid from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The film graphically described the effects of a poor diet upon the health and lives of Kentucky mountain families and forecast steps to be taken to improve the situation.

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Booker T. McGraw Lincoln U. professor of economics, was chairman of the Economic Efficiency section. G. R. Cotton, director of the department of mechanics arts, led the discussion following Mr. Flood's address.

M. B. Oldham, instructor in economics led the discussion of Mr. Mendenhall's address. A piano solo by Melvin Stephenson and a solo by Robert Watson, both students, were given.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD AT LINCOLN U.; DR. GALLAGHER, J. J. FLOOD, MENDENHALL SPEAK

Two-Day Meeting Is Part of Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebration of Missouri School; Evaluate College Program

MAY 30 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —An educational conference to evaluate the effectiveness of the Negro college in preparing students for good citizenship was held at Lincoln university Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24, as a part of thes tate school's seventy-fifth anniversary celebration which began last fall.

Five speakers, two of them brought to the Missouri campus from as far away as Alabama, each took a different approach to the general theme, 'The Negro College in a Changing Social Order."

The conference in reality was an inventory of the Negro college program to determine wherein it is failing or succeeding in training students to be useful. happy, intelligent citizens in the communties in which they will live after college.

The speakers whose addresses provoked lively discussion from the floor were Edwin F. Peters, director of guidance and personnel of the William Woods college, Fulton, Mo.; Buell C. Galagher, president of Taladega college, Taladega, Ala.; J. J. Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee institute; James E. Mendenhall, acting director of the Institute of Consumers Education at Stephens college, Columbia, Mo., and Sidney R. Redmond, attorney of St. Louis and president of the National Bar Association.

Each speaker approached the general subject from a particular angle or "area." Four general sessions were held, two on Friday and two on Saturday with a different Lincoln university profesoor serving as chairman and as discussion leader at each session.

The Friday afternoon session was devoted to the area of Self-Realidation with Mr. Peters as the speaker; Friday night to "Human Relationships" area with President Gallagher delivering the address; the Saturday morning session was occupied with a discussion of "Economic Efficiency" with Mr. Flood and Mr. Mendenhall as the speakers. The Saturday afternoon session devoted to "Civic Responsibility," found Mr. Redmond as the speaker.

Mr. Peters. speaking on "The Educator's Responsibility to the Student," said that the paramount question before the educators who are concerned with the discovery and development of youth's potentialities is: "How can we set up a comprehensive guidance program for our educational system which will develop each individual adequately?"

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Mr. Peters said that a well-planned guidance program should have a three-fold purpose:

1. To assist each student in collecting all the pertinent facts about himself.

2. To help each student see the social, recreational and vocational opportunities in life that are open to him if he meets certain requirments and standards.

3. To provide an opportunity for every student to compare his capacities with the demands for a happy and successful realization of his choice.

Mr. Peters pointed out that if education is a preparation for adulthood, there must be different types of education since there are different types of students and different types of adult needs.

"There can be no standard curriculum if individualization is to be achieved," he said. "What would happen if the physicians prescribed the same drug regardless of the ailment? In education, such treatment has been traditional and for the most part has been accepted."

The speaker decried the practice of "solving" the guidance problem by referring students who do poor work in academic subjects to the vocational school. "Many educators imagine," he

said, "that having separated the academic from the non-academic student, the guidance problem is solved. But in the real sense, guidance is concerned with both groups of students, since both groups desire and must secure training for adult work."

The William Wood professor stated that guidance has been largely limited to hasty interviews based on too few facts, to trips to industrial plants, to a few tests, to a little vocational information and to a small amount of classroom work.

"Guidance is also ignored by the teachers in our schools because of the pressure of other duties. Mass education always leads to a disreguard of the individual student. Little time is available under our present educational system for a great amount of attention to be given to the individual. Frequently we find teachers who are subject-matter experts and not experts in the creation of a desire to learn.

"One of the chief reasons for the retardation of guidance is the persistence of the idea that all students need and must take the same curriculum.

This eagerness to compel all pupils to learn the same thing in the same way and at the same rate has caused us to be a generation of passive "crammers" rather than creating a generation of active participants in the learning process.

Mr. Peters said that every college teacher should be concerned with the question, "How can my course provide for my students those educational experiences which will contribute to the development of a wholesome well-integrated personality. He urged college faculty members to take an active part in determining the causes of maladjustments among first-year college students and to make a scientific effort to correct them.

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Mr. Peters' address was preceded by an address of welcome by Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university. Harold F. Lee, professor of education at Lincoln U., was chairman of the Self-Realization section Friday afternoon. Sidney J. Reedy, professor of education, was the discussion leader.

The Lincoln T. string ensemble and David Brown, soloist, provided music.

President Gallagher of Talladega, speaking Friday night in the "Human Relationships" area on the subject, "Training Negro Youth in Social Relationships" urged the college to become not a 'reproduction of the world as it is, but a forecasting of the world as we would have it be."

The Talladega president compared the dilemma of American democracy with the educational dilemma, devoting most of his address to a discussion of American democracy in the light of the present world crisis.

"The character of American society," he said, "is most clearly revealed in the light of the present world crisis. As a hurricane reveals the strengths and weaknesses of some great building, so the world crisis reveals the strength and weaknesses of American democracy."

Democracy, he pointed out, cannot be built by undemocratic means, nor can educational ends be achieved except through the use of educational processes appropriate to the ends in view.

"If there is no place for dictatorship in the American nation, there is no place for dictators in the American colleges. If we wish to produce college graduates who can live successfully in the teeth of our undemocratic national life, we can do it only in a college which cultivates in its students the habits and attitudes od democraic living."

Democracy, said Dr. Gallagher, is not static, but must be created anew every generation and every decade and that this recreation is possible only when a people are relatively successful in the struggle against decline and decay within the nation and when they are not "uduly inhibited by disruptive anti-democratic forces from without."

In order for the democratic precess to function, he said, "it must function democratically — both within the nation and in its international dealings. The use of non-democratic processes either at home or in the world scene defeats the democratic process itself by producing other than deomcratic results.

Dr. Gallagher disagreed with the old adage that "We can't eat our cake and have it too." He said that "Democracy's cake must be eaten if we are to have it at all. We are in a dilemma because we want to have democracy's cake without eating it, while at the same time we are unsure that we shall be permitted to eat it unless we promise to quit making it.

"Should we, then, abandon it for the hardtack of totalitarianism with which to choke the opposition? And if we do, how will we relish the unleavened diet ourselves?

"If some one of my listeners rises up at this point and demands to know by what right I am suggesting that present economic, political and racial patterns in America follow democratic ideals, I concede the point at once. I am not arguing that we have democracy now—we only think we have. We lost it long ago, or possibly never had it.

Speaking of certain aspects of the general dilemma of American democracy, Dr. Gallagher said that no where is the cry to defend democracy stronger than in the Southern states and no where within our borders is there less effort to put democracy into action.

"The best defense of democracy," Dr. Gallagher said, "both in default at home and defeat abroad, lies in pushing ahead vigorously for a resolution of the basic contradiction within American democracy itself."

"Deomcracy must move forward," he added, "under the impetus of a dynamic fraternalism, to resolve the longstanding contradiction of liberty and equality in a higher synthesis of fraternal patterns. If it dies not, it faces probable decline in a decadent caste and class structure already well-established.

"Both at home and abroad, we must practice the thing we want to perfect. In our treatments with other nations, we cannot rely on coercion through force, even though there are risks involved in not doing so. In our treatment of our own peoples, we must likewise abandon the undemocratic practices now used for racial, religious and economic oppressed or disadvantaged groups.

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"Among other things we must abandon our iniquitious racial caste system. An all-out ethical democracy is its own defense, and its only defense.

"Our educational job," Dr. Gallagher said, "is to bring students, teachers, administrators, trustees, legislators and donors alike to face frankly the crisis within our nation and on our campuses; to bring them to meet this crisis squarely and without flinching, and to conquer it on the campus in the hope of being thereby aided in conquering it in the nation."

He feels the task of the Negro college is the same as that of any other college in training the student for life in a changing society.

"We in the Negro colleges have to do practically everything that is prescribed by the situation for other colleges. We have to do that for the simple reason that we expect our graduates to take their places in life in precisely the same manner and precisely the same sort of positions that others take.

He recognized the fact, however that the Negro college must do a great deal in addition. "We have to direct our educaitonal efforts so as to correct the ravages of an iniquitous racial caste system, and so as to enable the Negro college graduate to confront that caste system without being defeated in body or in soul."

Early in his talk, Mr. Gallagher pointed out that my "social relationships" he did not refer to "Emily Post." "The kind of social relationships we are here discussing are those which have to do with the whole of life, and 'sassiety' is only one small part—the least important part—of the total picture."

Walter R. Talbot, dean of men at Lincoln U., was chairman of the Human Relationship area. Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, dean of women, was the discussion leader. Lillian Johnson, student, played a piano solo. Betty Wilson sang a solo.

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A reception for persons attending the conference was held in Schweich hall following the Friday night meeting which had the largest audience during the conference.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENN. PLACES RACE EDUCATION ON PAR

MAY 24 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22—Outlining of a program of university education for Negroes equivalent to educational facilities offered at the University of Tennessee, by a special committee to be headed by Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan, has been authorized by the Tennessee State Board of Education. In view of the fact that Negroes are barred from enrolling at the State University, the legislature during its recent session made provision for the program the outlining of which has been ordered.

According to Commissioner Duggan, the special committee which will include members of the university faculty as well as members of the State Board of Education, the curriculum at the State Agricultural and Training School for Negroes, located here, will be reorganized to make it comparable to that of the university, so that training will be provided that will meet the university's post graduate work requirements.

Recommendations will also be made, he said, of a program for training students in law, engineering and dentistry. An appropriation to finance the educational program has already been made by the Tennessee legislature.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 10, 1941

State Approves School Budgets

Negro Education Group Given Full Authority by Board

The state board of education yesterday approved budgets presented by the heads of the state teacher training colleges and granted full authority to a committee appointed by Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan to work out plans for providing educational opportunities for Negroes equivalent to those offered at the University of Tennessee.

Duggan's committee will collaborate with another headed by Dr. James B. Hoskins, president of the university, in arranging reorganization of the agricultural and industrial college for Negroes at Nashville so as to offer the necessary courses for Negro students.

AUGUST MEETING

Recommendations will be presented to the state board at its August meeting, Duggan said.

Members of Duggan's committee are Dr. Doak S. Campbell, dean of the graduate school of Peabody College, Nashville; Dr. C. Y. Clark, Mt. Pleasant physician, and E. B. Maupin of Shelbyville, member of the state board.

Dean Fred C. Smith heads the university committee, composed of the deans of the various schools.

TO ARRANGE TRAINING

It is planned also, Duggan said, to arrange pre-professional training for Negroes in dentistry, law and engineering.

The state schools for which budget reports were approved are A. & I., teachers colleges at Memphis, Johnson City and Murfreesboro, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, Austin Peay Normal at Clarksville and the Alvin C. York Institute at Jamestown.

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Newport News, Va. Press
March 30, 1941

Says 'Bottleneck' Of Negro Education In Primary School

Institute to Give Special Course For Teachers

The "bottleneck" in Negro education today is in the primary grades, William M. Cooper, director of the division of summer and extension study at Hampton institute, said yesterday in announcing Hampton's plans for special primary teachers' courses on the graduate level to be offered in the Hampton institute summer school beginning June 16.

Cooper said that state school officials throughout the South declare that the "bottleneck" in Negro education is to be found in the primary grades where over 50 per cent of all the Negro children are enrolled. Even in Virginia, which is one of the most progressive of the southern states, 72,319 out of 150,993 Negro pupils enrolled in 1938-39, or approximately 48 per cent, were enrolled in the first three grades. The primary classrooms are generally overcrowded, and the primary teachers in many instances are grossly overloaded, Cooper said. In addition, many school systems have placed the teachers with the least preparation in the primary grades on the assumption that primary children do not need as well-prepared teachers as children in the upper grades, he added. The result is that at the end of the third grade, many children become discouraged and drop out of school to become charges upon the community either as delinquents, criminals, or paupers, it was stated. Superintendents, principals and supervisors realize this condition and make unusual efforts to rectify it, but to no avail, since their time is increasingly consumed in administrative matters forced upon them by the rapidly changing school and community conditions, according to the institute.

To open the "bottleneck" and to enable pupils to make normal progress, several of the southern states are planning to employ in each county or city several master primary teachers who will take the lead in the improvement of instruction, sufficient to assure normal progress of the pupils. A letter from one of the state supervisors of Negro education expresses the general feeling of the entire group:

"I quite agree with you that the 'bottleneck' in Negro education—and in white education as well—is in the primary grades. All along, we have been taking 'from the top'—beginning with the university and working down to the elementary school, and I am convinced that it is high time for us to reverse the process and begin by laying the foundation well before undertaking to erect the superstructure.

"It is gratifying to note that Hampton is thinking about such an enterprise and I shall be glad to aid in any way I can to advance the movement in the field of Negro education."

In planning to prepare teachers for this important phase of Negro education, conferences have been held with state and national leaders of primary and Negro education in order that the offerings to these teachers may avoid the idealistic, impractical approach, and be grounded in the actual conditions existing in the Negro schools today. The latest teaching procedures, materials, and plans for organization will be focused on this problam under the expert guidance of Eva C. Mitchell, Mrs. Emma Lewis Bright, Mrs. Helen Wilson, Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, and others. In addition to lectures and laboratory work, special observation classes will be conducted in which primary teachers will observe daily, and after which they will hold conferences. State supervisors of Negro education from each state are sending in recommendations of teachers, who should attend. The enrollment will be limited the first summer, and although no fellowships are available, the cost for the work has been held low, so that many may attend. From inquiries and responses already received, it appears that the quota for this special course will be filled ahead of time.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 16, 1941

Negroes Lose Plea to Alter Zone Ruling

Council Committee Rejects Petition

Following vigorous protest from the Crippled Children's Hospital and other property owners affected, the Council Committee on Ordinances last night declined to approve the rezoning of the east side of Brook Road, between Howard Road and Sherwood Avenue, for residential purposes. This area at present is classified as a business district.

The change to a residential area was sought by Negro property owners. W. A. Jordan, Negro, 2602 Brook Road, declared that several members of his race who had acquired property on the east side of that thoroughfare, were seeking to live in decent homes. Nearly all of the Negro residential areas, he said, had been zoned for business and there are few sections in Richmond legalized exclusively for Negro residences.

Leigh R. Page, president of the Children's Hospital which is situated at the northwest corner of Brook Road and Sherwood Avenue; President W. C. Carpenter of Common Council, and Councilman John Hirschberg urged the committee to let the present law setting apart the eastern side of Brook Road for business remain, and the committee approved unanimously.

Other Changes Approved

Without discussion, the committee approved a petition of the Richmond Housing Authority to rezone property on Chamberlayne Parkway and other streets where a Negro slum-clearance project is to be built for residential purposes.

The committee also approved the following petitions for rezoning:

Changing the classification of the northwest corner of Cary Street, between Mulberry Street and an alley east of the Boulevard from residential to business section; changing the southeast corner of Smith and Leigh from residence to business; changing the north side of Q Street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Street to business district; changing 1429 Parkwood Avenue from residence to business district.

The committee sent to Council for adoption Alderman R. Westwood Winfree's ordinance to make it unlawful for property owners to allow stagnant water to collect on their premises.

Gas Cut Approved

On recommendation of J. R. A. Hobson Jr., it approved an amendment to the City Code to lower the rate charged for gas where two or more appliances are used.

The committee likewise approved an amendment to the building code to permit the use of tents for religious meetings.

Alderman Jack L. Epps' proposed ordinance to tighten up the regulations governing the distribution of handbills was referred to Safety Director Herbert and Public Works Director Bowers for their recommendations.

Alderman Winfree and Councilman James S. Terry Jr. were appointed a subcommittee to study a plan under which scholarships would be provided city employees who complete in-service courses of study relating to municipal government.

Roanoke, Va., World News
May 5, 1941

85-Year-Old Native Of Nigeria Speaks

Dr. Orchrichatuked Faduma, 85-year-old native of Nigeria, West Africa, told three negro audiences here yesterday of the costumes and industries of his native land. He spoke at the First Baptist churches of Vinton and Roanoke and St. John A. M. E. Z.

Dr. Faduma is still active as an instructor at the Virginia Theological seminary, colored institution, in Lynchburg. He is a retired Congregational minister.

Recognized as a scholar, Dr. Faduma attended Queens college, Oxford, London university and Yale university. He came to the United States in 1891.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 11, 1941

SOUTH'S PROBLEM IN EDUCATION

The recent decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court requiring equal apportionment of education funds for whites and Negroes, confronts the South with a most difficult problem.

The average intelligent Southerner admits the right of the Negro to equal educational opportunities in our American democracy. Yet although Negro illiteracy has declined from a high of 97 per cent in 1890 to 16.3 per cent in 1930, it is obvious that even with the sharp gains that have been made in the field of Negro education, equal opportunity is lacking.

Most Negro schools have shorter school terms, are overcrowded and understaffed, and lack adequate equipment. The most conspicuous deficiency is in the secondary schools and in institutions of higher learning which provide professional and technical training. The Supreme Court decision calls for the erection of such schools for the Negro where state-endowed and maintained schools bar him.

To comply with the decision immediately would be disastrous to the South's educational system. There are not adequate funds available, and there is little prospect of such funds unless the federal government is willing to assist. Introduction immediately of an equal apportionment system for whites and Negroes can not but lower existing standards.

It is to be hoped that some method can be worked out whereby the educational standard for the Negro can be lifted without endangering the existing structure. There must be sympathy and understanding by white and Negro leaders alike when it comes to fulfilling the law as it has been interpreted by the nation's highest tribunal.—Anniston Times.

Birmingham Ala News
April 25, 1941

This Date
In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

Reform, in Pickens County, 30 miles west of Tuscaloosa on the Montgomery-Columbus branch of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and 220 miles north of Mobile at the northern terminus of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad, is a prosperous little town in a fine agricultural section. It was chartered in the Spring of 1898, when it could count about 500 inhabitants. From then on the town has had a slow but steady growth with a farm trade extending several miles in every direction. Population in 1940, when the federal decennial census was taken, was slightly less than 1,000.

Blacksmith shops, cotton gins, small woodworking establishments and general merchandising are the main enterprises of the town.

Good educational facilities for the boys and girls are provided in elementary and high schools for white children and adequate schools for Negro boys and girls.

Reform has a large park, unusually large and well equipped for a town of not more than 1,000 population, and it is well patronized in the season for outdoor sports and exercises.

A modern water system supplies the people with an abundance of pure water for domestic use and an adequate supply for all other needs of the community. Electricity also is available for residential and business purposes at rates that compare favorably with other towns of similar size.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The opinions expressed in this article are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the opinion of this newspaper.)

MAY 23 1941

By WARREN MAER, JR.

Today Negroes in the North have the same educational opportunities as any other minority group. In the South this is not wholly the case; for, in some sections, segregation and discrimination do not allow for equal educational opportunities. Even so, it is an established fact that these opportunities are far better today than they were seventy-five or more years ago.

In that period prior to the Civil War there were comparatively few Negroes north of the Mason-Dixon line to take advantage of those limited advantages to be found. The Negroes of the South were, of course, slaves whose only education was that which the masters gave their house-slaves. Those in the fields received nothing in the way of education.

One of the best examples of the educated Negro in the 1865 period was Frederick Douglass, lawyer, who became famous for his debates with Abraham Lincoln.

Born in slavery, George Washington Carver was carried off with his mother by a band of raiders in the last year of the Civil War. His early education was obtained from a spelling book until he became ten years of age. He then attended a rural school. For nine years he was a domestic servant, saving his earnings and educating himself at the same time. Following this period he entered high school and, upon finishing, went to Iowa State College where he received his Bachelor's and his Master's degrees.

Today Carver is one of the world's foremost scientists and he has been honored by every country in the world for his remarkable work. But Carver prefers to spend his time in the laboratory and in the class room rather than in commercializing on his ability.

Then there was the renowned Booker T. Washington who revolutionized education the country over. It was his theory that the hand should be trained as well as the mind. He believed wholeheartedly that formal vocational training should be offered the youth, not only of the colored race but of every race.

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With this idea in mind he set about to build a school founded on these principles. In 1881 he started what is now probably the best known of Negro schools—Tuskegee Institute. The school had its beginning in two old delapidated buildings with 31 pupils. Yet by 1928 it had grown to such a point that it was teaching 1700 students; had 120 buildings and occupied 2,500 acres. The school buildings were at that time evaluated at $2,200,000. There was also an endowment fund of $5,000,000.

Today the Negro has some 50 or more recognized universities and colleges scattered from coast to coast and from border to border. Of these Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, Howard, Wilberforce and Fisk universities are about the best known Today a large number of these institutions are recognized as Class "A" schools. On their faculties are numerous men with Bachelor, Master, and even Doctorate degrees.

Many of the schools for Negroes are supported and maintained by the state, many by various denominations, and some by private philanthropists.

It has been an arduous task. But today Negroes have all the advantages before them—either white schools or colored schools. As a result, illiteracy among Negroes has been on a rapid decline.

One of the most famed of contemporary educators is Mary McLeod Bethune. In 1904 she started her little plant in a rented cottage on a cash capital of $1.50. Her first enrollment was of only five pupils. In 1923 her school merged with the Cookman Institute. Now the school has 14 buildings appraised at some $500,000.

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Up from the cotton fields Mrs. Bethune has come to formal recognition as one of the 50 most distinguished women in America. In 1935 she received the Spingarn medal.

Again there is Mrs. Maudelle Brown Bousfield. She received her early education in the schools of St. Louis. Her college work was done at the University of Illinois. Following this she taught for 8 years during which time she traveled widely the world over. In March of 1926 she became the first colored dean in the Chicago school system. And in January of 1928 she was appointed principal of one of the Chicago high schools, to be the first Negro to hold such a position in that city.

There are many, many more persons both dead and living who have contributed significantly to the education of the Negro. Time and space, however, do not permit calling them all by name.

But this formal education has not been all that has been necessary. Since emancipation the Negro has had to educate himself in matters pertaining to the relationship of one man to another, of one race to another. This is no doubt the most difficult phase of education he has had to go through. Still, in 1941, the process is not completed.

During slavery the Negro learned wrongly to regard the varied hues of the skin among his people as indicative of their station. The fairer the complexion, the better the person. That was his attitude. Yet some of our finest have been extremely dark. Good examples of these persons are our contemporaries, whom we have mentioned before, George Washington Carver and Mary McLeod Bethune. There still is a tendency among Negroes—and too much of such a tendency—to regard color.

Far worse is the fact that the Negro was taught to respect the white man's superiority. That was mal-instruction. That he has had to unlearn. There is still today a group of people of the white race who feel it their obligation to retain that psuedo-superiority. Recently a governor of one of our states made the statement that "This is a white man's country and the Negro should feel lucky that he is allowed to live here". But, fortunately, as a whole we Negroes have been educated to the point that we know we have far more than earned our citizenship in this nation.

But, as we have aforesaid, the process is still not complete. We must still learn to respect ourselves, our brothers both white and black. We must continue to educate ourselves with the wisdom that has been accumulated through the ages for our benefit. And, having gotten this education, we must add to it and see to it that our children get it.

Seventy-five years ago emancipation found us lacking every thing except a simple, but devout, religion. Today we still retain our love of God, but we have since learned not to prepare to die but to prepare to live.

18h-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Surprising

APR 2 1941

THE DEFINITE SWING toward the Booker Washington idea of training, especially for members of the minority racial group, has been so much in evidence in recent years it is extremely surprising that a prominent educator holding a chair on Howard University's faculty should appear on the rostrum recently to encourage a discarding of the work with hands plan of education.

Even so avowed an opponent to the Booker Washington plan as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois recently visited the noted institution established by the great educator, and his address to the student body there clearly indicated his change of attitude as concerns placing higher education above that of industrial training.

18h APR 2 1941

The doctrine dished out by the Howard professor in his address before a California audience is not only designed to greatly impede the Negro racial group's progress in turmoilous times like the world is now experiencing, but his attitude proves extremely surprising when it is generally conceded by leaders throughout the world, that much too long the stress has been put on higher literary training and too little emphasis on training in the industrial arts.

A glance at recent surveys proves convincing that members of the white race by the thousands are establishing their homes in rural communities where food stuffs for the family table may be grown. Education boards are investing large amounts of money in machinery and instruction in trades, that their white youths may have a thorough knowledge of those trades that will enable them to take their places in the world's activities.

APR 2 1941

On the other hand the Negro's trend is toward the city. Antiquated, large, tax-ladened houses, abandoned by white families for less expensive rural homes, are being taken over by Negro families, whose status is extremely low due to their inability to gain employment, and this failure to secure employment is due on a large measure to their lack of knowledge in trades requiring skill.

For any thoughtful leader to discourage Negro acquisition of a thorough knowledge of each and every kind of trade, when and wherever possible, will heap such irreparable injury on the race as a whole and impede the progress of the group in excess of that which is already providing thoroughly alarming.

--East Tennessee News.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Athens College, a white institution at Athens, Ga., has just completed a year's operation of a hosiery mill which afforded jobs to 150 needy students who could not otherwise complete their education.

APR 26 1941

Under its plan, high school graduates receive work scholarships which net $1,700 each in four years, enough to provide all needs except clothes and books. Students work on four-hour shifts and are paid a minimum of 40 cents an hour, and they average higher grades than non-working students.

At a time when most privately supported Negro colleges are finding increasing difficulty in functioning because of scarcity of donors, and when Negro students are increasingly dropping out of college because of lack of funds, why cannot they adopt the Athens College plan?

Negroes wear hosiery, too, and there might well be a ready sale for stockings, socks and anklets with the trade mark of well-known Negro colleges.

APR 26 1941

Negroes also wear underwear, shoes, hats, dresses, suits and other articles of clothing which might well be manufactured on some of our campuses, thus netting needed revenue for both schools and scholars.

It is frequently said that Negroes imitate white folks. Here is a chance to prove whether the charge is false or true.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dorothy Thompson Says:

Rural Schools Make Good Men

APR 10 1941

BARNARD, Vt.—If sugaring off were done by European peasants, Americans would have been trekking across the ocean to participate in a quaint and fascinating custom. But overnight from New York there is a landscape and a climate that, in these early days in April, beats and European winter resort with which I am familiar. And now is maple-sugar time.

Outside my north window in the sitting room, the thermometer records a temperature of 40 degrees. At noon it must have been 50. The sky is brilliantly blue, and little rills of water dance along the sides of the roads; the slopes of the hills are brown, where the snow has melted away, but on the level places it is still two feet deep, and where paths have been cut through it, they lie between snow walls shoulder high.

APR 10 1941

The shadows of the bare trees are blue and purple and even rose, depending on the light; the spruces on the mountains are black against the azure. There is the indescribable fresh smell of melting winter; and it seeps through briefly opened doors into a house that in its 100 years of life has never been heated by anything but wood, and so inside as well as outside retains the odors of the forest. Contrary to all ideas of human progress, it must be recorded that it is a cosy house, utterly comfortable, though that comfort requires that, morning noon and night, chunks of spruce and maple be hurled into the hot-air furnace and logs of birch and apple on the open fires.

But the spring sun, made more brilliant by the snow, streaming in through the east, south and west windows as it makes its sedate rounds, is a heating plant in itself.

APR 10 1941

I wanted to take my son, for his spring holidays, to Washington and Williamsburg, but he said No, he wanted to go home. Home for him is the white house in Vermont, and the farm, the dogs, the cows, the chickens, the ridiculous ducks, the cupboards of old toys in the big, rag-carpeted room. Home is no apartment in New York, and no place in any city. His trousers are tucked into mail-order-house boots, his sweater is very spotty, and he is perfectly happy.

The farmer's wife cooks for us—a fricassee of home-grown chicken, some of her own canned green beans, pickled beets and apple pie. There are barrels full of apples in the cellar, still sound and sappy in April—northern spies, that spurt juice.

The sugar house is small and red, with a lean-to in which wood is stored for the brick kiln that runs right through the center of the house. Steam is coming out through the little open cupola in the middle of the roof, so we know the syrup is boiling.

Outside the chestnut horse is stamping in the snow, and steaming from his exertions. The little red sugar house stands in the middle of a grove of trees with trunks like cathedral column—immense maples, many of them 100 years old. Buckets with litle peaked hoods over them are shiny against the gray trunks. My child scoops out a cupful of the flat, sweetish sap. "Not running good today," says the neighboring farmer, who is "helping out." "A good freezing night and a hot day is what makes it run. Too much wind, and the trunks still too deep in snow."

APR 10 1941

Still, they have collected a tankful. The tank is of zinc and is mounted on a cart on sleigh-runners. It is covered, except for a perforated bucket in the center, into which the sap buckets are poured. Then it is drawn to the house; a runway of boards has been constructed, leading to an aperture in the wall just above the brick kiln, and the sap is siphoned from the tank into a pipe that empties it into the boiler. The boiler is made of zinc and fits the top of the long brick kiln that is fed with logs through an iron door in one end. The boiler is a huge

pan of zinc, divided into compartments. The fresh sap boils along a lengthwise channel, siphons at a certain temperature into a cross-wise one, then, at another temperature into still another, then into another. A thermometer in the last one records when it is finished. Then it is siphoned off into a "drum" through a thick strainer. My son draws a cupful of the boiling syrup and stirs it into thickness over the snow outside, lapping it up neat.

It will fetch 10 cents a pound—about $1.10 a gallon from the co-operative. They will sell it to manufacturers, who will mix it with corn syrup—commercial maple syrup is seldom "pure." Nov it is the color of pale tea. Once, boiled down into sugar it was the only sweetening stuff farmers hereabouts ever had, and the sugar roughly ground is still the best thing on cereal and the best thing imaginable to bake apples with.

So we will eat the syrup tonight on waffles for supper, and my son will ask, "Why don't we stay here all year round? I could go to the village school." A slight mist of tears crosses his eyes, thinking of such a beautiful possibility. It's a one-room school, but I'm not sure he isn't right.

APR 10 1941

Good men have come out of those schools—and are still coming. The farmer who rides us down the hill on the sleigh-cart has a wonderful face. He looks like the pictures of Dante.

"Going to melt tomorrow," he says, blinking toward Mount Ascutney through the afternoon sun. "Sap will begin to run better. Going to be a good sugar year."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Most Whites Favor Equal Education For Race Children

APR 19 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP). — The white people of the South apparently are divided half and half on the question of providing equal public school advantages for Negro children, according to a statement by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The statement is based on a poll recently taken by the Institute of Public Opinion for the National Education Association.

In this poll 45 per cent of adult Southern whites interviewed on the subject favored equal advantages for Negro children, 46 per cent were opposed, and nine percent expressed no opinion. 78 per cent of Southern Negroes interviewed expressed themselves as favorable, 11 per cent were opposed, and 11 per cent declined to express an opinion.

In the North the favorable vote was much higher, running to 86 per cent of the whites interviewed and 96 per cent of the Negroes. The average for the country as a whole was 78 per cent in favor of equal advantages, 16 per cent opposed, and six per cent undecided.

APR 19 1941

These results, the statement says, "are believed to be much more favorable to the Negro child than would have been the case of 10 years ago and may be taken as an indication of a favorable trend of opinion on this subject. Meantime in most of the Southern states Negro school facilities have been steadily improving though it general the scales are still weighed heavily against the Negro child."

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

DUBOIS SPEAKS IN FORUM MEET SUNDAY NIGHT

APR 20 1941

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, foremost Negro educator and author, will make two public appearances in Chicago and vicinity under the auspices of the Chicago City-Wide Forum on Sunday and Monday evenings.

The Atlanta university professor will discuss "The present war and the darker races" at Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood boulevard Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

In this address Dr. DuBois is expected to predict the important role to be played by the Negro race and other darker races in the present international conflict. He will no doubt concern himself with the developments in Ethiopia and predict how the theatre of war will be influenced by the turn of events in that country.

Dr. DuBois' lecture will be the first time that he has spoken to a Chicago audience on the international conflict since the fall of France.

APR 20 1941

To Appear at N. U.

On Monday evening Evanston's distinguished citizens, the members of the faculty and students of Northwestern university will hear the scholarly lecturer and editor of "Phylon" discusss "The economic plight of the American Negro." This lecture is sponsored in connection with the Department of Sociology. William C. Pyant of Evanston, who is vice president of the City-Wide forum, is in charge of the arrangements at the school.

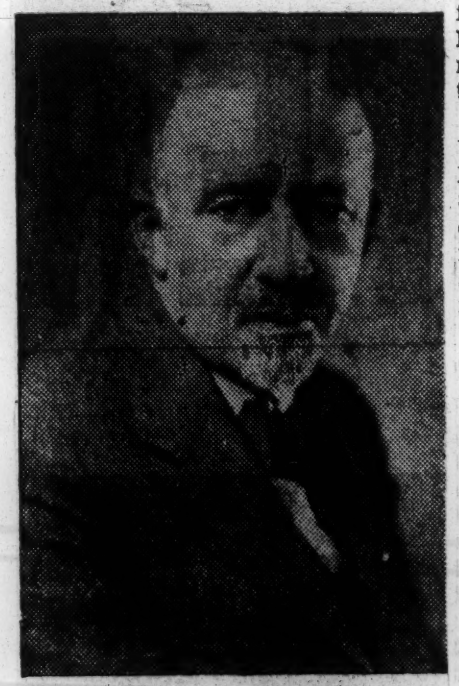
In the meeting of the governing committee of the Forum on Tuesday the group plans to sponsor a luncheon for Dr. DuBois during his two-day stay in the city. Miss Besshunter Robinson, chairman of the entertainment committee, is in charge of the luncheon.

Dr. DuBois was born in Great Barrington, Mass., 73 years ago. He received his B. A. degree at Fisk university in 1888, and the same degree at Harvard university two years later and a year later he received his Master's from Harvard. He also received his Doctor of Philosophy degrees from the same institution in 1895 after which he studied at the university of Berlin.

He is the founder of the Pan-African congress and for more than a decade the editor of the Crisis.

APR 20 1941

Among his best works are "The Suppression of the Slave Trade",



W. E. B. DuBOIS

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SPEAKERS WILL BE EDUCATORS FROM CHICAGO U., TALLADEGA, TUSKEGEE, STEPHENS COLLEGE

MAY 9 1941

Attorney Sidney Redmond of St. Louis Also Scheduled to Address Meeting on 'Civic Responsibility.'

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —Lincoln university will be host at an educational conference Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24, with speakers coming from the University of Chicago, Talladega college, Tuskegee institute, and Stephens college to participate.

The tentative program, as announced this week by Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president, calls for the opening session at 2 p.m., Friday, the second session at 7 p. m., Friday, and morning and afternoon sessions on Saturday.

MAY 9 1941

Professor Allison Davis of the University of Chicago will speak Friday afternoon on "Helping the Student to Realize Himself." Friday night, Buell C. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, will speak on "Training Negro Youths in Social Relationships."

At the Saturday morning session, J. J. Flood of Tuskegee, will speak on "The Negro and Occupational Adjustment," while Dr. James E. Mendenhall of Stephens college, at Columbia, Mo., will speak on "Consumer Education: A Need."

Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis attorney, will speak Saturday afternoon on "Training for Civic Responsibility."

MAY 9 - 1941

The educational conference will revolve about the theme, "The Negro College in a Changing Order" which is the theme of the 75th anniversary of the school.

As a part of the anniversary celebration, Lincoln university students have heard a series of seven lectures from leading educators in the country. They were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Ralph J. Bunche of Howard university; Dr. Abram Harris of Howard university; Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute; C. C. Spaulding, insurance executive of Durham, N. C.; Arthur Raper, social science analyst with the United States department of agriculture, and Dr. Harold F. Gosnell of the University of Chicago.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Educators Study Virginia Program Of Instruction

JAN 18 1941

Colleg and Organization Heads Presen ; Regional Conference Set

RICHMOND Va. — Statewide leaders in the field of educatio gathered in Richmond Wednesday for a discussion of the proposed Virginia Program for Improving Instruction. The meeting was called by the State Board of Education to present the program and to outline details for carrying it out. The educators met in the auditorium of the Southern Aid Building at the request of A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro Education in the State of Virginia.

Also present at the meeting were leaders of statewide organizations of laymen. Schools and organizations represented included Virginia Union University, Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, St. Paul Normal and Industrial Institute, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Baptist General Association of Virginia, the Virginia Trade Association, the Women's Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia, the Virginia Trade Association, the Women's Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia, the Negro Organization Society and the Interracial Commission.

JAN 18 1941

The proposed plan of study was presented by George J. Oliver, director of instruction for the State, and Dr. Fred T. Alexander, supervisor of Negro education.

The fundamental idea, it was pointed out, is to organize in local communities all groups of laymen parents, teachers, or combinations of both, to study the education program in the state.

CONFERENCE SET

The dates for two regional conferences for Negro study groups, both lay and professional, were set. The first regional meeting will be held Saturday, January 18, at the Carver High School at Salem; and the second on Tuesday, January 28, at Virginia State College.

The desired outcome of the study program, Mr. Alexander pointed out, is to get all agencies and all educational resources in a cooperative relationship to study this problem.

Colleges in the state were especially urged to participate in the program to share in the common problem of facing educational needs in Virginia.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Emphasis during the meeting was placed on vocational training. One of the hoped-for results of the Virginia Program of Study is the building up of a recognition of the need for and getting public support and financial support for adequate vocational training.

Among those attending the meeting last week were, Dr. John Gandy, president of Virginia State College; Dr. William John Clark, president, and Dr. W. J. Barco, vice president of Virginia Union University; Dr. Alvin Russell, president of St. Paul N. and I. School Dr. William Cooper and Dean R O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute; Curtis A. Crocker, field worker, Negro Organization Society; Dr. W. L. Ransome, General Baptist Association of Virginia; Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Women's Missionary and Educational Association of Virginia; the Rev. C. E. Queen, Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance; W. R. Reynolds, Interracial Commission; Welton H. Henderson, administrative assistant NYA, State of Virginia; Mrs. Mary Binga, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; B. T. Bradshaw, Virginia Trade Association; Dr. J. M. Ellison and Dean Florence, Virginia Union University, and others.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA TEACHERS HEAR MISS LANE

JAN 19 1941

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

Nearly 400 teachers heard an unusually interesting address concerning the American Federation of Teachers by Miss Layle Lane, one of its vice presidents of New York City Saturday afternoon at the Butler St. Y. M. C. A.

The meeting, presided over by Principal C. L. Harper, president of the Gate City Teachers association, was full of vital information concerning organization, equalization of teachers salaries and the marriage problem.

Introduced by Dr. Ira De Reid, Miss Lane was referred to as one of the most outstanding women of the race, who had worked assiduously for several years in various unions for the betterment of conditions thoughout the United States.

In her address concerning organization, Miss Lane pointed out many advantages of becoming affiliated with the Federation. Among those Miss Lane spoke of were: (1) additional strength along the lines of equalization of educational opportunities for teachers and student; (2) Affiliation with the central trades union, so as to accomplish what is desired for the labor group; (2) Possibility of changing the concept of vocational education, especially as it concerns the economic angle, and (4) The matter of developing the vocational status of the schools all over the country, studying the equipment or the needs in order to adequately meet the needs of various groups.

"Labor", stated Miss Lane "must be given recognition." In reviewing conditions throughout the country, Miss Lane pointed out instances where the unemployed had been returned to jobs as a result of the educational standards, which have been set by the organization.

Closing her address with a quotation of Booker T. Washington, Miss Lane urged the large and appreciative audience to likewise learn to glorify and dignify labor.

The regular meeting of the Gate City Teachers association followed Misse Lane's address.

The main business consisted of two reports, which were made by Miss Cora Finley, principal of Yonge Street school, who with Professor Harper and J. W. Smith, have worked for many months obtaining information concerning the equalization of salaries of Negro teachers. From reports, which were made, it was revealed that because of the action which was taken by the Supreme Court, the matter would receive attention.

Officials of the Board of Education expressed keenest interest in the matter and upon the action taken by the teachers much good will ensue, thereby reducing the many deplorable conditions in both the city and county.

Concerning marriage, it was definitely pointed out that there is no law prohibiting teachers from getting married. It noted, however, that teachers desiring to get married, will officially get permission to retain their positions and should a teacher be recommended to continue her service, the marriage will not automatically dismiss her as heretofore.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
January 7, 1941

AMERICANS POLLED ON EDUCATION

Frank L. Grove, secretary of the Alabama Education Association, says the American public approves equal per pupil expenditures for the education of negro and white school children. Grove was discussing the December issue of the Education Bulletin, published by the association, which summarizes results of a recent Gallup poll on public education.

"The Bulletin shows," said Grove, "that 78 out of 100 Americans favor equal expenditures and only 16 per cent are opposed to such equality."

Strange as it seems, according to the Bulletin, only 46 per cent of adult Southern whites are opposed to equality of per pupil educational expenditures for white and colored children, while 45 per cent of Southern whites favor such equality. A majority of 56 per cent of all Southern people approves quality of educational expenditures for the races.

The Bulletin shows that 73 per cent of the public approve the modern emphasis on education while only 23 per cent feel that education today is being given too much importance. In addition to approving the modern stress on education, 83 per cent of the people think that schools have improved and that children are today getting a better school training than their parents received before them.

"It is significant," Grove said, "in view of the domestic and world situation that a majority of 73 per cent of all Americans approves freedom in discussion of controversial issues by young people, and 68 per cent approve freedom of discussion for teachers." However, 26 per cent of the people feel that teachers are unfair in their discussion of disputed questions and present only one side of the case.

According to the Gallup survey, almost one person in five feels that too little is being spent on education while 47 per cent feel that the amount spent is about right.

Moreover, 50 per cent of the public feel that certain states are unable to finance adequate schools and more

than one person in four would pay higher Federal taxes to aid such states. A majority of 72 per cent of the public approves government aid to help educate the children of poor parents and 58 per cent would be willing to pay higher taxes to give this aid.

As to the worth of high school training ,the Gallup findings show that a majority of 54 per cent of the public feels that many of the pupils now in high schools should quit and go to work; that they would be better off at work than in school. Eighty-two per cent of the people feel that the government ought to provide a part-time work and training program for youth.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Biologist Tells About Mosquito Customs

JAN 4 1941

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —Fellow scientists to whom the children of mother Nature such as flies, bugs and mosquitoes are profound subjects and adventure, pricked up their ears and gave unstinted applause last Saturday to an illustrated discourse on customs of mosquitoes by Dr. Kenneth B Crooks, professor of biology at Hampton Institute, Va.

Appearing before the Entomological Society of America with other scientists who told of new discoveries in their respective fields, Dr. Crooks made pertinent observations gleaned from a series of experiments on chemical forces and factors that serve to attract mosquitoes whether they like it or not.

He pointed out that though many other dangerous insects such as peach moth, Japanese beetle, and many kinds of locusts can be controlled by traps using chemical baits or lights of special colors, mosquitoes refuse to be attracted to light or bait in sufficient number for traps to be used successfully as controls.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Office Of Education Seeking $39,816,241 For South's Schools

MAR 2 - 1941

Influx Of Population With Defense Program Creates New Demand

BY BEN GRANT

WASHINGTON—(AP)—An office of education study has produced findings that $39,816,241 was needed in 11 Southern states to bring the school systems into line with the population influx caused by the defense program.

The agency was said to be ready to recommend to Congress that part of this amount be borne by the federal government and the rest made available to the states and municipalities in the form of loans.

The burden of school systems has been one of the most frequent complaints against the defense program. Army training, one of the principal causes of the school difficulties, is centered in the South.

These amounts were included in the education office's estimates on the school needs:

Alabama, $1,044,760; Arkansas, $151,754; Georgia, $2,590,380; Louisiana, $51,260; Mississippi, $1,131,510; North Carolina, $295,000; Texas, $8,188,128; Virgiania, $4,705,316; South Carolina, $5,873,950; Tennessee, $4,205,687; Florida, $11,578,496.

Legislation is pending to authorize an appropriation of $150,000,000 for school aid to the states.

Under the program prepared by the office of education, which presumably will be submitted to Congress soon, estimates were based on school sites, new buildings, additions to existing buildings, equipment, alterations, operation and maintenance, transportation, and salaries of teachers.

The office of education reported an imperative need in many localities to accommodate the children of defense personnel, both military and industrial.

It was reported prepared to recommend that school work proceed along with housing developments.

It was pointed out by officials that the defense program came about so swiftly that municipalities were unprepared to cope with the school problems. It was said that many of the affected communities could not this year or next meet the increased demand without federal help.

MAR 2 - 1941

The office of education was reported ready to tell Congress that the federal government, as the responsible authority for the sudden transfer of children into defense areas, should bear at least a part of the cost.

The study began last October when the Senate called upon the secretaries of war and navy to report on the adequacy of school facilities at or near the defense housing developments being undertaken by the government.

MAR 2 - 1941

In recent weeks, dozens of delegations have been in the capital appealing for federal help in the school program. Some have contended the problem was most acute in the Southern states.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Nine Point Prospectus Drawn Up

MAR 1 1941

Submitted For Consideration By Governor Neely

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A nine point program for the improvement of educational facilities for Negroes in West Virginia has been mapped out and is being promoted by the eight members of the West Virginia National Democratic Committee.

The nine points, outlined by a delegation from the committee to Governor Neely in a recent conference, are as follows:

High school training for Negro students in counties without high schools, which, according to the committee, number twenty.

Vocational high schools at West Virginia State College and Bluefield State Teachers College, with a $150,000 expansion program for each.

Reclaiming and training Negro youth with a vocational school at Lakin for boys and in Huntington for girls.

Self-liquidating cottages for staff members at Lakin.

New site fro the old folks home at Huntington.

Booker T. Washington memorial fund.

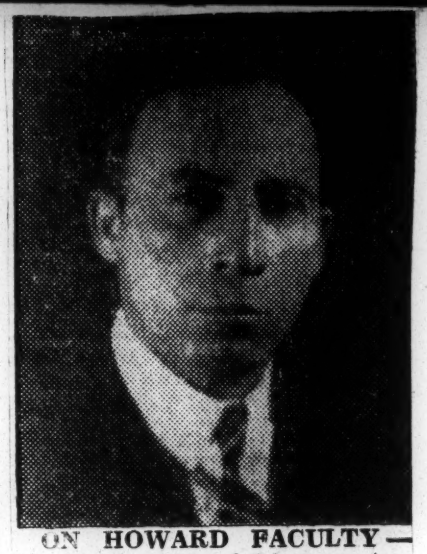
MAR 1 1941

Protection of minority group rights by legislation, including Negro membership on labor relations board, civil service commission, miners certification board, and board of parole and probation.

Removal of beer parlors and other nuisances in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches

Governor Neely promised immediate consideration of the proposals offered by this first Negro delegation to call since his inauguration last month.

The commitee included the following: D. W. Ambrose, Huntington; C. W. Dickerson and I. M Carper, both of Charleston; the Rev. L. T. Thornhill, Beckley E. L. James, and Theester Coleman, both of Institute; I. J. K Wells, Beckley; and Harold Lewis, of Buckhannon.



ON HOWARD FACULTY—Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor, of the St. James Presbyterian Church, New York City, has joined the faculty of the school of religion of Howard University for the second semester of the present school year as a special lecturer in practical theology.

Dr. Imes will continue his regular duties at St. James Church in New York City, traveling weekly from New York to Washington to meet his classes.

He is a graduate of Fisk University, Union Theological Seminary of New York City, and Columbia University. Lincoln University has conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

18h-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WELL-KNOWN EDUCATORS DISCUSS PHASES OF VITAL PART OF SCHOOL PROGRAM

FEB 21 1941

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The vocational guidance conference held at Douglass high school on Saturday, February 15, featured speakers on that subject from all over the state. Laurence P. Wilson, principal of Douglass high school, presided.

The program included: welcome by Dr. W. E. Rosenstangel, superintendent of Columbia schools; greetings from the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, by Miss Emily J. Russell, president of the association.

Mrs. Mildred W. Boone of the Douglass high school faculty discussed "Personal Inventory and Individual Records."

"Enumeration and Explanation of the Guidance Services of the State Department and Future Trends of This Area," was the subject of the talk by Dr. Frederick K. Seamster, director of vocational guidance of the state department of educaion.

Miss Carolyn E. Brydie, counsellor at Lincoln high school in Kansas City ,spoke on "The Counselling Phase of Vocational Guidance." Questions and discussion followed.

"The Placement Phase of Guidance," was the topic of Earl D. Thomas, principal of R. T. Coles Vocational school in Kansas City. Dr. Fred B. Dixon, principal of Hickman high school, Columbia, discussed "Occupational Information." Alvin C. Boyd of the Douglass faculty talked on "How Douglass High School Is Carrying Out Its Guidance Program."

Speaking at the luncheon in the school cafeteria, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, had as his topic, "The Follow-up Phase of Guidance."

Roland L. Wiggins, state supervisor of Negro schools, gave a summary of the conference.

Miss Emily J. Russell emphasized her and the association's approval of such conferences. She spoke extensively upon the importance of a vocational guidance and training program in the development of individuals to their greatest capacities.

FEB 21 1941

Mrs. Boone of Douglass high school, stated that vocational guidance has been carried on for a number of years in Douglass school through the home rooms. She began by outlining briefly the initial step in the setting up of the present vocational guidance program of the school. She then stated that the program used was one that would assist the school in helping the students discover and capitalize his individual differences. In speaking of the records of the students she stated, "It is best that records be kept in th eschol so that they may be accessible to teachers, counselors and principals when necessary."

In these personal records are included the following:

Pupils Must Study

Family and cultural background, physical and medical history, marks in school subjects, mental test scores, interests, special talents, etc.

Dr. Seamster stated that we must learn the individuality of each person. We must study the pupils we teach. If there were no guidance program we would need the information to help in the development of individual personality and ability.

In the relatively short time the Negro has been free he has made tremendous progress, but in accord with the philosophy advanced by Booker T. Washington, "If we are to succeed, we must begin where we are and take advantage of the position in which we find ourselves."

Miss Brydie said that the failing child challenges every counselor because it is thils type of child who is often sinned against by being branded as no good and who envolves the school's mortality roll by dropping out because of discouragement.

"The youth of our group face such serious financial handicaps that many of them fear to set definite goals that must be reached through further education. Encouragement must be given for a more hopeful view of the future."

Mr. Thomas of R. T. Coles defined placement as meaning the finding of employment for the worker. The limitations of the discussion were (a) Pupils or students in the public school, (b) Not necessarily limited to the placement of Negroes. He talked briefly of employment as reported in a "Digest from the American Youth Commission Report." He grouped the issues of Placement into three divisions: (1) Training of the individual to be placed; (2) A knowledge of the historical ,economic, and social factors involved in the situation; (3) Knowledge of the personal factors involved.

In his discussion of the Negro he presented four problems:

FEB 21 1941

(1) Training;
(2) Inclusion of all labor movements;
(3) Study the variables in the opportunity for placement due to the customs of the "locale";
(4) Build up morale.

His conclusion offered the following suggestions for adjustment:
(1) Study the individual on the job.
(2) Give advice and recommendation to employe and employer.
(3) Inform the trained center of: a.—The needed revisions of procedure and b. The success of employes.

Dr. Dixon suggested the following to see that students get vocational information: Lock courses, library earmarked and vocational information, occupational file, individual counseling, (Also to men in the community) Occupational conference.

The Guidance program at Douglass high school is organized in the following manner: The Principal, Mr. Wilson, has the responsibility and supervision of all guidance activities. He is the chairman of the guidance advisory committee. The advisory committee members may be ex-officio members of all committees. The purpose of the guidance advisory committee is to plan guidance activities and cooperate with subject teachers and home room sponsors in carrying out the guidance program.

There are five faculty committees: Individual inventory, counseling, occupational informtion, placement and follow-up.

Dr. Scruggs, in discussing the Follow-Up Phase of Guidance, stated that we must give stimulation and direction to the young worker on the job and help him to avoid unfortunate failure in his work.

"Men do not usually fail because they do not know—but most often it is because they do not what they know at the right time in the right place in the right way. It is true that the placement of a young worker is an important part of the effective guidance program, out this does not give every assurance that the school has done all to aid the student to avoid failure in his work or maladjustment in his employment situations after he is out of school.

FEB 21 1941

Dr. Scruggs said that there are many, many factors in employment which keep the worker from succeeding after he is sucecssfully placed on a job:

1. Lack of knowledge or the possession of sufficient skill for the job. The school cannot always simulate the employment situation in ...s courses.
2. Not on the job he was trained for. Less than 50% are.
3. Personality of the employers. Harshness, brusqueness, attention seeking, requirements not easy to meet
   eaction of other employes.
5. Individuality of uniqueness of the employment service.
6. Staet of mind of the worker after he gets on the job.
   a. Self-satisfaction.
   b. Discouragement — insecurity — feelings that he canont please his employer.
   c. Wanting to advance too rapidly.
   d. Consciousness of racial inequality.

The following atended the conference:

Herman C. Avery, student, Clinton; Joseph A. Bailey, teacher, St. Joseph; Florence A. Baker, teacher. Kansas City; Wilbert Berry, teacher, Columbia; Mildred W. Boone, librarian, Columbia; Alvin C. Boyo, teacher, Columbia; Carolyn E. Brydie, educational counselor, Kansas City; A. Leedy Campbell, principal, Boonville; John W. Carter, principal, Lexington; Rubert S. Cobb, lawyer, Jefferson City; Heber M. Cockfield, principal, Wright City; Mrs. W. C. Cogdell, St. Joseph; Walter Cogdell, principal, St. Joseph; V. H. Collins, principal, Jefferson City; Hugh O. Cook, principal, Kansas City; Inlia Lelia Cox, teacher, Chillicothe; Elray McKinley Cox, principal, Chillicothe; Fred B. Dixon, principal, Columbia; Ruth Gloria Dixon, teacher, St. Louis; Ruth Doby, teacher, Columbia; A. Samuel Duncan, principal, Higginsville; H. L. Drew, principal, Bunceton; Mary T. Drew, Bunceton; Amanda Estes, teacher, Columbia; Alberta F. Ewing, teacher, Clarksville; Flora O. Freeman, teacher, Jefferson City; Olive E. Grear, teacher, Warrensburg; Sherman F. Grear, principal, Warrensburg;

H. Hadley Hartshorn, principal, Jefferson City; Theodore H. Jefferer, Columbia; N. Q. Hubbard, teacher, Columbia; W. B. Jason, dean. Jexerson City; Theodore H. Jefferson ,principal, Holden; Anne M. Jenkins, teacher, Kansas City; James L. Jones, teacher, Columbia; Lillian Kelly, teacher, Columbia; Ruth Helena Langley, teacher, Lexington; Relph E. Lee, teacher, Boonville; Elger R. Lunceford, principal, St. Louis; Thelma McAllister, teacher, Columbia; Willa McClanahan, nurse, Columbia; Webson, principal, Holden; Anne M. Ella D. Matthews, teacher, Jefferson City; P. R. Powell, teacher, Jefferson City; H. M. Purnell, teacher, Jefferson City; Josephine Purnell, teacher, Columbia; Cornelia Roberson, teacher, Bunceton; James E. Roberts, teacher, Kansas City; Benjamin Russell, teacher, Oregon; Emily J. Russell, teacher, St. Louis; Eleanor M. Russell, Oregon; Bertha M. Sailes, teacher, St. Joseph; Frederick Seamster, supervisor of guidance, Jefferson City; Mrs. Gladys Shelton, teacher, Troy;

Sherman D. Scruggs, president, Jefferson City; Mrs. Emma D. Smith, teacher, Windsor; Walter D. Smith, teacher, Columbia; Mrs. William Smith, housewife, Kansas City; William Smith, coordinator, Kansas City; John E. Smith, teacher, Kansas City; DeArmond Stewart, principal, Clinton; Lawrie C. Strawn, teacher, St. Joseph; Ruth Strawn, teacher, Columbia; Colie Mae Sydnor, teacher, Troy; Earl D. Thomas, principal, Kansas City; Baker D. Turpin, WPA clerk, Jefferson City; Wardell Van Buren, principal, Fulton; Helen Washington, teacher, Columbia; Robert L. Washington, teacher, Kansas City; Mrs. Robert L. Washington, housewife, Kansas City; Vera Washington, teacher, Tipton; Naomi M. White, teacher, Webster Groves; Roy A. Woods, teacher, Columbia; Roland L. Wiggins, state supervisor, Jefferson City; Edith L. Williams, teacher, Columbia; Mattie B. Williams, teacher, Columbia; Glee J. Willoughby, teacher, Kansas City; Laurence P. Wilson, principal, Columbia; William L. Wynn, teacher, Columbia.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

RADIO SERIES TO DEPICT NEGRO CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIFE

MAR 1 4 1941

Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Makes Announcement

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—A series of educational radio program planned by the U S. Office of Education and financed by a Rosenwald Foundation will dramatize Negro contributions to American life. MAR 1 4 1941

The programs, to be broadcast nationally, will portray the role Negroes have played in American education, art, science, industry, and other fields of endeavor, U S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker reported today.

The radio series is being prepared under the general direction of Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Educational Specialist in the Education of Negroes and William D. Boutwell, Chief, Division of Radio Publications, and Exhibits.

Plans for the project call for transcriptions of the programs, for use in schools, colleges and by local radio stations. The transcriptions, and radio scripts revised as lesson units and study guides, are expected to be used by both white and Negro schools in courses or units of instruction about Negroes in the United S... MAR 1 4 1941

Commissioner Studebaker said today that this is a most important undertaking of the U. S. Office of Education in behalf of all Negroes who have had a part in the development of our national culture. "We shall do our utmost to report accurate and full information about the constructive activities and accomplishments of Negroes in this radio series," said the Commissioner. "Much of this information is not available in textbooks and in general reading matter, yet it is the type of information that could help to improve race relations and aid in solving many problems of majority and minority groups."

The U. S. Office of Education will have the assistance of a technical advisory committee in developing the series of radio programs, and is seeking advice and suggestions from Negroes throughout the United States to be considered in making further plans.

To be included in the series will be the Negro's participation in: Music, literature, art, religion, exploration, invention, scientific research, agriculture, industry, labor, education, civil and military service, theatrical and sports activities.

MAR 1 4 1941

Montgomery, Ala Journal
March 3, 1941

Change of Teachers

One of the great problems with which industry must constantly contend is the labor turnover. Good business men seek to avoid heavy turnover among their employes because efficiency is naturally reduced when new men must constantly be trained for their duties. Alabama's unemployment laws are specially designed to discourage labor turnover by reducing the social securities assessments upon industries in proportion to labor changes.

It seems that even such institutions as the public schools likewise have a turnover problem of considerable proportions. A bulletin just issued by the Alabama education association gives the results of a special study made of the subject, the figures being for the school year of 1937-1938. Out of 12,835 white teachers whose cases were studied, 12.9 per cent changed positions during the year. Explaining what this means the bulletin says:

"Change in position in this bulletin means the loss from any cause whatsoever of a teacher from a county or city school system and the replacement of that teacher with another teacher who was not regularly employed in that school system during the previous year. Turnover may be used interchangeably with change in position.

"It should be kept in mind that changes within the city or county school system do not constitute change of position. A teacher who was brought into the system to fill a newly created position would not be included in change of position. A teacher who left the school system and whose position was not filled would not be included. Change in position relates only to those teachers who were replaced with other teachers."

Here are the conclusions reached as a result of the study made:

"The county school systems have a significantly higher rate of turnover than do the city school systems. That is true for both white and negro systems.

"The highest rate of turnover is to be found among the county white high-school teachers, while the lowest rate of turnover is among the city white principals. High-school teachers in general, both white and negro, have a higher rate of turnover than that of elementary teachers or of principals.

"No significant difference in turnover exists between the counties selecting the superintendents by popular election and those selecting this official by appointment by the Board of Education. Counties which have switched from one method of selecting the superintendent to another have a considerably higher rate of turnover than do the counties which have held consistently to either the elective or the appointive method.

"Counties choosing the superintendent by the appointive method had a lower rate of turnover than did those counties which choose the superintendent by popular vote.

"The larger school systems, both county and city, have a lower rate of turnover than the smaller."

A later bulletin is to attempt an explanation of the heavy turnover which ranges all the way up to 57.1 per cent for county elementary teachers, and it will be interesting and informative to learn the causes given for the ousting of so many older teachers and employment of so many new ones. Alabama teachers ought not to have to emulate that famous Irish railroad engineer named Finnigan, who wired his boss when he had a derailment: "Off again; on again; gone again; Finnegan."

Asheville, N C., Times
February 13, 1941

Institute Of Drama For Negro Group Planned

A four weeks drama institute for negroes will be conducted at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday and Thursday nights at 7:30 o'clock by Jack Stuart Knapp, of New York city, community drama worker for the National Recreation association.

The course is open to all interested negro adults. Instruction in all phases of play production will be given. The classes are designed primarily for teachers and club leaders.

A similar course for white persons is being given at 7:30 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights at the recreational drama center in the Langren hotel roof garden.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Horace Mann Bond Univ. of Chicago Chapel Speaker

MAR 1 1941

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, prominent young educator, president of Fort Valley State college of Fort Valley, Ga., and alumnus of the University of Chicago where he also won his doctorate in the field of education, was the speaker in Rockefeller chapel last Sunday. Addressing the regular Sunday morning congregation on what has become known as Race Relations Sunday, Dr. Bond followed such notables as Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. W. E. Du Bois, each of whom had occupied the pulpit on a similar occasion.

Tracing the meaning of race relations to those who comprised his audience and whom he said might wonder what race relations had to do with the problems which faced them; problems of food, clothing and comfort; national and international complications, economic, social and spiritual, Dr. Bond gave a picture of what race relations meant to the Negro. MAR 1 1941

"We see ourselves as we are mirrored in the minds of those about us," he said, "the majority portrait of us becomes, insensibly, yet overwhelmingly, a portrait to be accepted, either in the margin or the full focus of consciousness. If we are universally esteemed lazy, contemptible, trifling, we will laugh shamefacedly, perhaps at our valuation; but the valuation sticks. If we be denominated, treacherous, lascivious, thievish, lying, comical, the immense pressure of the majority will inbed these concepts of our personality ineradicably into our inner self. The majority has powerful weapons for enforcing public attention to, and compliance with, stereotypes; it has a public press; it has editorials, news photographs, comic cartoons; it has a radio, highly commercialized where sterotypes racial and otherwise, have market value.

"We see ourselves diseased, yet lacking hospitalization; poor but barred from employment; illy housed, yet banned from residential districts; ignorant, yet deprived of education. We see vice rampant in our communities, tolerated, and frequently encouraged, by the majority. We rub shoulders daily with human disorganization in all its most terrifying forms; homicide, illegitimacy, desertion, casual family relations, abyssmal poverty that paralyzes and destroys.

"We see our children corrupted, with bad manners, bad morals, and a stultifying environment filled in with urban or rural slums, grossly inadequate schools, and the most vulgar and debasing commercializations of a disorganized body politic life that makes adolescents of infants and adults of adolescents."

But, said Dr. Bond, despite that portrait of reality, despite the mockery and hollowness with which the majority surrounds us, "In those same human beings there is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. MAR 1 1941

"We of the Negro minority see high human virtue in ourselves. We see among us those who live as Micah said God required men to live; we see those who do justly, those who love mercy, those who walk humbly with God. Not in high places, not in historical figuers, not in a selected few; but in these same swarming masses from which arises both great evil and great good, we find the source of a lasting assurance. In a community where our ordinary human personality might seem to be totally denied, we see a man or a woman who for 50, for 60, for 70 years has walked justly in the sight of God; and whose daily walk commands respect for the most calloused violators of human dignity. We see among our poor and who of us is not poor? - a love of mercy that shares the last crumb, the last ragged garment, the last poor and crowded shelter, with a fellow unfortunate and with a grace and humility unknown to a more polished charity. "Yes; we of the minority can find and have found, a secure anchor for our faith. We know that such men (noble whites whose lives he praised) have lived in the world and in this hemisphere, this United States of America. Our faith may be in God, but it is also in man; man, the proud of heart; man the liar, man the murderer, man the wicked schemer, man the mischievous ill-door, man the trouble maker.

18h-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Missouri Rural Teachers Fight Jim-Crowism Right in the Classroom of a Lynch State

JAN 20 1941

St. Louis, Mo.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Rural teachers of the Middle West have a great opportunity for teaching real democracy. Our state courses of study make very excellent suggestions in helping us teach dignity of labor and toleration for foreign and Negro peoples. Units with such suggstive titles as America in Shirt Sleeves, America's Adopted Citizen, and America of Plantation Days are to be worked out. Last spring we chose the last named and decided to enter it as our exhibit at the county seat on Rural School Day.

My chief aim was to break down any prejudice that may exist against the Negro. Lesser aims were to show the real contributions of the Negro race and to show that it is not "an inferior race" but, like any other, has its inferior and superior individuals. We wrote various institutions including Tuskegee, Howard, Lincoln and Fisk Universities, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Commission on Interracial Cooperation, organ of Missouri State Teachers Association, and received much valuable free material. Before we were half through collecting our information, we saw that the title was inadequate.

IN APPRECIATION

"Through a study of literature, art, and music featuring the Negro and a study of his own creative output, we shall have an appreciative understanding of his race," read the course of study. According to our information the Negro has a "creative output" in many things, so we decided to rename our unit, "The Negro," then we could make it much broader. Our study quickly leads into the fields of science, history, medicine, agriculture, invention and education.

Following a general survey of the collected material each grade decided what particular phases of the work they should do. Older pupils chose one or more topics such as "The Negro in Science and Agriculture," "The Negro in History," "The Negro in Missouri," and one group made a collection of poetry by Negro authors.

Booklets on more than a dozen subjects were made including pictures and write-ups of all the distinguished Negro people we could find out about. Part of our enthusiasm was due to the new material we had and the difference in this and other units. Much of the printed material was read at home.

SOME HIDDEN HISTORY

The booklets made brought out much that was new to the teacher as well as to the pupils. For instance, I learned that the pilot of Columbus' successful ship, the Nina, was Alonzo Pietro, a Negro; the doctor first to perform a successful operation on the human heart was Daniel H. Williams, a Negro; J. E. Matzeliger, a Negro, was the inventor of the device for sewing soles on shoes; Alexander Dumas and Alexander Pushkin, world famous writers were Negroes; and standing among the world's greatest today are: Geo. W. Carver, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Roland Hayes, Elijah McCoy, Jesse Owens, Joe Louis and many others. A long list of historical heroes was made, all Negroes. We learned that Paul Lawrence Dunbar was not only the great poet and that Booker T. Washington was not the only great educator among the Negro people.

We also learned that the average Negro child in the South today must do with only one fifteenth of the education the average white child gets. This led to a rather one-sided discussion in the Eighth grade English class on the question: "Should Negro children have as good a chance for education and jobs as white children?"

It is needless to go further into detail for anyone can see the tremendous possibilities, all of which could not be developed in the time we had.

One child remarked that it is just as big a job to review the contributions of the Negro race as any other for there are so many: The best of our work was exhibited and other teachers asked for sources of material, addresses, etc., because this unit was away from the ordinary. The parents also liked it. The favorite poem of the upper grade children was "The Negro Soldier," written by Langston Hughes, famous contemporary Negro poet born at Joplin, Missouri.

This poem was displayed just beside Lincoln's picture. We were pleased with our work in that we had accomplished the desired ends and had interested others.

MISSOURI RURAL TEACHER

JAN 20 1941

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
February 7, 1941

Negro Education

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

I understand that the State Legislature is considering a movement to give colored people the benefit of the same class of higher education that is given to white people. I think it is a very commendable idea.

Some of the agitators not in the Legislature wish to see a suit brought to compel the University of Tennessee to accept Negro students, and the suggestion has been made, in lieu of this, that $500,000 be appropriated to establish a university for colored people which, of course, would bring on further appropriations.

There are not a great number of colored young people who would be eligible to such training in the State of Tennessee and I doubt whether the number would justify the investment that would be required to establish such an institution, but I am sure that those who are eligible should be given an opportunity for such state education.

It seems to me that they would be better educated at less expense to the State, if an arrangement could be made to pay the tuition of those who cannot pay their own, at Fisk University. It is already established, has a wonderful staff and is known all over the world. Increasing its use by the State's cooperation looks to me like it would be a good idea.

JAMES H. PARKES.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Landscape Architecture Offers Opportunity For Negro Youths; Shortage Of Trained Men His Services In Demand

FEB 8 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The diminishing tendency of Negro youth who want "white collar" jobs to study medicine, law or theology has been given another jolt by the successful career of Charles Edgar Dickinson, landscape architect, who was recently added to the faculty of Lincoln University.

Mr. Dickinson is one of the three or four college-trained Negro landscape architects in the country, and because of the rarity of qualified men in his field, his services are much in demand. Not long ago he refused an offer to work for the federal government. For a while the job remained unfilled because of the lack of qualified applicants.

When the landscape architect decided to enter his field, he was discouraged by friends and by his teachers at Ohio State University, who did not see how a Negro landscape architect could be successful. Despite this discouragement he graduated, and was the only member of his class who had a job waiting for him when he received his diploma in 1930. He went to work at Tuskegee.

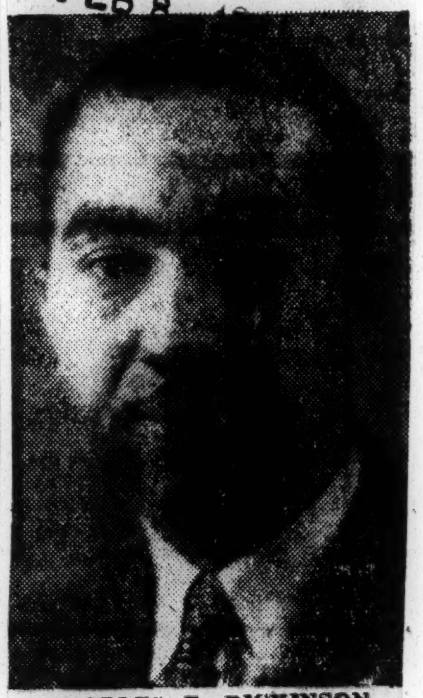
FEB 8 1941

Mr. Dickinson later taught at Palmer Memorial Institute and South Carolina State College. He has also engaged in private practice with his father who owns and operates Dickinson Brothers' Landscape Service. The father is now Ohio State Labor Relations Supervisor affiliated with the Works Progress Administration.

There are opportunities for Negro youth in the field of landscape architecture, according to Mr. Dickinson, because there is a shortage of business places which do landscape architectural service. Too, high schools and colleges are becoming more aware of the value of teaching Landscape Architecture, and jobs for teachers of this subject are opening.

Mr. Dickinson says that Landscape Architecture is a very interesting field because it presupposes the knowledge of a variety of subjects. A successful landscape architect must know much about art, engineering, architecture, horticulture, and botany. The field is "both an art and a science," he said, because "each landscape project brings something new—a problem which must be solved scientifically and made artistic."

An amateur artist, Mr. Dickinson has had several water color drawings on exhibit at Columbus, Ohio, where he was born and reared.



CHARLES E. DICKINSON

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Industrial Trends Of Education

FEB 7 1941

EDUCATION CAN BE defined as the imparting of knowledge to the extent of perfecting the vital human forces of intelligence, culture, and directing these forces into their proper channels, wherein the most good will be utilized. Education can be placed under two distinct heads—the vital and moral aspects. However, since the two forces are so closely connected, and yet one cannot entirely assume the other's classification, there is a growing and increasing conflict between them; nevertheless each has its specific application, and connot be overlooked.

The last few years have seen a growing tendency on the field of education, which led to the industrial side. This has become predominantly prominent, because of a national, and international depression. This great catastrophe left graye imprints upon our nation's economic life. It has been a great aid to many persons in more than one way. This is especially so, in regard to our people—the Negro race.

For a long time it was the intention of our higher educational institutions to remove the industrial side of learning from their curriculums. Their aims were to instill within their students a yearning for the classic art of knowledge. This prepared those men and women who left their institutions for a world which did not exist for Negroes. A world which called not for WHITE COLLAR instructors in the classics, but for men and women who could illustrate with words, and produce with their hands . . . Thus the Negro was weakened from an applicable standpoint to meet the needs of his surroundings; and rather than submit to a position degrading to his educational standard, he was forced to migrate to regions where he might hope to find a place to use his acquired knowledge. This has caused many bad and unfounded ill impressions of our Southland. Those persons who had not prepared to meet the needs of the day, had a grudge against the South, and those persons who knew nothing of the South, would lend ear to their tale of Southern terror and this kind of propaganda traveled far and wide over sections above the MASON and DIXON LINE.

There has been since the depression a decided change . . . In our institutions of learning, the industrial element has come to the front; every phase of "working with the hands" is being adhered to from the beginning up through college. This is one of the greatest "boons" ever to come to the Negro race. This training is preparing him to meet the challenge of this ever changing world.

FEB 7 1941

Instead of trying to increase the number of persons on the "classic art" rolls, the force of learning is lightning, and dignifying the art of "doing" by DOING. President Patterson of Tuskegee said recently in a major address that "Our masses must be re-educated along the industrial lines" and by this statement, he proves that he is a worthy person to carry on the work of his illustrious predecessor, and Father of Industrial Learning—Booker T. Washington. This industrial trend is greatly helping our race, and as years come and go, will find our people constantly improving thei bodies, and minds by doing, instead of dreaming.

Greenville, S. C. News
January 23, 1941

Panel Discussions At Negro Center

The first in a series of panel discussions in connection with the current session of the adult education center for negroes was held last night at Sterling high school.

Approximately 40 negroes of Greenville participated in the discussion, the subject of which was "The Place of the Negro in National Defense."

The subject of the discussion next Wednesday night will be "Occupational Stability and Social Legislation." The leader will be Preston E. Stewart, vocational supervisor of Sterling high school.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquir...
February 17, 1941

GRADUATES TO SALES SCHOOL GET DIPLOMAS

Certificates will be awarded the latter part of this week to about 75 persons who satisfactorily passed the two weeks' course of the school of retailing sponsored here by the Chamber of Commerce.

The school is conducted by the state department of education. M. C. Smith, one of the state's foremost salesmen, was instructor.

Three classes were held daily. In the morning, classes were held in several of the local stores. In the early afternoon a class was held at the high school, and at 5:40 p. m., a third class was held at the Home Furniture Co. Mr. Smith illustrated his lectures and lessons with talking motion pictures.

Thursday afternoon a party commemorating the second anniversary of the sales school was held in the Home Furniture company building. Refreshments were served to the large crowd present. Speakers included Dr. W. C. Whitesides and V. Q. Hambright, president of the Chamber of Commerce, William S. Moore, chairman of the merchants committee of the Two C's and Mrs. Clara E. Bookout, secretary.

Mr. Smith received several nice gifts at the anniversary party.

About 25 persons attended a sales session for colored persons at the city hall Friday afternoon. Mr. Smith's subject was "Personality Development." He advised the colored persons that Yorkville was the first town in South Carolina which had requested a class for the colored race.

The three classes of the school had a total enrollment of about 150 persons, including sales clerks, students, NYA youths and interested persons.

The school was said to have been "a great success" by both the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce. The school was held here for the first time last year.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"Forget Booker T. Washington Philosophy," Says Harris!

MAR 6 1941

MAR 6 1941

Negro Needs Skilled Workers!

Jefferson City, Missouri — After painting a very dismal picture of employment and economic conditions among American Negroes, Dr. Abram Harris stated, in the third 75th Anniversary lecture at Lincoln University of Missouri last night, that the sooner we forget the 19th century Booker T. Washington philosophy of "working with hands," the better able we will be to develop the necessary program and facilities for equipping Negro youth for some of the skilled jobs in present-day industry. Dr. Harris, professor of economics at Howard University, addressed an overflow audience of students, faculty and townspeople on "The College and Negro Labor Problems."

Claiming that the chief responsibility for training Negro skilled workers falls upon the technical and industrial schools, Dr. Harris charged the Negro industrial schools, with one or two exceptions, with being unprepared to provide m n technological training. "Much of the current talk concerning the Negro's lack of industrial education has as its frame of reference the old Hampton-Tuskegee program of vocational education. That program was in no way designed to meet modern requirements. It sought to meet the needs of the passing era of handicraft industry in which the skilled craftsman worked with relatively simple tools. But what modern technology with its minute division of labor demands is skill in the manipulation of complex tools and machinery and a knowledge of industrial processes."

MAR 6 1941

The Negro skilled worker has all but disappeared, he declared, because of his failure to keep abreast of the changing requirements for employment in modern industry ocassioned by technological development.

Negro domestic and personal service workers are in dire need of training, stated the Howard educator. "In this field the changes in the standards of proficiency and the Negro's lack of training to meet them are partly responsible, first, for his displacement in hotels and wealthy households, and, secondly, for the virtual confinement of the Negro female domestic to "day's work"! He urged intensive training in housthold management, child care, economic and nutritive value of foods, buying and selection of foods, and, emphatically, personal hygiene and personal appearance. He chided home economists for neglecting this type of training in the face of a declining demand for teachers of home economics.

18h-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NAME H. C. TRENHOLM OF ALA. AS HEAD OF PROJECT

MAY 4 - 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—At an executive meeting of representatives of five cooperating professional groups held at Atlanta university Saturday afternoon, President H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers college was named as the executive officer for a two-year project set up to stimulate the improvement of the program of Negro colleges through their wider utilization of current approaches in the areas of collegiate education and teacher education, for which a subsidy of $22,120 has been made available by The General Education Board.

A series of conferences during the past six months has resulted in the associated effort of The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, The Association of Negro Land Grant College Presidents, The American Teachers Association, The Association of Colegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools and The State Agents for Negro Schools, to provide a follow-up program which will include faculty-study conferences at participating Negro colleges, summer workshop participation at Northwestern university and at the University of Chicago, a Negro College Workshop at Atlanta university October 20-November 15 and a series of national. regional and state conferences to study the report and the implication of the current survey on Higher Education Among Negroes just being completed under the direction of The United States Office of Education.

Both The Commission on Teacher Education of The American Council on Education and The United States Office of Education are contributing services and suggestions to this two-year project. One-Day all-faculty exploratory conferences are being held during this Spring, through the consultative assistance of the American Council's Commission on Teacher Education at State Teachers college and A and M institute in Alabama, at Fort Valley State College in Georgia, at State A and M in Florida, at Southern university in Louisiana, at the State Training school at Jackson, Mississippi, at Knoxville college and A and I State college in Tennessee, at the Virginia State college and at Hampton institute in Virginia, at Bluefield State Teachers college in West Virginia, at the Elizabeth City State Teachers college in North Carolina and at Kentucky State college in Kentucky.

MAY 4 - 1941

In attendance at the conference at Atlanta university today were four of the five members of the Executive Control Committee: Dr. R. B. Atwood and Dean T. E. McKinney, president and chairman of the Commission on Higher Education respectively of The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; E. G. McGehee of The Alabama State Department of Education as the representative of the State Agents of Negro Schools and H. Councill Trenholm as the executive secretary of The American Teachers Association. As representatives of the larger Advisory-Control Committee were President R. E. Clement and Registrar John Whittaker of Atlanta university, Dr. J. F. Drake of the Alabama A and M institute, President Horace Mann Bond of Fort Valley State Teachers college and Director W. A. Robinson of the Association's Secondary School Study.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Seek Equality for Negro in Vocational Education Bill

MAY 9 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP).—Before the house sub-committee on appropriation for labor and education in the FSA, the AKA Non-Partisan lobby presented a brief asking that some clause be inserted in the current resolution under consideration, guaranteeing non-discrimination against Negroes in the distribution of funds for vocational education of defense workers.

In making her plea, Miss Jeannetta Welch said in part:

"Under the original act approximately $60,000,000 was appropriated to be used for defense training. The essential purpose of this act was to make available to industries engaged in national defense an immediate supply of workers whose skills had been refreshed, and a labor reservoir of persons in skilled occupations incident to these industries.

MAY 9 - 1941

"Because of the national emergency, and a need for utilizing all available workers, Congress very wisely set up certain safeguards to assure full participation of all citizens as set forth in the regulations, governing the education and training of defense workers, as follows: 'Prohibition of discrimination. No trainee under plans approved under the act shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color; and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provision shall be made for facilities and training of like quality.'

MAY 9 - 1941

"In appearing here, it is our purpose to indicate that contrary to the safeguards set up by congress to assure such full participation, thousands of protests have been filed with the organization I represent, indicating that one section of the population of this country is restricted in its effort to contribute to the national defense."

MAY 9 - 1941

Miss Welch pointed out the limitations on complete participation in training programs for funds were appropriated lack of placement of the and asked the committee t[illegible] ue a declaration of policy to be set forth in the legislation under consideration by the committee.

Present at the hearing were Reps. Tarver of Georgia, chairman; Hare, Thomas, Harrington Engle and Keefe. Several questions were asked Miss Welch relative to the authenticity of her statements and whether she had definite proof of what she was saying or was it hearsay. When she offered to present the definite proof, she was told not to bother.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO EDUCATION PLAN CONSIDERED BY BOARD

MAY 10 1941

Committee Is Authorized To Study University Program

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The State Board of Education in session here Friday authorized a committee headed by Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan to outline a program of university education for negroes, equivalent to the educational facilities offered at the University of Tennessee.

The recent session of the Legislature authorized the program inasmuch as negroes are barred from enrolment at the state university. The committee includes members of the University of Tennessee faculty as well as members of the board.

Commissioner Duggan said he committee would work on a reorganization of the curriculum at the State Agricultural and Training School for negroes here to make it comparable to that of the University of Tennessee to provide training to meet the university's requirements for postgraduate work.

MAY 10 1941

He declared the committee also would prepare recommendations on a program of training for negroes in dentistry, law and engineering. The 1941 Legislature appropriated an unstipulated amount to finance the negro educational program.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

MAY 11 1941

SOUTH'S PROBLEM IN EDUCATION

The recent decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court requiring equal apportionment of education funds for whites and Negroes, confronts the South with a most difficult problem.

The average intelligent Southerner admits the right of the Negro to equal educational opportunities in our American democracy. Yet although Negro illiteracy has declined from a high of 97 per cent in 1890 to 16.3 per cent in 1930, it is obvious that even with the sharp gains that have been made in the field of Negro education, equal opportunity is lacking.

Most Negro schools have shorter school terms, are overcrowded and understaffed, and lack adequate equipment. The most conspicuous deficiency is in the secondary schools and in institutions of higher learning which provide professional and technical training. The Supreme Court decision calls for the erection of such schools for the Negro where state-endowed and maintained schools bar him.

To comply with the decision immediately would be disastrous to the South's educational system. There are not adequate funds available, and there is little prospect of such funds unless the federal government is willing to assist. Introduction immediately of an equal apportionment system for whites and Negroes can not but lower existing standards.

It is to be hoped that some method can be worked out whereby the educational standard for the Negro can be lifted without endangering the existing structure. There must be sympathy and understanding by white and Negro leaders alike when it comes to fulfilling the law as it has been interpreted by the nation's highest tribunal.—Anniston Times.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Whites Equally Divided On Race Schools

APR 28 1941

The white people of the South apparently are divided half and half on the question of providing equal public school advantages for Negro children, according to a statement by R. B. Kleazer, educational director of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation. The statement is based on a poll recently taken by the Institute of Public Opinion for the National Education association.

In this poll 45 percent of adult Southern whites interviewed on the subject favored equal advantages for Negro chlidren, 46 per cent were opposed, and 9 per cent expressed no opinion. Seventy-eight per cent of Southern Negroes interviewed expressed themselves as favorable, 11 per cent were opposed, and 11 per cent declined to express an opinion.

In the North the favorable vote was much higher, running to 86 per cent of the whites interviewed and 96 per cent of the Negroes. Th average for the country as a whole was 78 per cent in favor of equal advantages, 16 percent opposed, and 6 per cent undecided.

These results, the statement says, "are believed to be much more favorable to the Negro child than would have been the case ten years ago, and may be taken as indication of a favorable trend of opinion on this subject. Meantime in most of the southern states Negro school facilities have been steadily improving though in general the scales are still weighted heavily against the Negro child."

APR 29 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Duty Calls

(An Editorial)

FROM OUR High Schools, Colleges and Universities are pouring forth great numbers of young Negro men and women equipped with diplomas and degrees ready to enter upon the duties for which they have prepared themselves. They enter into a world filled with misunderstanding, suffering, misery, war, labor upheavals and every other kind of disorganization known to man. They come not afraid but with a firm determination to do their parts in righting the devastating wrong which has come upon an unsuspecting world.

JUN 6 1941

These young men and women of the Negro race do not come with minds filled with propaganda, un-American doctrine and destructive ideas, but with minds alert to the emergency which exists in our nation. In our institutions of the Southland (as was stated in a previous article) our boys and girls have been trained along the lines of PROGRESSIVENESS and RESOURCEFULNESS. and in no instance has there been any attempt on the part of our leaders to put into the curricula anything of a subversive nature. Special emphasis has been placed upon environmental aspect of life throughout our educational structure. This is something deserving special commendation.

Again we have stated that the South was the very arsenal of Negro-genuine Negro culture of the nation. We again make that assertion. The Southern Negro has given and is still giving unstintedly of his resources, energy, and materials in order to assure the prospect of genuine Negro educational program in the Southland.

The present need of a program for the directing of Negro activities along the defense line is felt all over our section and a medium of expression where there is a general coordination of the ideas is likewise greatly felt. The value of such a medium is unmeasurable and the good derived from such cannot be reasonably estimated. It is a pleasure and privilege to state that our publication has received endorsement from all over the State as well as the Tri-State area for embracing and carrying on such work for the benefit of our masses.

For a long time only mild consideration was given to these un-American activities since it was felt by those in the government that matters would adjust themselves. This has been the reverse of what was hoped. Instead of adjustment there is a general nation-wide movement on the part of the "Would-Be Destroyers" to disrupt the entire national defense effort. So great is the "upheaval" that the President has been forced to declare a national emergency in order that he might be empowerd to deal with these destroyers through the application of such measures which were to take effect in case of a national emergency. It is hoped that a "knockout" blow be given "those who would destroy."

In the Southland, like vultures, the band of "organizers" has come to the cotton, corn, and other farms. They are bent on stopping the wheels of agriculture, but the word has been passed on to our farmers to beware! "Beware of any who offer 'get rich' schemes" by joining some communistic organization. Beware! The Government of the United States needs the service of her people as never before. DO YOUR PART! THIS IS NO TIME TO DELAY! With each delay—the chances of general, democratic victory are lessened—every American, colored or otherwise, should do his part.

JUN 6 1941

It is hoped that the young men and women of the Negro race who are entering upon the threshold of life, will do all in their power to help direct the energy and talent of the colored masses along the line of cooperation and RESOURCEFULNESS. It will be a credit to our Southern Negro institutions and to the race as a whole.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A TEACHER'S LAMENT

Strangely enough this writer is not steeped in the vocational tradition although he would be peculiarly advantaged if he were. There is nothing that I regret more than spending thousands on an education that leaves me able to do nothing for a living except talk. I can see what a great mistake was made and because I am distressed at seeing this mistake perpetuated I write in this "gloom vein." The Negro ought to be told now and told emphatically that he cannot hope to "work" his way into jobs in the higher brackets as fast as his need for jobs will arise. The white man has seen the fallacy in the situation and Negro leadership seems determined to ignore the fact until it is too late.

It is already very late! If the privileged Negro would take his head out of the trough long enough, he might see how to avoid great tribulation for his people, providing he has courage to tell the ugly things that he sees. "I don't want my son or daughter to come along as I did," is an expression whose underlying philosophy is false. This is the reason why Negro children go to school to get away from working with their hands; why our leaders are afraid to buck popular sentiment against vocational education. We want some sponsors for a "Work-With-The-Hands" week!

—Gordon B. Hancock, Associated Negro Press.

JUN 6 1941

18h-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Wiley, Arkansas State Heads Say Scholarship Plan Aids Colleges

MAR 8 1941

Declaring that the Chicago Defender's scholarship campaign is an excellent idea which aids the participating colleges, students and the publication, Presidents M. W. Dogan of Wiley college, Marshall Texas and J. B. Watson of Arkansas State college, Pine Bluff, Ark. praised the plan this week in letters written to the contest editor.

Dr. Dogan signed a contract several weeks ago which makes it possible for the Defender to offer an all expenses-paid scholarship to Wiley and this week Dr. Watson signed a contract for $300 which covers all expenses for a student for one year at Arkansas State.

Already the Defender has contracts covering 20 scholarships and by the time the contest opens in June it is expected that it will be able to offer a year's schooling free to at least 50 ambitious students. The contest will be open to all high school graduates and college students.

MAR 8 1941

Dr. Watson, in praising the Defender's scholarship plans, says, "It is a very worthwhile effort on the part of the Chicago Defender and as president of Arkansas State college, I am glad to cooperate with the plan."

Dr. Dogan Speaks

Dr. Dogan said, "However good a thing may be, unless people know about it, it is of little or no value; and publicity whether by printed or oral word is essential in these critical times when there are so many things to attract and distract people's attention and interest. It is a worthwhile venture and should work a three-way benefit: the students, the participating colleges and the paper."

H. J. Mason, director of publicity at Wiley says that the people of Texas feel that the scholarship plan will not only serve to arouse wider interest on the part of the people in keeping abreast of important news events, but will also act as a medium through which helpful contacts may be made between the educational institutions and a number of prospective students.

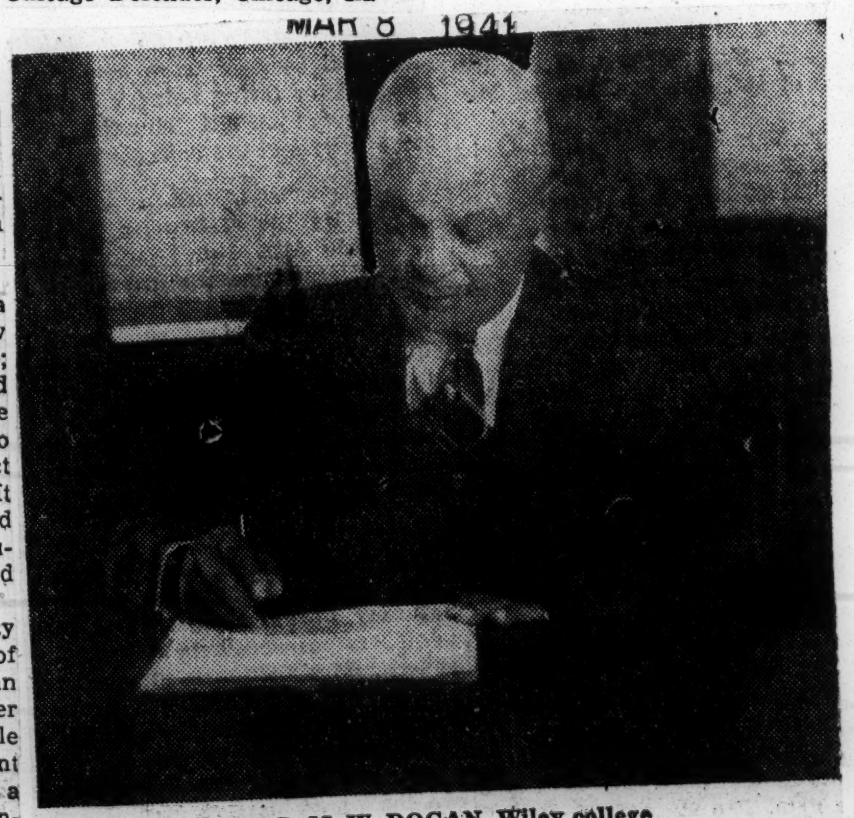
12 Colleges Cooperate

To date the following colleges are cooperating with the Defender in sponsoring the scholarship campaign: Alcorn, Bishop, Arkansas State, Wiley, Jarvis, Southern, Bennett, Alabama A. and M., Philander Smith, Hampton, Shaw and Talladega.

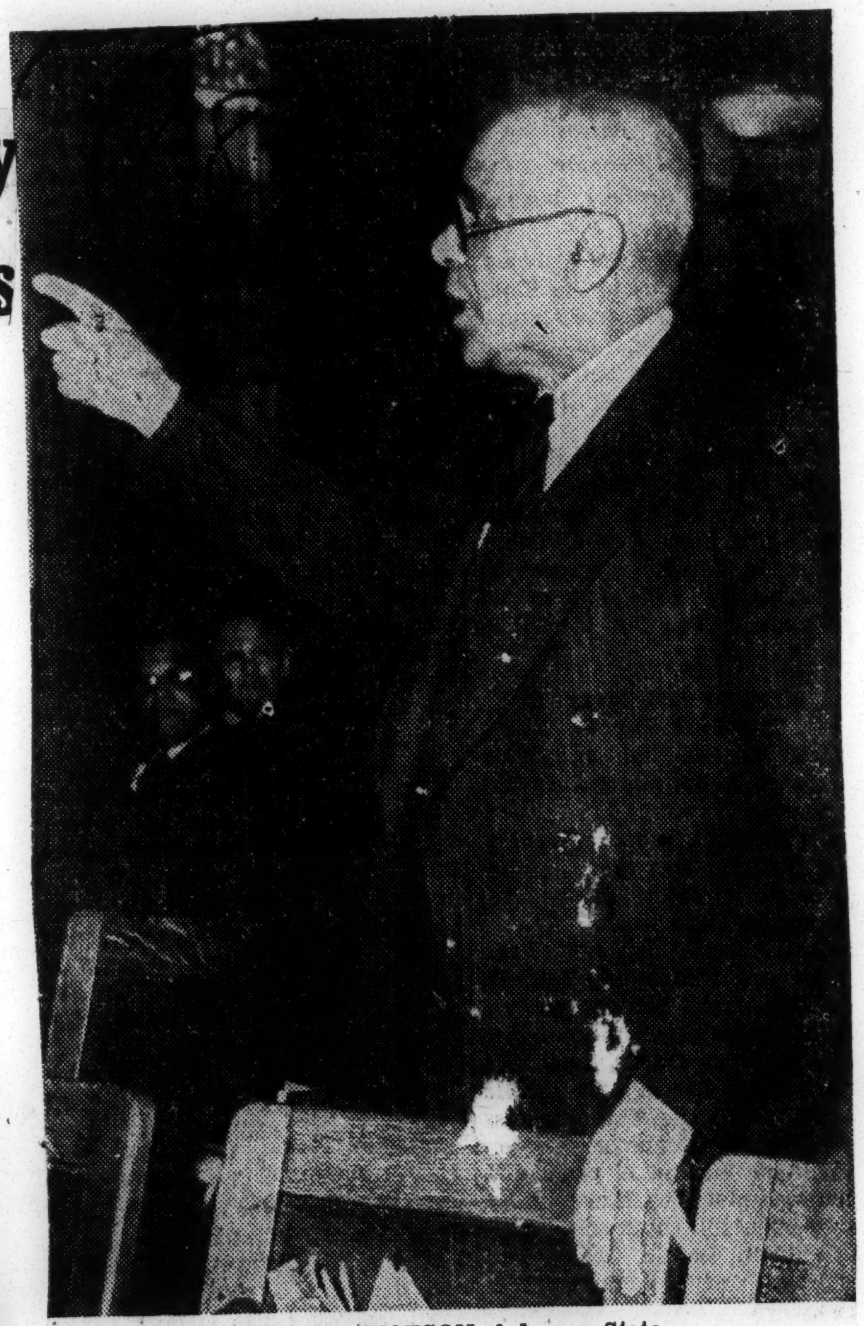
MAR 8 1941

The scholarship plan helps young men and women go to college. Ambitious students earn expenses for a year at school during the summer; they also earn extra money with which they can buy clothes and other things needed. The contest will begin in June and continue through August 20 at which time the scholarships will be awarded. Last year the Defender awarded 22 scholarships, this year it plans awarding 50. High school graduates and college students interested in entering the scholarship campaign are urged to write the scholarship contest editor, P. O. Box 5528, the Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

MAR 8 1941



DR. M. W. DOGAN, Wiley college



DR. J. B. WATSON, Arkansas State

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Radio Series to Be Used in Schools

MAR 15 1941

MAR 15 1941

WASHINGTON

Transcriptions of a series of radio programs, planned by the U.S. Office of Education and financed by a Rosenwald Foundation grant to dramatize our contributions to American life, will be released for use in schools, colleges and local radio stations.

The programs, to be broadcast naturally, will portray the role we have played in American education, art, science, industry, and other fields of endeavor, U.S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker reported.

Dr. Caliver in Charge

The radio series is being prepared under the general direction of Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Office of Education Specialist in the Education of Negroes and William D. Boutwell, chief, Division of Radio, Publications and Exhibits.

The transcriptions to be used in the schools and colleges will be revised as lesson units and study guides and will be used by both colored and white in courses or units of instruction about colored people in the United States.

Commissioner Studebaker said today that this is a most important undertaking of the U.S. Office of Education in behalf of all, who have had a part in the development of our national culture.

Accurate and Full

"We shall do our utmost to report accurate and full information about constructive activities and accomplishments of colored citizens in this radio series," said the commissioner.

"Much of this information is not available in textbooks and in general reading matter, yet it is the type of information that could help to improve race relations and aid in solving many problems of majority and minority groups."

The U.S. Office of Education will have the assistance of a technical advisory committee in developing the series of radio programs, and is seeking advice and suggestions from persons throughout the United States to be considered in making further plans.

MAR 15 1941

To be included in the series will be our participation in music, literature, art, religion, exploration, invention, scientific research, agriculture, industry, labor, education, civil and military service, and theatrical and sports activities.

Library Needs

Mr. Studebaker also announced the appointment of an advisory committee to the U.S. Office of Education on Public Library Service.

Members of the committee will serve as counselors to the Library Service Division, U.S. Office of Education, in an intensive study now being made of public library resources and needs in defense areas.

The national leaders in the library field also will interpret findings of the study and will offer recommendations.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WPA LUNCH IN SCHOOL PROVES STUDENT AID

MAR 29 1941

Thousands Show Benefit As Undernourishment Hits Sharp Decline

WASHINGTON. — Many thousands of Negro school children, particularly in the Deep South, are showing gradual recovery from the effects of life-long undernourishment, as a result of the daily feeding of well-balanced meals on the WPA school lunch program, Alfred Edgar Smith, adviser on race relations for the Work Projects Administration, said this week.

The program operates in every state in the Union save one and an average of 1,500,000 needy school children receive free lunches daily. City as well as rural schools participate, and in some localities it has been shown that the WPA lunch is the only properly balanced meal many of the children receive throughout the day. Approximately 45,000 dietitians, cooks, kitchen helpers and other workers from WPA rolls prepare and serve the meals.

MAR 29 1941

Last year, food valued at $7,000,000 was furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration to carry on the health building school lunch program. This food came from the stock bought by the Surplus Marketing Administration to sustain falling pices when markets were glutted wih surplus produce.

Five million pounds of citrus fruit and juice, 31,000,000 pounds of apples and 6,000,000 pounds of peaches are among the commodities reported as being used in the operation of the program over a 12-month period.

MAR 29 1941

The school lunch program operates without racial discrimination, Smith said. In North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas particularly, he said, needy Negro youths of school age are benefiting from the project operating in rural and urban centers where there are large concentrations of racial populations.

Citing the benefits as reported from Virginia, Smith said:

"When the survey of the participation of Negroes in this WPA program in Virginia was made, statistics revealed that 186 Negro WPA workers were engaged in preparing and serving hot lunches to Negro children in the public schools of the state. When the report was made the projects were not running at full capacity because schools had just opened for the fall term.

"Reports on service to Negro children show that from October 1 to December 1 of last year there had been served approximately 253,923 lunches. On January 22 this year, there were 96 Negro school lunch units operating in six cities and 41 counties, and a total of 213 Negro women and seven men were employed throughout the state."

In spite of the effectiveness of the school lunch program to date, Smith continued, it is estimated there are five children who need health-building food to every one of the 1,500,000 reported as receiving the benefits of the school lunch project. On the other hand it is stated that surplus foods are available to give a well-balanced meal each day to $5,000,000 children coming from America's neediest families.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'GRADE SCHOOL IS BOTTLENECK IN EDUCATION'

Virginia Educator Blames Elementary Branches In Race Teaching

MAR 29 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The "bottleneck" in Negro education today is in the primary grades, William M. Cooper, director of the division of summer and extension study at Hampton institute, said this week, in announcing Hampton's plans for special primary teachers' courses on the graduate level to be offered in the Hampton Institute Summer school, beginning June 16.

Cooper says that state school officials throughout the South declare that the "bottleneck" in Negro education is to be found in the primary grades where over 50 percent of all the Negro children are enrolled. Even in Virginia, which is one of the most progressive of the Southern states, 72,319 out of 150,993 Negro pupils enrolled in 1938-39, or approximately 48 percent, were enrolled in the first three grades. The primary classrooms are generally evercrowded, and the primary teachers in many instances are grossly overloaded. In addition, many school systems have placed the teachers with the least preparation in the primary grades on the assumption that primary children do not need as well-prepared teachers as children in the upper grades. The result is that at the end of the third grade, many children become discouraged and drop out of school to become charges upon the community as delinquents, criminals or paupers.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Music Teachers To Hold Annual Convention Here

MAR 2 5 1941

A convention musicale at the Montgomery City Auditorium on Friday night, April 4th, the annual statewide songfest on Saturday, April 5 and the lecture of Dr. Glen Hayden, of the University of North Carolina on Saturday evening, April 5, will be features of the fifth annual convention of the Association of Music Teachers in Negro Schools which will be held at the Alabama State Teachers College, April 4-6 under the direction of President Frederick D. Hall, director of music at Dillard University.

The convention at 1 on Friday afternoon, April 4, will feature a student musical program and will continue that afternoon with presentations by Harold Schmidt, of Fisk University, and Tourgee DeBose, of Talladega College. Speakers at the sessions on Saturday will include Miss Portia Thomas, of Talladega College; J. Harold Brown, of Southern University; Dr. Alton O'Steen, of the Alabama State Department of Education; Orrin Southern, II, of Florida A. and M. College, and Mrs. Portia Trenholm and John Duncan, of the State Teachers College. Dr. Glen Hayden, president of the National Music Teachers Association will make the climaxing address at the Saturday evening session preliminary to the closing business session on Sunday morning, April 5.

The conventiton musicale on Friday night, April 5, at the city auditorium, will open with a group of numbers by Carol Bryce, contralto, and Sylvia Olden, pianist. The climaxing presentation will be "The Death of Minnehaha" from Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha," that will be rendered by a joint choir of 165 voices drawn from Dillard University, Miles Memorial College, Alabama A. and M. College, and the Alabama State Teachers College, under the baton of Frederick D. Hall. The soloists will be Carol Brice, Catherine Van Buren, of the Fisk faculty, and Newell Fitzpatricy of the Knoxville faculty. The accompanyists will be Sylvia Olden, Robert Hemingway of the Fisk faculty, and Orrin Suthern, II, of Florida A. and M.

MAR 2 5 1941

The annual statewide songfest will bring to the city sixteen prize-winning choirs selected through district eliminations.

18 h-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Sensible Educational Trends

MAR 22 1941

Nothing has more clearly exposed the current weakness of the Negro's educational patterns in the United States than the defense program of the government. Here we have the federal structure calling for young men to be integrated into the nation's industrial stratum, but Negro schools, offering ineffective, worthless, liberal arts courses have no trained youths to supply.

Today, in the defense program, the government wants young men skilled in metal moulding, carpentry, masonry and allied crafts. Only a few old Negroes, almost over the hill, and with one foot in the grave, can offer themselves for labor in a field where from ten to sixteen dollars per day is offered.

The fundamental economies of any racial group relate to food, clothing and shelter. No effective existence can be maintained until the body of a race has been skilled and trained in the industries relating to food, clothing and shelter. The art and science of every-day living must be the property of the masses.

MAR 22 1941

Measured by the yardstick we are talking about, the most ignorant man in the community may be able to read Latin and manicure his finger nails, while he rents his house and buys his groceries from an individual hardly able to write his own name.

For the past ten years we have been giving special attention to this subject, and as we travel over the nation we have found only three high schools definitely trending in the direction we have in mind.

Just at this moment we are thinking of Phyllis Wheatley high school, San Antonio, Texas; Atkins high school, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Manual Training high school, Muskogee.

MAR 22 1941

A Negro boy who finishes Phyllis Wheatley high school, San Antonio, is a qualified carpenter, who can enter into competition with builders anywhere. On the walls of the trades building at Phyllis Wheatley can be seen the pictures of two-story structures completed annually by each graduating class. In the auto mechanics division we observed a palace trailer, almost completed, with built-in cabinets, electrically lighted and piped for gas. There is no question as to the training and technical skill of the boys who constructed that palace auto trailer. Furthermore, in the trades and mechanical shops of Phyllis Wheatley this writer saw more instructional equipment than we have ever seen before in any Negro high school or college.

Down at Winston-Salem, the principal of Atkins high school took the writer into one section of the building where we were first shocked and then surprised. Down in the basement we heard such a din and roar we decided something had slipped a cog. We were positive something was wrong. As we walked through the door ahead, Negro youths were dashing about with wheelbarrows of sand and brick. In that room Negro youth were being taught brick masonry. I saw some of the most perfect "corners" that masons can lay. Every once in a while, when Negroes get a large brick-laying job in Oklahoma they send to North Carolina for laborers. Why should Negroes spend their days preparing to teach school, for salaries ranging from $50 to $100, when bricklayers command from ten to twelve dollars per day. Allied crafts, in the field of plumbing, electricity and painting, command similar wage scales.

The poultry project at Manual Training high school, Muskogee, caught our eye two years ago. The teacher down Muskogee way is not indulging in any theoretical stuff. The boys on that poultry project see the chicken drift from the egg through the incubator, brooder and on to the market. The instructor at Muskogee is sending Negro boys out into life skilled in a useful occupation from the ground up to the top.

MAR 22 1941

This week, down here at Idabel, where this is written, we have observed a Negro dentist, Dr. H. W. Williamston, patiently attempting to teach mechanical dentistry to a pair of very fie youths. One of them is a graduate of Langston university.

When these boys complete their apprenticeship, they will be able to command salaries from $25 to $40 per week. Before placing these boys in his establishment, Dr. Williamston every month paid hundreds of dollars to dental laboratories, and with the change it is very expensive to convert his ocices into a kindergarten for Negro youth.

The question is: Why does not Langston university offer courses in mechanical dentistry? Why does not Langston offer courses in photography, laundering, dyeing and cleaning? Every few weeks Negro boys pass through Oklahoma City from reformatories and prisons in Kansas and other states, where they have learned these trades and crafts. Why should Negro business men have to look to prisons, among the ranks of reformed criminals, for employees? Why can we not get such laborers from our high schools and colleges?

Several months ago a Negro school teacher suggested to this writer that it would be practically useless for youths of his race to develop in metallurgy. "What would they do with such training after the government concludes its defense program?" he asked with stern conviction resounding in his voice.

It is almost criminal to find such shallow, undisguised ignorance in the school room. In Oklahoma City today a Negro, whose educational opportunities were extremely limited, is making money hand over fist by reason of knowledge acquired in a junk yard regarding metals. The knowledge this man has acquired in this field has converted him from a poor man into one of the wealthiest Negroes in the capital city of Oklahoma. There is not a town of 5,000 inhabitants where a profitable living could not be made by an energetic black man trained to properly evaluate metals.

MAR 22 1941

Sometime ago we took a young lady, a graduate of Howard university, out to see the various activities operated by this man who has been schooled in the science of metals. This young lady, the wife of one of the most brilliant Negroes in America, said following study and examination of what this man is doing: "I wish Howard university offered a course in 'junking' and I wish my husband had taken it."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

THE STATE SCHOOL PROBLEM

APR 3 1941

The periodical debates between Gov. Dixon and Dr. A. H. Collins, superintendent of the State Department of Education, over school finances may not have broken the deadlock between the two officials, but they at least have given the public an informative picture of the problem's divergent phases.

Appearance of the two men before the Alabama Education Association convention at Birmingham was a continuation of a debate begun shortly after Gov. Dixon took office in 1939, and represented a new chapter in the old, familiar struggle between the "haves" and the "have nots." In this instance Dr. Collins expresses the natural desire for more school funds and Gov. Dixon is tenaciously refusing to give up present or potential revenue that might be used to benefit the state as a whole. Dr. Collins, as head of a single department, sees only one tree, whereas the chief executive continues to view the entire forest.

This, in one sense, is as it should be. Dr. Collins was elected to improve the Alabama school system as much as possible, and the governor was elected to supervise every executive interest of the state. But the school superintendent, in our opinion, unjustifiably criticized the executive office when he declared that the governor's will has superseded that of the people and the Legislature as regards the state's educational problem.

New taxes are still the Legislature's responsibility, as is the initiative to lift constitutional restrictions on possible school funds, regardless of how much influence the governor might have with the assembly, and a chief executive cannot reasonably be expected to make an injurious diversion of funds from one department to another.

APR 3 1941

Gov. Dixon, however, has been friendly, without being politically obsequious, to the Alabama school system. If his estimates are to be believed, schools will have received approximately $15,000,000 more from his administration than from any other regime in the state's history.

Benefits from the extra amount already received by schools may have been so spaced as not to be fully felt, but nevertheless schools have benefited under the present administration. And with Dr. Collins continually pressing for additional funds and the governor continually presenting his attitude toward the issue, a more enlightened public is certain to develop and result in an even more intelligent and productive consideration of the problem.—Mobile Register.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FILM ON NEGRO EDUCATION IN U. S. RELEASED

MAR 30 1941

NEW YORK, Mar. 27—(ANP)—The Negro people are both actors and the subject of "One Tenth of a Nation", an authentic documentary film on Negro education in the United States which has just been released in New York and which will soon be seen in motion picture theaters throughout the country. It had its world premiere at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago last summer.

Considered one of the outstanding documentary films made during the past year, this 26 minute movie is considered a true and eloquent story of the Negro in the South, with emphasis placed upon their need for greater educational advantages and wider opportunities to contribute their talents to our economic life.

Of One Tenth of a Nation, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, says: "The story is factually sound. The narrative is excellent and the music is by one of the most competent composers in the field, Roy Harris. The film as a whole accomplishes its purpose of being a social study artistically told."

MAR 30 1941

It was produced by means of a grant from the General Education board of the Rockefeller foundation in connection with the American Negro Exposition's celebration of 75 years of achievement of the Negro race.

A committee, including Dr. Channing Tobias of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta university; Claude A. Barnett of the American Negro Exposition; Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee and Dr. Arthur Wright of the Southern Education foundation played an active part in the preliminary work on the picture.

The early scenes of the picture show the South as it exists today. The voice of Maurice Ellis tells with simple, intelligent lines the history of the race starting with the first settlers who came to the South over 300 years ago, and how their contribution to its creation made it a land of plenty.

The scene shifts to the rural districts and the picture shows the run down, over-crowded school rooms where the majority of the Negro children receive their only education; their meagre life at home is depicted in honest detail.

There is shown the other side, too—institutions of higher learning, vocational and service training schools, colleges and universities such as Tuskegee and Atlanta and graduate schools such as Meharry Medical college where future "men in white" are seen in the operating room.

MAR 30 1941

The picture ends with the young farmer behind a pair of mules saying "We in this country watch the bitterness and strife abroad, and we know that differences of opinion of race and color never will be solved by using bombs and high explosive shells."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama's Educational Aims

MAR 19 1941

The teachers of Alabama, as a matter of course, know more about our schools and their needs than any other group in the state. These teachers, individually and collectively, do a great deal of studying and thinking about our schools, and they have, quite naturally, rather definite aims and ambitions concerning education in Alabama. Their enthusiastic interest in the advancement of education arises both out of their professional pride and their good citizenship.

Next week the school teachers of the state will meet in Birmingham for the annual convention of the Alabama Education Association. The A. E. A. convention is always a time for the consideration of school problems from the public's point of view as well as from the professional or inside standpoint. It is always a time for the discussion of the aims and ambitions that the educators of Alabama have for our schools.

In advance of the A. E. A. convention, *The Alabama School Journal*, official organ of the association, publishes a list of the legislative goals of the organization. This list of proposals, we may be sure, represents the best thought of Alabama's educators on a subject which is of concern to every Alabamian.

MAR 19 1941

The Alabama Education Association, says *The Journal*, is asking the citizens of the state "to endorse and vigorously promote" the legislative program which it outlines. "The association believes," it continues, "that the degree of success possible in the attainment of the proposed social and educational goals is largely dependent upon the enactment into law of certain needed measures such as those relating to the adequate financial support for a longer school term; more adequate instructional and maintenance facilities; better salaries for teachers, thereby insuring a better type of teacher personnel; better trained teachers and administrators; a better method of selecting school administrators; equalization of education opportunities; needed amendments to the present tenure and retirement laws for teachers; and the elimination of certain economic factors which tend to keep children out of school or to retard their progress in school."

These proposals, which deserve the attention of every citizen of Alabama because of the importance of both the subject and the source from which these recommendations come, are as follows:

MAR 19 1941

1. The protection of educational appropriations against discriminatory prorations.
2. The appointment of the state superintendent of education by the State Board of Education, this board to be composed of one member from each congressional district, such members to be elected by popular vote for terms to be determined on a staggered basis.
3. The appointment of the county superintendent of education by the County Board of Education for a four-year term.
4. Minimum standards for city and county superintendents of education of one year of graduate training in educational administration and of five years of successful teaching, school administration, or supervisory experience, provided that such improved standards shall not operate to disqualify present incumbents.
5. The removal of constitutional school tax limitations upon local administrative school units in order that citizens of such units may levy upon themselves the taxes they desire to pay in order to enjoy educational opportunities in excess of whatever minimum school program the state may provide.
6. The exemption of school boards from the payment of state and local taxes levied on gasoline and lubricants to be used in the transportation of school children.
7. The retention of the principles of equalization as embodied in the present minimum school program act, together with increased financial support needed to provide as the next step a minimum school term of eight months and an ultimate goal of a term of nine months for EVERY child in Alabama, and to provide satisfactory instructional services and supplies, library facilities, adequate school buildings and equipment, satisfactory maintenance and operation of school plants, including janitorial services, and safe and sufficient school transportation.
8. The elimination of matriculation fees in the high school to the end that the public school of Alabama may be FREE to EVERY child.

MAR 19 1941

9. Adequate financial support for public institutions of higher education in keeping with financial support available for public elementary and secondary schools and in keeping with the needs for better trained workers and leaders in the industrial, agricultural, professional, home and civic life of the state.
10. Amendment of the teacher retirement act so as to (1) eliminate the restriction under which the contributions of a teacher who withdraws from the system are not refunded unless and until such teacher has been a member of the system for at least three years; and (2) to restore the provisions of the retirement plan for teachers to approximate the original proposal — specifically to include all prior service and disability benefits and to finance the plan with appropriations that are direct and not conditional.
11. Modification and revision of the present tenure law as may seem necessary in the light of experience arising from its administration.
12. Free textbooks for the first six grades to be selected on the basis of multiple adoptions.

MAR 19 1941

There will be less questioning of the wisdom of any of these proposals than there will be of the expediency of some of them at the present time. Informed opinion, we believe, will generally endorse the aims; the principal question is simply one of how rapidly we can achieve them, in view of the financial problem involved in some of these planks.

Some persons, to be sure, will question some of these proposals on other grounds than financial expediency. For example, there remains a considerable public opinion in favor of electing state and county superintendents of education; but gradually the number of persons having that view is diminishing, and more and more the practical wisdom of appointing superintendents of education is being realized.

At any rate, these are the aims of Alabama's teachers, and the general public ought to give them close study and careful consideration.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FILM ON NEGRO EDUCATION IN U. S. RELEASED

MAR 30 1941

NEW YORK, Mar. 27—(ANP)—The Negro people are both actors and the subject of "One Tenth of a Nation", an authentic documentary film on Negro education in the United States which has just been released in New York and which will soon be seen in motion picture theaters throughout the country. It had its world premiere at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago last summer.

Considered one of the outstanding documentary films made during the past year, this 26 minute movie is considered a true and eloquent story of the Negro in the South, with emphasis placed upon their need for greater educational advantages and wider opportunities to contribute their talents to our economic life.

Of One Tenth of a Nation, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, says: "The story is factually sound. The narrative is excellent and the music is by one of the most competent composers in the field, Roy Harris. The film as a whole accomplishes its purpose of being a social study artistically told."

MAR 30 1941

It was produced by means of a grant from the General Education board of the Rockefeller foundation in connection with the American Negro Exposition's celebration of 75 years of achievement of the Negro race.

A committee, including Dr. Channing Tobias of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta university; Claude A. Barnett of the American Negro Exposition; Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee and Dr. Arthur Wright of the Southern Education foundation played an active part in the preliminary work on the picture.

The early scenes of the picture show the South as it exists today. The voice of Maurice Ellis tells with simple, intelligent lines the history of the race starting with the first settlers who came to the South over 300 years ago, and how their contribution to its creation made it a land of plenty.

The scene shifts to the rural districts and the picture shows the run down, over-crowded school rooms where the majority of the Negro children receive their only education; their meagre life at home is depicted in honest detail.

There is shown the other side, too—institutions of higher learning, vocational and service training schools, colleges and universities such as Tuskegee and Atlanta and graduate schools such as Meharry Medical college where future "men in white" are seen in the operating room.

MAR 30 1941

The picture ends with the young farmer behind a pair of mules saying "We in this country watch the bitterness and strife abroad, and we know that differences of opinion of race and color never will be solved by using bombs and high explosive shells."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama's Educational Aims

MAR 19 1941

The teachers of Alabama, as a matter of course, know more about our schools and their needs than any other group in the state. These teachers, individually and collectively, do a great deal of studying and thinking about our schools, and they have, quite naturally, rather definite aims and ambitions concerning education in Alabama. Their enthusiastic interest in the advancement of education arises both out of their professional pride and their good citizenship.

Next week the school teachers of the state will meet in Birmingham for the annual convention of the Alabama Education Association. The A. E. A. convention is always a time for the consideration of school problems from the public's point of view as well as from the professional or inside standpoint. It is always a time for the discussion of the aims and ambitions that the educators of Alabama have for our schools.

In advance of the A. E. A. convention, *The Alabama School Journal*, official organ of the association, publishes a list of the legislative goals of the organization. This list of proposals, we may be sure, represents the best thought of Alabama's educators on a subject which is of concern to every Alabamian.

MAR 19 1941

The Alabama Education Association, says *The Journal*, is asking the citizens of the state "to endorse and vigorously promote" the legislative program which it outlines. "The association believes," it continues, "that the degree of success possible in the attainment of the proposed social and educational goals is largely dependent upon the enactment into law of certain needed measures such as those relating to the adequate financial support for a longer school term; more adequate instructional and maintenance facilities; better salaries for teachers, thereby insuring a better type of teacher personnel; better trained teachers and administrators; a better method of selecting school administrators; equalization of education opportunities; needed amendments to the present tenure and retirement laws for teachers; and the elimination of certain economic factors which tend to keep children out of school or to retard their progress in school."

These proposals, which deserve the attention of every citizen of Alabama because of the importance of both the subject and the source from which these recommendations come, are as follows:

MAR 19 1941

1. The protection of educational appropriations against discriminatory prorations.
2. The appointment of the state superintendent of education by the State Board of Education, this board to be composed of one member from each congressional district, such members to be elected by popular vote for terms to be determined on a staggered basis.
3. The appointment of the county superintendent of education by the County Board of Education for a four-year term.
4. Minimum standards for city and county superintendents of education of one year of graduate training in educational administration and of five years of successful teaching, school administration, or supervisory experience, provided that such improved standards shall not operate to disqualify present incumbents.
5. The removal of constitutional school tax limitations upon local administrative school units in order that citizens of such units may levy upon themselves the taxes they desire to pay in order to enjoy educational opportunities in excess of whatever minimum school program the state may provide.
6. The exemption of school boards from the payment of state and local taxes levied on gasoline and lubricants to be used in the transportation of school children.
7. The retention of the principles of equalization as embodied in the present minimum school program act, together with increased financial support needed to provide as the next step a minimum school term of eight months and an ultimate goal of a term of nine months for EVERY child in Alabama, and to provide satisfactory instructional services and supplies, library facilities, adequate school buildings and equipment, satisfactory maintenance and operation of school plants, including janitorial services, and safe and sufficient school transportation.
8. The elimination of matriculation fees in the high school to the end that the public school of Alabama may be FREE to EVERY child.

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9. Adequate financial support for public institutions of higher education in keeping with financial support available for public elementary and secondary schools and in keeping with the needs for better trained workers and leaders in the industrial, agricultural, professional, home and civic life of the state.
10. Amendment of the teacher retirement act so as to (1) eliminate the restriction under which the contributions of a teacher who withdraws from the system are not refunded unless and until such teacher has been a member of the system for at least three years; and (2) to restore the provisions of the retirement plan for teachers to approximate the original proposal — specifically to include all prior service and disability benefits and to finance the plan with appropriations that are direct and not conditional.
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MAR 19 1941

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18h-1941

Tampa, Fla Tribune
November 21, 1941

NEGRO CHILDREN SEEK TOP JOBS, SPEAKERS SAY

Psychologist Speaks at Science Meeting

LAKELAND, Nov. 20.—(Associated Press)—A report that Negro children, as a group, aimed at higher occupational levels than a similar group of white children was given to the Florida Academy of Sciences convention here today by Dr. Susan Gray, Florida State College for Women psychologist.

She said that from a survey of 800 Negro children in the first six grades of schools in Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and at Burlington, N. C., she found most Negro boys wanted to be doctors and most girls preferred teaching.

She suggested that evidence that the Negro children aimed higher than the white children might reflect a greater striving for security and prestige among the Negroes.

Urges Guidance

Pointing out that every sixth Negro boy aimed to be a doctor while only six out of 10,000 gainfully employed Negroes are found in the medical profession, Dr. Gray recommended guidance by teachers to acquaint the children with other vocations in order to prevent disappointment in later life.

Dr. Dorothy Disher, also of the FSCW psychology department, reporting on a survey of religious interest among 1500 students from the seventh grade through college, said boys' religious interest fell off mostly between the seventh and eighth and the ninth and tenth grades and that more girls began to lose interest between the ninth and tenth and eleventh and twelfth grades.

She said that at no time did the students she studied exhibit less than average interest in religion.

Criticizes Public Reaction

Criticizing public reaction to surveys which show a decrease in church attendance by college students, Dr. Disher said no true picture of the situation could be obtained until similar studies have been made of religious interest among young people who do not attend college.

Two University of Florida nutritionists and a federal government chemist reported at the academy's opening session that young chickens had lived and gained weight on a diet of tung-oil meal, by-product of a nut that has long been considered poisonous.

They said the meal did not increase the weight as much as standard chicken feeds, and that it was not recommended for immediate use by poultry raisers.

Tampans who will appear on tomorrow's program and their subjects will be A. L. P. Johnson, professor of political science, University of Tampa, "Return of Transylvania to Rumania;" Robert G. Campbell, "Geology and War," and Ellis Freeman, assistant professor of psychology, University of Tampa, "Relational Emergents."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PUBLICITY MEN WILL MEET AT VIRGINIA STATE

DEC 13 1941

College Groups To Attend Conference Of Public Relations Dec. 13

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Publicity directors from many of America's leading Negro institutions of higher learning will attend the first conference of the Public Relations Association for Negro Colleges, on Saturday, Dec. 13 and Sunday, Dec. 14, at Virginia State college, in Petersburg, Va., according to an announcement this week by David Apter, director of public relations at Hampton Institute and president of the association.

William R. Simms, publicity director at Virginia State, conference chairman, also announces that many prominent Negro and white newspaper men will speak at the meeting.

Opening the session Saturday morning will be President Malcolm S MacLean of Hampton institute, who will talk on "The College President's Conception of Public Relations." Following Dr. MacLean will be an address by R. F. Nelson, public relations director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and at present administrator of Virginia's Defense Savings program. Other speakers will include representatives from leading Negro weeklies, the Associated Press, and other agencies.

DEC 13 1941

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to panel discussions on public relations, photography, publications, sports publicity, and news releases.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Howard Prof. To Make Study Of Explosives

Defense Group Selects Dr. R. Percy Barnes To Take New Course

MAR 6 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry at Howard University, has been selected by the Committee on Engineering Defense Training, of the U. S. Office of Education, as one of 16 instructors in chemistry representing engineering schools, to study under Dr. Fred Olsen, expert in the field of explosives.

The class began at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., on March 3, and will last three weeks. This special course in powder and explosives is being taken by Dr. Barnes in preparation for a course in "The Chemistry of Powder and Explosives" to be offered soon at Howard University as part of the National Defense Program sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education.

MAR 6 1941

Dr. Barnes is a graduate of Amherst College, and earned his Ph.D. degree at Harvard University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society.

Fourteen scientific papers written by Dr. Barnes have been published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. He has served on the Howard University faculty during the past nineteen years and holds the U. S. Civil Service rating as inspector of powder and explosives.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Says Higher Education Must Be Redesigned To Meet Needs Of Youth In Changing World

MAR 8 1941

Higher education is still in the "Topsy" stage, with 650 colleges and universities forcing 1,200,000 students "through a hopper which has just grown, and which needs to be redesigned to fit the actual needs of youth in a complex, changing world," it was said Friday, February 28, at the Down Town Association by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, new president of Hampton Institute, and former head of the General College at the University of Minnesota.

Speaking at a meeting of the Hampton Association of New York, under the auspices of John W. Hanes, Newbold Morris and Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Dr. MacLean said the American college has gone through three phases of development, and now faces a fourth.

MAR 8 1941

After the period of establishment, and the period of raising standards of teaching and study, he said the post-war development of higher education has been "the period of the Big Splurge", with much excellent work, but with most of the emphasis on expansion of plants and enrollment.

"In face of the facts about unemployment, the Topsy-like growth of the past two decades leaves another development which is now necessitated by the national welfare, and may be forced by lower budgets; namely, another pioneering move in the direction of more careful selection and guidance of students, more efficient planning of courses of study, and more effective use of teaching staffs and plants."

Hampton Institute, he said, is now working out such a development, and is also demonstrating in its Trade School that America's 13,000,000 Negroes constitute virtually untapped human resources for man power and skilled workers for national defense.

Those at the meeting, in addition to the three hosts, included Everett C. Bacon, Charles S. Brown, Ellsworth Bunker, Pierre Cartier, Grosvenor Farwell, Robert L. Finley, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Elliott Van George McAneny, Hon. Newbold Morris, Alfred V. S. Olcott, William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Rev. Rush R. Sloane, I. N. P. Stokes 2nd, Een LeRoy Stowell, Judge Thomas W. Swan, Samuel Thorne, Samuel Wellverton, Alfred M. Wilson.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dramatic Lecturer Tours White Schools

MAR 8 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6—Miss Anne M. Cooke, a leading figure in college dramatics in the Southeast, is visiting Kent college, Ohio, and Olivet college, Michigan, as a lecturer on the Faculty-artist staff of the Association of American Colleges. This is her third season with the association.

Since her graduation from Oberlin college, Miss Cooke has directed dramatics at Spelman college in Atlanta, Ga., and in addition has taught courses in English and in drama. She organized the Atlanta University Summer Theatre in 1934 and every summer since that time has directed its plays, producing five plays in six weeks each summer.

MAR 8 1941

Miss Cooke made the first experiment of the Association of American Colleges in the field of drama and interracial exchange. Her purpose in visiting colleges is not only to give a demonstration of modern dramatic techniques, but also to become actively identified with the life of the college campus visited.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 23, 1941

Schools In The South

(This is the third in a series on education in the south, prepared in collaboration with one of the most distinguished living educators, a native of the south, educated in this section. The fourth of the series will appear next Sunday.)

Previously in these columns we have cited the differences in educational opportunities in the south as compared with the rest of the nation as a reason for federal aid to education in these states. If the states acting individually could solve the problem, a demand for federal assistance might be unjustifiable.

The unfavorable status of public schools in the south as compared to the rest of the nation is not due to lack of effort or willingness on the part of the southern states to support schools. It is due to two factors: comparatively heavy educational burdens and low economic ability to raise public revenues.

Ten of the fourteen southern states rank higher in effort to support schools than they rank in ability to support schools. In general the southern states exert more than twice as great effort as would be expected from their ability, using the average ability and effort of the nation as a whole as the criteria. For example Mississippi has only one-third as much tax-paying ability per pupil as the United States average, but exerts one and a third times as much effort to support schools as is exerted in the nation as a whole. Mississippi ranks 48th among the states in ability to support schools, but sixth in effort to do so.

The southern states have many more children in proportion to adult population than the states of other regions. Taking the southern states as a group, they have 603 persons 5 to 17 years old for each 1,000 adults 20 to 64 years old. In other regions the ratios are: northeast 420; middle states 423; northwest 496; far west 337. The adults of the south have 80 per cent more children to rear and educate in proportion to their own numbers than do the adults of the far west, and 43 per cent more than the adults of the northeast.

It is sometimes mistakenly assumed that the large number of children in proportion to adults in the south is due to the Negro population. In Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee the ratio of children to adults is larger for the whites than for the Negroes. Only in South Carolina is the ratio materially higher for the Negroes.

The southern states have relatively low ability to raise revenue to support schools and other public services. Taking the southern states as a group they have ten per cent of the total taxpaying ability of the nation and 25 per cent of the children 5 to 17 years old. On the other hand the northeastern states have approximately 40 per cent of the nation's taxpaying ability and only 30 per cent of the nation's children of school age.

Not only is the ability of the south to support schools markedly less than the ability of other regions and states, but there are appalling differences within these states in the ability of farm and non-farm communities to support schools. In the south as a whole the average income per child in non-farm areas is $1,186 as compared to only $474 per child in farm areas. That is, each non-farm child on the average has $4.33 in income from which to pay his schooling for each $1.00 for the average farm child. In no other region of the nation except the middle states are such wide differences found. Since for the most part the Negroes live in the farm areas, it can easily be seen that these great differences in income per non-farm child and per farm child account in large measure for the poor financial support accorded to Negro schools.

Without doubt federal aid for education to the states of the south is an economic and social necessity.

18h-1941

Atlanta Ga Journal
January 3, 1941

England United By Nazi Bombing, Lecturer Asserts

An England subject at any time to Nazi air raids is less changed physically by bombs than the country is spiritually by the tragic experience, according to Donald Grant, who is lecturing at Spelman College this week under auspices of the Institute of International Education.

"Tension and danger have united the country under a government as strong as Hitler's, but with powers freely given," he said Friday.

A few days before he left England, Mr. Grant's house in London was struck by a bomb. "Funny thing," he said, "the blast didn't break the windows. The bomb struck a garden wall and cracked the walls of the house, which remained standing."

Hitler will try to knock out England in the next six months, he believes, and when that attempt fails—as Mr. Grant is confident it will fail—the Nazis' greatest power will have been exhausted. England continues to grow stronger, and will fight with increasing force, he said.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 1, 1941

Author Donald Grant to Lecture at Atlanta U.

Donald Grant, lecturer and author who has lived in London for the last seven years, will deliver two public lectures at Atlanta University this week.

He will discuss Britain's plans for war in Africa and the Mediterranean Thursday at 11 a. m. in Sisters' Chapel. "The New Order in the Orient" will be his subject at a forum Friday at 7:30 p. m. in the Atlanta University library.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Morris Brown Scene Of Rural Education Meet

FEB 3

A conference for the coordination of the rural phase of observation and practice in rural schools was held Friday afternoon, January 31, at 4:30 at Morris Brown College. Prayer was offered by President W. A. Fountain, Jr., after which Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, instructor of Elementary Education and Supervisor of Practice in Elementary Schools, State Supervisor of Colored Elementary Schools and chairman of the meeting directed attention to the description of the plan for the experimental venture at Morris Brown College in elementary teacher education.

FEB 3 19

Mrs. Whiting stated that "The Morris Brown plan is a step toward producing more able undergraduate students through integration of the resources of the college, the college faculty, the rural cooperating centers, the state supervisors, county supervisors, and teachers of these centers, county agents where available, and other county and state agencies."

The meeting was particularly important and interesting and all present seemed to be enthusiastic over the cooperative plans for prospective demonstration and practice center teachers and supervisors.

Continuing, Mrs. Whiting said, "Last year it was possible to integrate the subject matter of two courses, rural sociology and economics, rural school materials and methods of instruction. This year it is hoped that further integration through cooperation from faculty members, can be effected without disrupting the organization and administration of this institution."

At present, there are twelve students enrolled for elementary education and there are nine enrollees in Observation and Practice in city and rural elementary schools. The schedule for observation and practice in city and rural schools has been approved by Dean Mitchell of Morris Brown College."

Forms to be used by students and teachers for observation and practice were reviewed by the chairman.. Some of the topics discussed were (1) Important Considerations to be Remembered by the Student Teacher; (2) Observation Participation, Group and Room Teaching Schedule; (3) Suggestions to Teachers and Student-Teacher of Cooperating Schools with Morris Brown College; (4) Community Study by Rural Teachers; (5) The Teacher and Teaching Technique; (6) Student Accomplishment Sheet from Teacher to Teacher; (7) Students' Report of Work Accomplished with Pupils; (8) Practice Teacher's Rating Scale; (9) Summary Sheet.

Concluding, Mrs. Whiting stated that it was gratifying to know of the fine way in which the Morris Brown students addressed themselves to their work last year. Questions were solicited by the chairman and a discussion period followed.

Tea was served by the Morris Brown students of the course in elementary education.

Those attending were: President W. A. Fountain, Jr., Dean Mitchell, Mrs. Cochran, Dr. Monroe, Prof. Slade, Mrs. V. J. Hill, Prof. Black, Miss M. E. Davis and Mrs. Graves, all of Morris Brown College. Others present were: Mrs. E. S. Davis, Broughton County; Mrs. C. Keith, Douglasville County; Mrs. Carrie W. Moore, Jeanes Teacher, Morgan County; Miss R. Bentley, Morgan County; Miss Mamie Bailey, Morgan County; Mr. Thomas Avery, Morgan County; Mrs. G. E. Atkins, Henry County, Supervisor; Miss Maggie Perry, Supervisor, Fulton County; Miss Frankie N. Golden, Supervisor, Dekalb County; Mrs. Rosetta Smith, Henry County; Miss Rosa Pearson, Henry County; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. McLilly, Henry County; Mrs. Callie Mae Montgomery, Dekalb County; Miss Valera Godfrey, Fulton County; Mr. P. Irving Green, Carroll County; Miss Annie L. Pierce, Fulton County; Mrs. Agnes Smith Clark, Carroll County; Mrs. Mozella D. Lee, Carroll County and Mrs. Minnie F. Lee, Carroll County.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Problems Of The Rural Teacher Are Discussed

FEB 2 1941

A conference for the coordination of the rural phase of observation and practice in rural schools was held at Morris Brown College Friday afternoon. The conference lent itself to a discussion of the plan for the experimental venture in elementary teacher education at Morris Brown college. Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, instructor in elementary education and supervisor of practice in elementary schools, presided at the meeting and explained the course.

FEB 2 1941

Mrs. Whiting explained that the "The Morris Brown plan is a step toward producing more able undergraduate students through integration of the resources of the college, the college faculty, the rural cooperating centers, the state supervisors, county supervisors and teachers of these centers, county agents where available and other county and state agencies."

The group discussed principal phases in the Morris Brown plan of coordination. Some twenty-one students are enrolled in the classes of observation and practice and elementary education studies at the college.

Those attending the conference were: President W. A. Fountain, Jr., Dean Mitchell, Mrs. Cochran, Dr. Monroe, Prof. Slade, Mrs. V. J. Hill, Prof. Black, Miss M. E. Davis and Mrs. Graves, all of Morris Brown College; Mrs. E. S. Davis, Broughton County; Mrs. C. Keith, Douglasville County; Mrs. Carrie W. Moore, Jeanes Teacher, Morgan County; Miss R. Bentley, Morgan County; Miss Mamie Bailey, Morgan County; Mr. Thomas Avery, Morgan County.

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FEB 2 1941

Negro Education Gains Favor

JAN 31 1941

The 75th anniversary of Lincoln university, Missouri's college for the higher education of Negroes, celebrated last Sunday, brings up thoughts of the tremendous change in public opinion since the day long ago when Negro soldiers, fresh from the fighting that sealed their freedom from slavery, threw dollars on a drum head to be used for the founding of that school. The Call

Necessarily in a day of utter illiteracy schools for Negroes had no resemblance to the picture our Lincoln, or for that matter any Negro school anywhere, presents now. But even more changed than the schools themselves is the attitude of the dominant majority. Opposition to Negro education used to be the rule. In the early days our enemies felt free to whet their cussedness on the Negro school. K. C., Mo.

But where Negro education once was opposed generally, there is today everywhere, even in the meanest districts of the South, unmistakeable evidence that it is accepted. Mississippi's improving its Negro schools now that its highways are traveled by many visitors from other sections, is not all shame. Some part of it is realization that community well-being depends upon bringing everybody up to standard. We dare hope that some of it is pride! The Call

Today states like Missouri appropri-

Talladega Head Denounces Caste System in America

The Call - Kansas City, Mo.

JAN 31 1941

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The January issue of "Social Action," monthly magazine published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches, is devoted to an article by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college.

Entitled, "The American Caste System," Dr. Gallagher's article traces the growth of the pattern of racial attitudes existing in America today giving special emphasis to the position of the Negro in the American pattern.

Believing that prejudice against the American Negro is an acquired cultural pattern rather than an inherent attitude, the author sets out to list a procedure which might effect a change in the "immoral caste system."

Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933, and, as Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation."

He concludes: "We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives. We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of a nation for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human.

"The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money for this cause In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us-"

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dallas Central Forum Hears Editor Dunjee Discuss Educational Type Changes

Oklahoman Offers Figures Which Prove Sharp Difference In Body of White and Black Life

FEB 8 - 1941

Lauds Initiative of 18th Century Negro

FEB 8 - 1941

DALLAS, Tex. Jan. 27, 1941—An unprecedented audience crowded the New Hope Baptist church Sunday afternoon, during the program rendered by the Central Forum, and at which time Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, delivered an address. The program started promptly at 3:45.

A thirty-minute music period launched the Forum program, with music furnished by the Ambassadors A Capella choir of Booker T. Washington High School, which was followed by invocation by Rev. B. F. White, pastor of the Peoples Congregational church. There was an organ offertory by Homer Hamilton.

Mr. Floyd F. Wilkerson, director of the Forum presented Editor L. I. Brockenbury of the Dallas Express, who in turn introduced Editor Dunjee, who took for his subject "Changing the Negro's Educational Patterns".

Editor Dunjee started his address with an attempt to define education.

"George Washington Carver says it is "Understanding Relations," said Editor Dunjee.

Another writer has said it is "the drawing out of the best within an individual."

Plato said "Good education is that which gives to the body and the soul all of the perfection of which they are capable."

In other words Plato considered that education filled a three-fold purpose in the development of the head, the heart and the hands, said the speaker.

One characteristic of Hebrew education was its industrial system. Thus Jesus Christ was a carpenter, Paul a tent-maker and etc. One great Jewish Rabbi has expressed himself regarding education in this wise:

> **"He who teaches not his son a trade does as if he taught him to be a thief."**

"The great battle for years between Booker T. Washington and DuBois regarding the type of education Negroes in the United States should secure proves conclusively that the intelligentsia of our race have never been sure as to the type and character of educational pattern which should be followed, said the Oklahoma Editor.

FEB 8 - 1941

"My thought is that neither of these extreme positions taken by Washington and DuBois offer the ad makers, photographers proof readers circulation builders typists, feature writers and what not.

We need plumbers, electricians, cabinet makers, contracters, builders tradesmen and individuals who can fit into every crevice of our every day economy.

Blythely we skip along in total disregard to preparing ourselves for every day life situations. In our schools we give the young men a foolish liberal arts course, which does nothing more than teach others to teach others to teach. No one is ever the finished product, prepared to go out alone and attack life's task and problems," said Dunjee.

FEB 8 - 1941

The speaker said be believed Negro colleges should develop into laboratories and experiment stations where the intelligensia would find solutions for some of our pressing needs. He said that one of the pressing problems which should be included in such a research institute is the organization of the spending power and the capital gains of the race.

truest concept of education, for after all if we are to find perfection for the body and the soul it must come through fusion and ferment of all of life's related values.

"I would divide a man's education into two parts. First he must be taught how to effect his basic life economy. That is to say all of us must first learn how to feed, clothe and shelter ourselves, and then following this education should trend toward the fine art of living.

"It seems to me that DuBois had hold of the top of what I am talking about and that Booker T. Washington had hold of the bottom. Now one has to have a top and bottom, in fact one must have the perfect whole. I am reminded though, right at this point of a remark sometime ago of C. C. Spaulding, who said,

"The only thing one can successfully start from the top is a ditch and a grave."

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Here are some figures in support of his beliefs offered by the speaker:

FEB 8 - 1941

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Here is a break down on the two:

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WHITE	
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A reversal of the above breakdown shows:

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Manufacturing	18.6%
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Professional Service	2.5%
Clerical	.7%
Total	32.1%

WHITE	
Agriculture	21.4%
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Total	28.00%

Every one of the five fields in which you find 67.7% of white people gainfully employed are protected fields. Labor unions, price fixing agencies, tariffs and even government subsidies offer protection to 67% of the white workers.

In the two fields where 64.7% of the Negroes are gainfully employed, neither agricultural laborers or domestic service is protected by the wage and hour laws, or any other public or private agency.

It is easy to see that unless the black man wishes to retain an abnormal, unprotected, uncertain existence here in the United States he must radically revamp his every day approach to living.

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"One has only to go back to the time when the black man first landed on these shores fresh from a life of effective existence," said the speaker, "and before the white man had adopted definite techniques and methods for handling Negroes, to discover that the 18th century black man far more fully integrated himself into the ways of practical living than present day Negroes, who claim to have made so much progress.

During the period of the Revolution Negroes were ship builders, ship owners, manufacturers and inventors, jewellers, and in every way showed a character of independence not extant now.

Take Paul Cuffe, sailor, who owned many vessels that sailed between this country and Africa. He alone planned a colonization society.

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The Oklahoman said that education today, because it did not fit into the need was developing a deafest psychology among young Negroes.

"Up in Oklahoma we have our section lines, Indian trails, streets and alleys filled with Negro boys and girls who come from teacher's colleges, but none of them are the finished product. They have been trained only to teach others to make. In the meantime in my own business, I need, compositors, linotype operators, stereotypers, engravers.

Talladega Head Denounces Caste System in America

The Call-Kansas City, Mo.

JAN 31 1941

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The January issue of "Social Action," monthly magazine published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches, is devoted to an article by Dr. Buell G Gallagher, president of Talladega college.

Entitled, "The American Caste System," Dr. Gallagher's article traces the growth of the pattern of racial attitudes existing in America today giving special emphasis to the position of the Negro in the American pattern.

Believing that prejudice against the American Negro is an acquired cultural pattern rather than an inherent attitude, the author sets out to list a procedure which might effect a change in the "immoral caste system."

Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933, and, as Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation."

He concludes: "We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives. We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of a nation for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human.

"The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money for this cause In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us-"

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City. Okla.

Dallas Central Forum Hears Editor Dunjee Discuss Educational Type Changes

Oklahoman Offers Figures Which Prove Sharp Difference In Body of White and Black Life

FEB 8 - 1941

Lauds Initiative of 18th Century Negro

FEB 8 - 1941

DALLAS, Tex. Jan. 27, 1941—An unprecedented audience crowded the New Hope Baptist church Sunday afternoon, during the program rendered by the Central Forum, and at which time Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, delivered an address. The program started promptly at 8:45.

A thirty-minute music period launched the Forum program, with music furnished by the Ambassadors A Capella choir of Booker T. Washington High School, which was followed by invocation by Rev. B. F. White, pastor of the Peoples Congregational church. There was an organ offertory by Homer Hamilton.

Mr. Floyd F. Wilkerson, director of the Forum presented Editor L. I. Brockenbury of the Dallas Express, who in turn introduced Editor Dunjee, who took for his subject "Changing the Negro's Educational Patterns".

Editor Dunjee started his address with an attempt to define education.

"George Washington Carver says it is "Understanding Relations," said Editor Dunjee.

Another writer has said it is "the drawing out of the best within an individual."

Plato said "Good education is that which gives to the body and the soul all of the perfection of which they are capable."

In other words Plato considered that education filled a three-fold purpose in the development of the head, the heart and the hands, said the speaker.

One characteristic of Hebrew education was its industrial system. Thus Jesus Christ was a carpenter, Paul a tent-maker and etc. One great Jewish Rabbi has expressed himself regarding education in this wise:

"He who teaches not his son a trade does as if he taught him to be a thief."

"The great battle for years between Booker T. Washington and DuBois regarding the type of education Negroes in the United States should secure proves conclusively that the intelligentsia of our race have never been sure as to the type and character of educational pattern which should be followed, said the Oklahoma Editor.

FEB 8 - 1941

"My thought is that neither of these extreme positions taken by Washington and DuBois offer the ad makers, photographers proof readers circulation builders typists, feature writers and what not.

We need plumbers, electricians, cabinet makers, contracters, builders tradesmen and individuals who can fit into every crevice of our every day economy.

Blythely we skip along in total disregard to preparing ourselves for every day life situations. In our schools we give the young men a foolish liberal arts course, which does nothing more than teach others to teach others to teach. No one is ever the finished product, prepared to go out alone and attack life's task and problems," said Dunjee.

FEB 8 - 1941

The speaker said be believed Negro colleges should develop into laboratories and experiment stations where the intelligensia would find solutions for some of our pressing needs. He said that one of the pressing problems which should be included in such a research institute is the organization of the spending power and the capital gains of the race.

truest concept of education, for after all if we are to find perfection for the body and the soul it must come through fusion and fer-ment of all of life's related values.

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"Up in Oklahoma we have our section lines, Indian trails, streets and alleys filled with Negro boys and girls who come from teacher's colleges, but none of them are the finished product. They have been to teach others to make the foolish, ineffective gestures towards practical living they make."

In the meantime in my own business, compositors, linotype operators, stereotypers, engravers, and pressmen are none the

18h-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

African Woman Speaks To Memphis Citizens

JAN 3 - 1941

MEMPHIS, Tenn. —Special— Mrs. Nkombi Tantsi, wife of a chief of the Zulu tribe of Truli, South Africa, spent four days in Memphis recently, December 23-27, during which time she lectured at St. Andrews AME. church and was presented to many religious and civic leaders of Memphis.

JAN 3 1941

Mrs. Tantsi came to this countrybest-known religious leaders, and last May to attend the national con- takes an active part in civic affairs ference of the African Methodist Episcopal church held in Detroit. She was three days late in reaching the conference, however. And for this reason the Young People's organization of the denomination decided to have her remain here for a while, travelling over the country, and giving the various church groups an opportunity to hear something of her work in the African conference of the church. She is the president of the most outstanding foreign conference of the AME denomination.

While here on tour war conditions in Africa made it unsafe for Mrs Tantsi to return to her native land. As a result she was offered a scholarship to Morris Brown College, in Atlanta, Georgia. She accepted, and will be in attendance at the college till next summer. She uses her spare time from her studies travelling under the auspices of the young people's groups of her church.

During her Memphis lecture, she told her audience of the appreciation which the members of her race in Truli and adjacent districts feel for the work of the various Christian missionaries who have been sent to them. She voiced her belief that the African convert to Christianity is more consecrated than the native American because of the African's complete conviction about the Christian ideal once he has been converted She expressed pleasure with American life, and revaled that she is now studying beauty culture in a schiol in Atlanta with the intention of returning to her African home and introducing the American hair styles to African girls and women.

While in Memphis she was the house guest of Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Davis of 613 East Georgia street. Reverend Davis is one of the city

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Doxey Wilkerson to Speak At Four Chicago Colleges

JAN 17 1941

CHICAGO. (ANP). — Doxey A. Wilkerson, professor in the department of education at Howard university, is giving a series of lectures this week at the Chicago theatre college and the three other city junior colleges, Herzl, Wilson, and Wright. He is speaking on "Americanism," and "The Distribution of Educational Opportunities in America."

The series was arranged by Lillian Herstein, director of lectures in the city colleges under the supervision of the Chicago board of education.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOWARD PROF TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO

JAN 25 1941

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Teachers Lead in D. C.'s Colored Professionals

JAN 4 1941

Washington—school teachers, numbering 1,303, took front rank in the District's total of 2,436 colored persons in seven professional groups, according to a breakdown of occupations engaged in by Negroes here made prior to the 1940 census.

The latest census is expected to show an appreciable advance in wage and the number of skilled workers.

Clergymen came second in the professional classification with 273 listed; music teachers and musicians were third with 231. Other professionals were numbered as follows in their proper order; physicians and surgeons, 191; trained nurses, 173; lawyers, 98; college presidents and professors, 95, and dentists, 75.

Porters Skilled?

Among skilled workers in the less crowded of thirty-four classifications were: steam road brakesmen, 5; locomotive firemen, 10; blacksmiths, 25; bakers, 97; plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 100, and engineers 128.

Chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers led the skilled classification group with a total of 3,957, while building construction laborers and helpers came second with 3,760, all male in each group. In third place were 2, 62 males classified as in public service.

The manufacturing trade came fourth with 1,709 males; in fifth place were 1,596 males classified as laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.

Laundry operators were No. 1 among the occupations claiming both sexes, with 1,592 female and 317 male; clerks tagged along in second place with 1,149 male and 650 females. Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists totaled 621 male and 489 female.

Other Classifications

Others classified as skilled workers without regard to the number engaged in each follow:

Carpenters, 315; cleaning, dyeing, and pressing workers, 161; dealers, 591 male, 52 female; deliverymen, bakeries and stores, 652; draymen, teamsters, carriage drivers, 237; firemen, 359; guards, watchmen, doorkeepers, 229; insurance agents, managers and office, 82; coal and lumber, 382; domestic and personal service, 265; garage, 267; road and street, 915; steam railroads, 636; mail carriers 214; masons, brick, stone and tile layers, 243; painters, glaziers and varnishers, 276; plasterers and cement finishers, 409.

JAN 4 1941

Georgiana, Ala., News
January 9, 1941

Majority In Nation Favors Equal School Expenditures For All

Secretary Frank L. Grove, of the Alabama Education Association, declared Saturday that the American public approves equal per pupil expenditures for the education of Negro and white school children.

Grove was discussing the December issue of the Education Bulletin, published by the association, which summarizes results of a recent Gallup poll on public education. "The Bulletin shows," said Grove, "that 78 out of 100 Americans favor equal expenditures for the education of each white and Negro child. Only 16 per cent are opposed to such equality."

Strange as it seems, according to the bulletin, only 46 per cent of adult Southern whites are opposed to equality of per pupil educational expenditures for white and colored children, while 45 per cent of Southern whites favor such equality. A majority of 56 per cent of all Southern people approves equality of educational expenditures for the races.

The bulletin shows that 73 per cent of the public approve the modern emphasis on education while only 23 per cent feel that education today is being given too much importance. In addition to approving the modern stress on education, 83 per cent of the people think that schools have improved and that children are today getting a better school training than their parents received before them.

"It is significant," Grove said, "in view of the domestic and world situation that a majority of 73 per cent of all Americans approve freedom in discussion of controversial issues by young people, and 68 per cent approve freedom of discussion for teachers." However, 26 per cent of the people feel that teachers are unfair in their discussion of disputed questions and present only one side of the case.

According to the Gallup survey, almost one person in five feels that too little is being spent on education, while 47 per cent feel that the amount spent is about right.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 21, 1941

Superintendent Talk Of Negro Problem

By DEWARD BRITTAIN

An open forum on the negro teacher problem led by J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, commanded the spotlight of the county superintendents meeting Thursday afternoon.

The group registered no definite stand on pending question to put Negroes on the same salary scale as white teachers, but Mr. Hope, who is a member of a special committee to study the problem, solicited the aid of every school authority in coping with "this vital situation."

J. H. Felder

Lieut. G. E. Hurteau of the state highway patrol proposed to the superintendents a series of state-wide institutes in the interest of safety. These teacher conferences would concern themselves with the safe transportation of children to and from school, Hurteau said.

The group accepted an invitation from Winthrop college to hold its summer convention in Rock Hill. No specific time was set for the meeting.

Presiding at yesterday's meeting was J. H. Felder, of Kingstree, president of the body. Approximately 25 members attended the gathering.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Negroes Are Mere Figureheads In New Deal, Forrester Washington Tells New Yorkers

JAN 18 1941

Social Work Expert Flays America For Excluding Race From "Cultural Stream" In Annual Urban League Dinner Speech—"Not a Single Negro On Policy-Making Bodies," Says Atlanta Univ. Director.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—"All America from the top down is guilty of excluding the American Negro from the main stream of culture," Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, told an audience of 215 persons at the 21st annual dinner meeting of the New York Urban League in the Royal Palm Room of Child Restaurant Wednesday evening.

"In all of Washington in the New Deal setup, to my knowledge, there is not a single Negro on any of the policy-making bodies," he further astounded his audience by saying. "Show me a Negro who is on the inside and I will say the Negro is in the main stream of culture." (Mr. Washington was employed by the New Deal as a specialist and adviser on Negro affairs under Harry L. Hopkins, and should know of what he speaks. He claimed in an interview following the meeting that all Negroes employed in the New Deal were mere "figureheads" and "rubber stamps".)

Judge Myles Paige, chairman of the meeting, told members that the Urban League is busily engaged in breaking down precedents in New York, and they had done so when they held this meeting in Child's Restaurant, who have been notorious for their many refusals to serve Negroes in their dining rooms.

Describing the Negro as the "Little Man Who Wasn't There," Mr. Washington emphasized that the method which majority groups use to keep minority groups down is by excluding them from the cultural streams. "The action of the government in excluding the Negro from full participation in our defense programs has weakened the Negro," he continued. But he assured his audience that the Negro himself had something to do with his exclusion for some "1200 Jews in Atlanta raised more than $1,200,000 within a year to fight anti-Semitism—but more than 12,000,000 Negroes in the country could not raise this sum to aid the N.A.A.C.P. The Chinese of Atlanta, a very small group, raised $150 per month in an effort to aid their country. This was more than 100,000 Negroes in Atlanta raised to aid themselves."

Jarring New Yorkers from their smug attitude in assuming it was only in the South that the Negro was backward in getting in the stream of culture, Mr. Washington told them that New York was not immune "for business is one of the main streams of culture—and where is business in New York? On Wall street, Broadway, and there are no Negroes there . . . The Urban League should strive to get non-racial jobs in the downtown area. It should be ready to meet new challenges."

Condemning the selection of Bill Robinson as "Mayor of Harlem," he told his audience that they should "pick out the richest Negro in the community—not rich in worldly goods but rich in thought, achievements, ability to help his people, and elect this sort of man as 'mayor,' not the best tap dancer in the world."

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

DEFENSE NO BOON FOR RURAL SOUTH

JAN 22 1941

(The Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 21.—The work projects administration said today that the national defense program probably would not improve the economic condition of the rural South.

Corrington Gill, assistant WPA commissioner, said this conclusion resulted from a WPA study, "The Plantation South, 1934-37," just made public.

Recent increases in the size of Southern plantations, a shift to wage labor at the expense of tenants, and farm mechanization, have resulted, Gill said, in widespread unemployment and underemployment. The cotton and tobacco planters do not expect this situation to be offset by the national defense program, it was added.

JAN 22 1941

"The problems of rural living in the South," Gill added, "all reflect the economic situation and emphasize the need for broad programs of economic and social reconstruction. Increasing attention to these problems and substantial agreement as to things which need to be done make it safe to predict that over a period of time major achievements will result."

The study showed that in the 1934-37 period plantations increased in size by 6 per cent to an average of 1014 acres, and that the average cultivated area per plantation increased 14 per cent to 477 acres. The number of resident worker families (tenants) per 1000 crop-acres decreased from 37 to 34. or 8 per cent.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES

Dear Editor: My attention has been called to a number of uncomplimentary quips emanating from Race citizens of Indianapolis where Grant W. Hawkins and, I think, two other Negro college graduates were recently certified to the police force of that city after passing the Civil Service examination by extraordinary marks. Such quips are groundless and brainless.

FEB 8 1941

This writer is very well acquainted with Grant W. Hawkins, one of the gentlemen mentioned by the quips. Hawkins is one of the highest class young men in the Negro race, and ranks equal in class with any other young man in America regardless of race! He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Indiana at Bloomington and many are they who would be glad to have earned the marks he made at that most excellent university. He is personally known well liked, yea, a personal friend to the foremost leaders of the state of Indiana and none of this puffs up his head!

Unfortunately I do not know the other young men quipped about, but if they are of the Hawkins calibre they, too, are making that very necessary sacrifice to place Negro civil service men—especially peace officers—in the highest possible bracket. The time is fast approaching—it is just around the corner—when there will be laws, rules and regulations requiring all peace officers to have a college degree or its equivalent. The day of flat-footed, ignorant, criminal dodging, graft hunting policemen is far spent and the heavy hammer of doom is already hanging low above their brainless heads! Men already under civil service, and whose behavior is passable, should and will, of course, not be disturbed in any of our American cities, but future additions should be men of the highest possible calibre.

It is a blot on the Negro race in any city for the authorities to put dumb, ignorant, graft hunting Negroes on the police force. I often tell how I left a street car in Chicago one night and was instantly covered by a gang of pickpockets who soon found that I was the wrong "customer" and passed on to other passengers. There was sitting at the front of the car an over-sized, flat footed white policeman who suddenly played asleep when he saw what was going on. This was on a State street car going north. When the car reached Thirty-sixth street the culprit who attempted to pick my pocket got off. When the car reached Thirty-fifth street I saw a certain Negro policeman whom I well know. Prior to his elevation to the force he had been a precinct captain in the precinct where my business was located. I knew him well. After alighting at Thirty-fifth street and noticing the approach of the very man who had attempted to pick my pocket, I hurried to this Negro policeman and told him what had happened, pointing out to him the man who was fastly approaching, not having yet recognized me. The policeman commenced to fidget, hum and haw, and ask such foolish questions as "Are you sure this is the man?" "Could you positively identify him as the exact man?" And to say "You know what might happen if you cause the arrest of an innocent man." By this time the culprit looked up and on recognizing me broke and ran down the street and into the alley.

After telling this story over and over again, I began to hear things, and the things I heard are the things that have convinced me that Negro policemen should be men of character and intelligence who are satisfied to live within the bounds of the salary paid by the municipality employing them or to hand in their resignations.

The story just told is by no means typical of all Negro policemen of Chicago or any other city for that matter. It is one of those isolated cases; nevertheless, there are too many to be found in such isolated cases. Far too many.

Chicago has had, to my knowledge, one Negro bachelor of arts on its police force—John Wade was a graduate from Morehouse college of Atlanta, Ga. No amount of money could tempt him. His salary was sufficient for his wants and needs. His appearance and demeanor was so lofty that no one thought of attempting to approach him with anything shady. He was a soft spoken and polished man of a few words, but those few words pierced deeper than would have the bullets in his regulation revolver. He did not have to shoot, he needed only to speak.

There is in Chicago today a Negro police lieutenant who, although he may have no formal college degree, is, nevertheless, a man of education and refinement. William Middleton can speak the language of any educated man in America. He can hold a conversation on any subject from social art to science, and whoever is fortunate enough to converse with him leaves with an earful of surprises and with far more knowledge than he had before.

I conclude by saying the Race throughout America should thank God for Grant W. Hawkins and his college bred associates who have been thoughtful enough to read the handwriting on the wall and who had sense enough to heed what they read. Instead of ridiculing them our clubs, societies, Sunday schools, churches, day schools, lodges and what-nots should take up collections of pennies, nickels and dimes to buy and present them with diamond studded tars in token of our appreciation for the great sacrifice they are making to render the race at large the one service we are so sorely in need of in times like these.—William H. Huff.

18h-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

First Audio-Visual Institute In Virginia Comes To Close At Virginia State College

PETERSBURG, Va.—The two-day state-wide Institute on Audio-visual Aids to Instruction which was held at Virginia State College Friday and Saturday, closed its final session with an evaluation of the discussions attended by some 400 persons who registered. It represented the first institute of its kind held in the State of Virginia, either white or Negro.

The Institute opened on Friday morning in Virginia Hall auditorium when President Gandy extended a welcome message to the group. He also presided over the morning meeting, the general theme of which was "The Importance of Audio-visual Aids to Instruction." Speakers were Mr. A. G. Richardson, assistant superintendent of Negro Schools in Virginia State Board of Education, A. G. Macklin, Virginia Curriculum counsellor for Negro High schools; W. N. Ridley, head of the Education Extension Department, Virginia State College and in charge of arrangements for the Institute.

"This institute," said Mr. Richardson, "has the endorsement and full support of the State Department of Education in the promotion of this important program."

Said Mr. Ridley in explanation for the reason for holding the institute, "....This is a phase of instruction which is the subject of a new emphasis on the part of the entire educational system of the State."

"From this institute individuals should learn about some of the materials and equipment which can be utilized in audio-visual instruction. They should get definite ideas as to the methods of utilizing these materials and equipment. In addition to this, techniques for evaluation should be developed. Ideas as to source of materials and equipment should be definite in the minds of those who attend."

The afternoon sessions were devoted to displays of materials and equipment in action. On display were motion picture machines, radios, voice recording machines and projectors of various types. Dallas A. Martin, only Negro representative for the Radio Corporation of America, was present during the two-day institute to demonstrate and exhibit RCA audio-visual equipment.

Opening the Saturday morning session, James W. Brown, acting superintendent of audio-visual education in the State, reviewed the background and development of this particular field of education in the State of Virginia. In expounding the policy of the State Department of Education in regard the expanding and direction of growth that audio-visual education should take in the school system. Mr. Brown said that the State had no intentions of dictating a strict policy or control but that the teacher would be left completely free to arrange and plan a program that would be best suited to the individual needs of the school.

Other speakers who appeared on the Saturday program were Mrs. W. A. Sykes. Jeannes supervisor, Halifax County; T. C. Erwin, principal, Dunbar Elementary School, Newport News; C. M. Colson, principal, D. Webster Davis Laboratory High School, Virginia State College; and Dr. John M. Hunter, director of the Graduate Division at the College.

In the evaluation of the institute which came at the closing session, those attending expressed a desire to continue the institute as an annual event. and to set up in addition to his annual meeing sections on audio-visual education in the various district teachers' meeting throughout the State.

Another proposal which gained great support among those attending was a suggestion for setting up a short course at the college for the training of boys and girls from the various schools throughout the State who would operate the equipment upon returning to their respective schools. Such a course should not be longer than a week it was pointed out.

It was further suggested that the annual state-wide meeting be held during the regular session of the school year.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Life-Related Teaching

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

I HAVE VISITED the Fort Valley State Teachers College twice in recent weeks. The atmosphere of the place is surcharged with the personality of a man whom I honored—the late Henry A. Hunt. He was a simple man, wise, determined and honest. I took advantage of every opportunity to spend a while listening to him talk. He was worth listening to for he had a philosophy of life and education of Negro youth. I should say Negro people, which were one and the same.

Often Mr. Hunt told me that his only interest in education was to develop a Community school which would successfully relate teaching to the everyday living of the ten thousands of Negroes dwelling in the Black Belt counties contiguous to Peach County. This was his fetish and in it dwelt his spirit. An illustration of what I am saying is the story of the useful buildings on the campus. These buildings were designed by Henry Hunt, College president. He supervised their construction. They were built by students of the institution. On this campus there stands material symbols of life-related teaching. The builders of these buildings are more useful citizens and feel that they are necessary citizens because they have constructed something concrete.

CHIVERS

SKILLFULLY GUIDED

Inside of these buildings Negro youth were taught how to live in an environment that offers little stimulant and much to discourage them. They were skillfully guided by a teacher who knew well the disadvantages of being a Negro and whose creative brain worked increasingly at finding ways in which these disadvantages might be overcome.

When Mr. Hunt's work was brought to its end, I was much concerned about his successor. There is a whole flock of preachers of the gospel of life-related teaching for Negro youth but to find one to whom his preachings are more than an eloquent delivery of smoothly interwoven metaphors, hyperboles and similes is a gigantic task.

It is the exceptional educator who has a philosophy of life and education that are such a part of him until his life cannot unfold normally unless his educational ideas become living units. So I was well pleased when I knew that Dr. Horace Mann Bond would be Henry Hunt's successor—my friend and counsellor's place had been wisely filled.

CAREER OF INTEREST

Dr. Bond's career has interested me for a number of years. I have watched him grow steadily into one of America's foremost educational philosophers. To know him is to believe that he pursued the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in education in order to get the mental discipline necessary for a realistic approach to the problems of Negro education-especially that of underprivileged rural Negroes.

When I first met Dr. Bond he was dean of Dillard University in New Orleans. Two things about him impressed me at that moment. First he related with enthusiasm the recent experiences he had had working in the fields of Southern Lotuisiana side by side with "peasant" Negro farmers in order to really understand their problems. A college dean with a Ph. D. who could work in overalls gained by lasting admiration.

Then I was fascinated at the unusual display of self-discipline Dr. Bond displayed by doing successfully three things at one time. For instance he conferred with students, conversed with me and used each lapse in this activity to continue typing what I believe was the History of Negro Education in Alabama.

HAS PROVEN RIGHT

President Bond has proven then his right to succeed the late Henry Hunt. He has not only continued the experiment in life-related teaching but has used his scientific training to refine the work which he inherited and to graft on to the base those improvements which his serious and extended field studies of rural education among Negroes have proven wise and useful.

Today Fort Valley Teachers College stands as a model of practical, sane and useful training for rural teachers. Its popularity abroad pointment as advisor on life-related teaching of Negroes given to President Bond. Convincing evidence of what Fort Valley Teachers College means to the Negro youth of Georgia is the recent record enrollment of nearly one thousand students in the first session of the 1941 summer school.

President Bond was not on the campus during a recent visit. However, one would never even suspect his absence because of the enthusiasm, sincerity, hustle and gracious hospitality of his dynamic, well trained faculty. The fine sense of scholarship fully seasoned with practical life-values possessed by President Bond has penetrated the innermost fibres of his faculty.

Here is life-related teaching in action. It is a most inspiring sight. It is led by an administrator and teacher who has a big mind, big heart, a sense of humor, a merged philosophy of education and life and an unusual capacity, for working at practical things, which is infectious. Everybody at this college works with an enthusiasm that is refreshing.

Birmingham Ala News
July 19, 1941

Going To College?

In hundreds of Alabama homes the question is now being asked whether the son or daughter shall go to college, and if so, where. The question has many ramifications. Shall a public school be chosen, or one supported privately? Shall it be co-educational? Shall it be a church-connected school?

Alabama parents and students cannot answer that question best without considering what the state itself offers. There are 27 institutions in Alabama which offer education on the college level. Most of them give degrees. Nineteen of these institutions are for white students, eight for Negroes.

Among these 27 institutions, a wide variety of courses can be obtained. The professions, the arts, the sciences, belles lettres, trades—all are represented. Except for graduate work and highly specialized courses, there is not much need for a student to go outside of Alabama to get what he wants. And there are many advantages in a student's being more apt to be closely linked to the life he close home, in an environment not too unfa- has known and in most cases may be familiar, and in pursuing studies that are pected to know when college days are over.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
July 25, 1941

Dr. Tippett Cites Cultural Gains in U. S.

The American people cannot appreciably advance their cultural gains until they have secured for all their groups an equal opportunity for learning, Dr. James S. Tippett, well-known educator of Chapel Hill, N. C., said this morning, in an address opening the second day of the annual Curriculum Conference at Peabody College.

"Our underprivileged groups, whether racial or regional, must share in our educational programs," Dr. Tippett declared. He spoke on the general theme, "Advancing America's Cultural Gains," to about 500 students, educators and visitors gathered on the lawn of Peabody College.

Dr. H. C. Nixon of the Institute of Research and Training in the Social Sciences, Vanderbilt University, was the other featured speaker at this morning's general meeting.

"In our defense program we are becoming culture conscious. We did not do this in the last war. We can not beat Hitler with ignorance," he warned, "as the Germans are fighting with a highly educated army."

Defense calls for a large number of men skilled in various forms of labor, he said. In order to meet this need we will have an opportunity to remedy the defect in educational facilities for skilled laborers, he predicted.

"We are learning national teamwork, and I call this a cultural gain," Dr. Nixon declared.

"The Nazis have a vision and a version of tomorrow, have we?" he asked. "We must be for something if we are going to fight against something."

Dr. Nixon said, "We can not meet our problems by cultural and intellectual appeasement." He added. "Our dynamic defense program must include dynamic thinking as well as dynamic military action."

Dr. C. C. Sherrod, president of Eastern State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tenn., presided over the morning meeting.

The afternoon meeting of the conference was scheduled to be divided into five discussion groups. Each group has a chairman and a discussion leader. These groups and leaders were announced as follows:

"The Contribution of the Arts to National Solidarity," chairman, J. J. Ray, associate professor of art education and psychology, Peabody College, and discussion leader, John R. Ludington, associate professor of industrial arts education, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

"Library Services in a Critical Period," chairman, A. F. Kuhlman, professor of library science, Peabody, and leader, Mary U. Rothrock, supervisor of library and visual education service, TVA.

"Occupational Training for Industrial Needs," chairman, H. C. Brearley, professor of educational sociology, Peabody, and leader, G. E. Freeman, director of vocational education, Tennessee Department of Education; "Mass Communication in a Time of Crisis: Press, Radio and Motion Picture," chairman, Paul L. Boynton, professor of psychology, Peabody, and leader, I. Keith Tyler, director, evaluation of broadcasting, Ohio State University.

The final discussion group was announced as "Community Coordination for Advancing America's Gains." Chairman, J. E. Brewton, associate director, Division of Surveys and Field Studies, Peabody, and leader, Nicholas Mitchell, Furman University.

A dinner meeting is scheduled for 6:30 o'clock tonight in the Social-Religious Building. Andrew D. Holt, executive secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Education Association, will serve as toastmaster, and Will R. Manier, Jr., Nashville attorney, will be the principal speaker. Choral music will be presented by a group under the direction of Irving Wolfe, professor of music at Peabody.

Speakers for tomorrow morning's session, the last of the conference, will include, Frederick H. Blair, executive secretary of the Education committee, Council on National Defense, New York City; William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers College, Columbia University, and J. R. Whitaker, professor of Geography, Peabody College. Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala., will serve as chairman of this final session.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
AUG 7 1941

WINGS OVER JORDAN

Education Seen As Solvent To Race's Problems Of Life

By I. A. DERBIGNY

Mr. Settle and friends of the radio audience: I address you today on the subject "Education and the Problems of Life."

There was once a time when one of the great tasks before the Negro people was to prove that they could be educated, that they could master the difficult learnings set forth in the schools, colleges and universities of the day.

I am thankful to Almighty God that today this emphasis is no longer urgent. The Negro has demonstrated his capability for achieving distinction in the most difficult intellectual, technical and cultural fields. I have merely to mention the contributions of such Negro scholars as W. E. B. Dubois and James Weldon Johnson in literature, of Monroe Work and Charles S. Johnson in the social studies; of E. E. Just and Percy Julian in scientific fields; of Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes in music to bring to your minds scores of others equally worthy and illustrious and too numerous to mention.

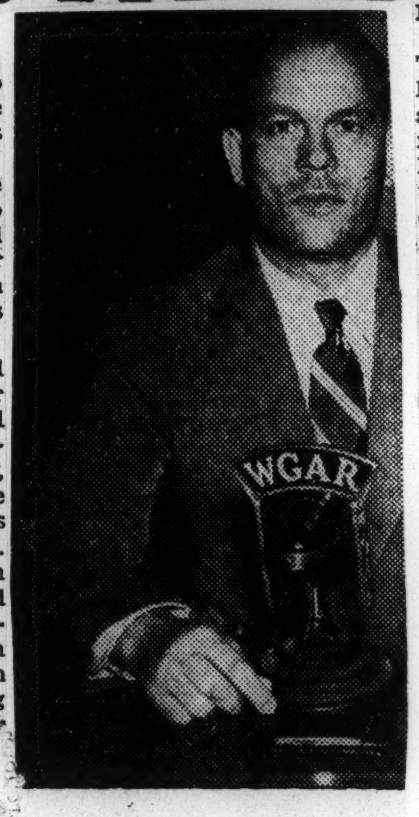
This demonstration of capability is still going on at a rapid rate and younger and newer scholars of promise are arising. While this is as it should be, the real question today, however, is not "Can the Negro be educated, but what contributions will the educated Negro make toward the solution of his own problems?"

MAKING FINE BEGINNING

I quite realize that scholarship like the quality of mercy, is not strained, yet the records of history show that no race or people have advanced far without addressing themselves consumately and with all of their intelligence and skill to the solution of their own problems. I am happy to say that the Negro race is making a fine beginning in this.

The immortal Booker T. Washington, perhaps as no other man, realized this when he saw the Negro race as a great human resource capable of dignified labor and useful citizenship. "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

The Negro race today is confronted with many problems worthy of all of its scholarly endeavor, technical skill, social engineering and common semi-skilled, and even unskilled areas. And I venture to say that this opportunity will not come in the full until organized labor is led by our own efforts to recognize the Negro as the true worker that he is and to share the work privilege with him accordingly.



DR. IRVING DERBIGNY is dean of Tuskegee Institute and national president of the Alpha Mu Honor Society.

Dr. Derbigny, who has held the position as dean of Tuskegee Institute for five years, received his A. B. degree, summa cum laude, from Talladega College, A. M. from Cornell University and Ph. D., from Columbia University. More recently he has received the M. A. degree in Higher Education from the University of Minnesota.

While at Columbia he was elected to Sigma Xi and Lambda Upsilon honorary research societies, and is a member of the American Association of School Administrators and N. E. A. He has also contributed widely to scientific and educational journals.

"Wings Over Jordan" is a feature of CBS, heard every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., EDT, and at 5.45 p. m., EDT, on weekdays. The speaker for Sunday, August 10, is Clarence W. Griggs, executive secretary of the George W. Carver Welfare League, Schectady, N. Y.

LARGER CITIZENSHIP

3. *The problem of citizenship*—Though some progress in this respect has been made, the Negro as a whole along with many persons of the white race is still disfranchised and to a large degree unable to make his contribution as a citizen to the greatest of all democracies. As long as this is allowed to go on, just so long will American democracy be strangled as the great civilizing force it is really destined to become.

These are real problems and although their solution is only in part in the hands of the Negro, the true worth of the education which Negroes are receiving increasingly today will be estimated by the efforts which they will make to solve these and other problems and to keep the faith with those hallowed ones who laid the foundation for this effort in those days when the way was dark.

A Colored Judge

18h-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO EDUCATION AND WHITE ADMINISTRATION

In recent years there has been a growing sentiment against white men as heads of Negro institutions. In the days immediately following the abolition of slavery there were white men in America who were truly imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of Negro education. They had a vision of the future. They felt that mere emancipation from the shackles of physical bondage was not enough. They, therefore, consecrated themselves to the difficult task of bearing the light of learning to a people whom slavery had kept in ignorance and darkness.

Thus men like Gen. Howard, Gen. Armstrong and Gen. Fisk worked indefatigably and without hope of material reward for the enlightenment of the Negro people. Those men and a few others of the same stamp died long ago. The zeal, the earnestness which fired their souls has never been caught by the succeeding generations of white folk. With rare exceptions most white men who preside over Negro schools lack three essential qualities for the position they now hold. These qualities are: academic competence, intellectual honesty, and moral courage.

It is an incontrovertible fact that white men of unquestioned ability are not attracted to Negro schools. This is understandable. They play for higher stakes. It is crystal clear that the Negro schools whose trustee boards still cling to the post-Civil-War administrative pattern get a very mediocre caliber of white men at the helm. This of course is anachronism. When you consider that for every white president of a Negro college or university there are ten Negroes superior in intellect and training—hence better qualified for the job, you wonder why so incongruous a situation is allowed to remain uncorrected.

The old bugaboo that only white men can get big money for the higher education of Negroes has been destroyed. Under Negro administration, Howard, Atlanta, Dillard and Morgan are receiving today substantially more money than they had ever hoped to receive under previous white administration. As a matter of fact the poorest Negro colleges and universities are those administered by white men whose obvious lack of sympathy renders ineffective their appeal to philanthropists and big foundations for financial support.

A point that must not be overlooked is that the employment of competent Negroes in responsible administrative positions provides an invaluable source of inspiration to the young men of the race whose opportunities at best are limited by race prejudice and discrimination.

If Negro education is to fulfill its mission, it must be intrusted to the hands of qualified black men who are interested in the promotion of the economic, social and intellectual emancipation of their people.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COLLEGES CAN SUPPLY SKILLED LABOR

C. C. Spaulding Expresses His Belief in Idea

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., (ANP)—"I am a firm believer in the teachings of Booker T. Washington. Fifty years ago, Dr. Washington visualized conditions that are very definitely facing the Negro today. To my way of thinking, the soundness of his doctrine is more apparent today than it was 50 years ago," declared C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and president-emeritus of the National Negro Business League, last Tuesday night as main speaker in the current lecture series celebrating the 75th anniversary of Lincoln University.

In this way did the well known business leader disagree on the same platform and before a similar audience with statements made a few weeks ago in this lecture series by Dr. Abram Harris, noted economist of Howard University. At that time Dr. Harris called Washington's theory of industrial education "outmoded" and "not suited to racial needs," at the same time outlining a different system of industrial education for use in Negro schools.

Calls No Names

Without mentioning the economist by name Mr. Spaulding said, "I frankly admit that I probably am at variance with some of our present day schools of thought that advocate scrapping the socalled 19th century theory of Booker T. Washington. "Throughout the country there are many Negroes—successful Negroes— who were schooled in institutions founded upon these ideas and who have developed into successful, independent, influential citizens in their respective communities.

"It is possibly true that the facilities of many of our technical schools do not measure up in every respect to modern requirements. Let us bear in mind, however, that this condition is not necessary an indictment against the schools themselves, but rather the result of a baised conception of relative standards as they affect various racial groups.

Skilled Labor Needed

"I am still old fashioned enough to believe in the dignity and glorification of labor—in clean hearts and soiled hands. In the matter of education, it is my firm belief that unusual emphasis should be placed on the training of youth to compete in the new order of affairs as they affect the nation. We are passing through a period when skilled labor is at a premium—a time when our technical schools and land grant colleges are in position to render their greatest service.

"The day is at hand when our youth should be taught the vital necessity of knowing how to do something with their hands. During these times when preparedness is the dominant idea in national thinking, skilled labor, regardless of racial identity will find its place."

Mr. Spaulding said he considered it "unfortunate" that in the past "well-meaning individuals devoted their efforts to the cultural development of the Negro at the expense of a more practical type of training" and said he believed today's youth were changing this idea.

Reviews Race's Status

Speaking of the problems confronting Negro businesses, he said they have been laboring under the handicaps of proper appreciation on the part of the public and the public's failure to lend consistent support. This he blamed on the Negro's peculiar status under the American system along with the kind of teaching he has received.

"Inefficiency, irregularities and lack of confidence have long exacted their toll from Negro business in general, yet our businesses have lived and will continue to advance." Mr. Spaulding asserted. "In past years strenuous efforts were made by those interested in the Negro's development to improve many phases of Negro life, but little encouragement was given him along the lines of developing and organizing business enterprises, or the cultivation of commercial talents that would enable him to learn a livelihood in these fields.

"Today we have a different situation in that many of our schools and colleges have established commercial departments property equipped for the development and training of individuals in this field.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 18, 1941

U. S. SCHOOL AID IS TERMED NEED

Southern States Below National Average Group Concludes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17—(AP)—Federal aid is "an inevitable necessity" in providing "adequate" school programs in Southern and border states, in the view of educational leaders attending a recent conference on state and local financing at Daytona Beach, Fla., Dr. R. L. Johns, of the Alabama Department of Education, said Tuesday.

Dr. Johns, who served as chairman of the conference during its two-week deliberations, made public a statement prepared by the group which he said "made an exhaustive analysis of the inequalities in educational opportunities in these states and of the nature of the causes contributing to these inequalities."

"In general," the educators from 12 Southern and border states concluded, "it was found that these states ranked well below the national averages and the financial effort expended under the prevailing plans used in these states. The inequalities are further accentuated when the whole problem of Negro education is considered.

"The lack of taxpaying ability is the chief handicap that Southern states face in providing school facilities. Even though some Southern states have modernized their tax structures and adopted the best techniques for apportioning state funds to local units, many of the inequalities still exist because their limited economic ability prohibits an adequate financial program. The only remedy to this situation is the provision of additional funds by the federal government."

On the committee with Dr. Johns were George Hulme, DeKalb County, Alabama, superintendent of education; Crawford Greene, of the Arkansas State Department; T. N. Morgan, of the Florida Department; J. S. Rickards, secretary of the Florida Education Association; P. S. Shaw, St. Cloud, Fla.; G. L. Evans, of the Kentucky Department of Public Instruction; John M. Foote, of the Louisiana Department; J. E. Pitcher, Hindon, La.; A. A. Roebuck, Brandon, Miss.; Elmer Petree, Pawhuskee, Okla.; Roy Garrett, South Carolina Department; J. E. Whatley, Greenville, S. C.; A. D. Holt, Nashville, Tenn.; Guy C. West, Austin, Tex.; Paul Knox, North Augusta, S. C.

Consultants were Dr. Howard A. Dawson, director of rural school service of the National Education Association, and Timon Covert, specialist in school finance, U. S. Office of Education.

Sylacauga, Ala., News
May 23, 1941

BILL BEFORE CONGRESS WOULD HELP SCHOOLS

$300,000,000 Asked in Measure Proposed By Senators Harrison and Thomas

UNIVERSITY—Dr. H. C. Pannell, newly-elected president of the Alabama Education Association, urged the people of Alabama to give their "wholehearted" support to the $300,000,000 General Education bill now before congress in a statement at the University of Alabama.

The bill, known as Senate Bill 1313, introduced last month by Senators Harrison of Mississippi and Thomas of Utah, would provide an annual appropriation of $300,000,000 to be used for the betterment of educational facilities in needy states.

In pointing out some of the ways Alabama would be benefited, Dr. Pannell said the bill

would "provide school facilities for children recently removed to areas of defense activities, aiding towns like Childersburg, Talladega, Sylacauga, Muscle Shoals, Montgomery, Mobile, Anniston and Gadsden."

Aid for Negro Schools

The bill would also provide financial support of schools for Negroes in states which maintain separate schools for them, Dr. Pannell continued. This includes Alabama and 16 other states. Separate schools for Negroes were made legally imperative by recent federal court decisions interpreting the fourteenth amendment of the U. S. constitution, as affecting equal rights to educational opportunities.

The annual appropriation of $300,000,000, it is maintained, would do a great deal toward equalizing elementary and secondary school opportunities among and within states, raising Alabama's standards.

Other sections of the bill provide for the education of children of migratory workers and children of federal employees residing on federal reservations and properties.

Control in State's Hands

According to this bill, the control of education will be left in the hands of the state and not the federal government, Dr. Pannell explained.

"The A.E.A. is taking steps to call this bill to the attention of our public as a means of informing the people of their educational needs and also to urge their support by resolution and in other ways," Dr. Pannell said.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE END OF AN ERA

THIRTY-FIVE YAARS AGO when great fortunes were being made through the development of the natural resources and transportation systems of this country, Negro educational institutions were almost entirely dependent upon the good will of the very wealthy for money to be used in the expansion of their work. The late Dr. Booker T. Washington first sold the idea of philanthropic contributions to this work to men like Andrew Carnegie and Julius Rosenwald. Through contributions from rich individuals and educational foundations established by such men as John D. Rockefeller—Fisk, Hampton and Tuskegee were able to expand their work. The denominational schools and educational boards of these denominations also received large contributions from these philanthropists.

But this type of support has been fast drying up the past decade and came to an end recently with the death of Arthur Curtis James, railroad industrialist, by whose will filed in New York last week many educational and charitable organizations benefitted. Though he inherited great wealth, the late society to spend this wealth wisely and for society to send this wealth wisely and for the benefit of the masses.

In the past few years, the wealthy have been thinking so much of the taxes they have to pay that they feel that in paying these taxes they have discharged their obligation to society. Mr. James' death marks the end of the era of philanthropy in education and because of this changed attitude on the part of the rich, it is all the more necessary that the Negro be given a fairer share of tax monies used to support both public schools and institutions of higher learning.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

8th International Conference Of New Education To Open

Dr. H. M. Bond of Fort Valley State College Among Speakers

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—(ANP)—Ann Arbor will be host to the Eighth International Conference of New Education fellowship, July 6-12. There will be representatives of all nationalities from all parts of the U. S. A. and many foreign countries.

This conference should prove very interesting to all Negro educators as well as men and women of other professions who are striving to promote better education.

Besides the general sessions each morning from 11:00-12:30 and each evening from 7:45-9:00 there will be study groups, lecture seminar groups, international teas, folk festivals, informal conference hours, a trip to Greenfield village as the guest of Mr. Ford and various exhibits which will be of interest to all.

Sunday a committee headed by Mr. Douglas E. H. Williams, executive secretary of the Dunbar Community association will hold open house and a tea at the center from 2-6. Negro men and women who have registered for this conference are:

Dr. H. M. Bond, president of Fort Valley State college. Mr. Bond will speak at 2 o'clock on Wednesday at a meeting of lecture seminar group.

J. H. Young, Philadelphia, who will assist Drs. Bair and Hall in a Workshop Group on Latin America which meets daily from 8:45-10:45 A. M.; Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, dean of College of Literature and Arts, Howard university, Washington; James W. Yancy, 11, Waco, Tex., Theresa Wilkins, president of National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars of Negro Schools.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Survey Shows Drop In School Enrollment

Aaron Brown's Study Discloses Rural Problem

(By Associated Negro Press)

A recent survey into grade mortality in Negro schools by Aaron Brown, member of the department of rural education of Fort Valley State college, reveals that the decrease in enrollment and attendance of Negroes in schools has increased over a period of two years. The foremost problem of Negro education on the elementary school level in Georgia is that of attendance and enrollment.

Upon examining the 1938 biennial report of the state department of education, it showed that out of a possible 293,743 Negro boys and girls, only 261,211 were enrolled in schools, leaving 32,532 children of school age outside of elementary institutions of learning. The 1940 report, which listed 262,094 children enrolled, revealed a decrease of some 9,000 children over the two year period.

Interesting is the fact that although population figures indicate more males than females, there are more girls in Negro elementary schools than boys. In 1938 the number of boys totaled 125,849 while the figure for the girls was set at 135,362. In 1940, there were 122,922 boys to the 129,102 girls. This shows a difference in the two years of over 10,000 for 1938 and over 7,000 for 1940.

Further study of the 1938 and 1940 reports reveal that while 95,081 Negro boys and girls of 34 percent of the total school population were enrolled in the first grade only 13,647 or 4 percent were enrolled in the 7th grade, in 1938, while 1940 saw 85,000 of 252,094 children or 34 percent in the first grade and noted that although the same proporations exist between grades, there is a slight total decrease in grade mortality.

Mr. Brown made the conculsion that this decrease in school enrollment and attendance was caused by the removal of children from school to do agricultural labor in fields, or to jobs as messenger boys or oddjobbers around stores, theatres, offices, and other places; in private homes as maids and domestic workers, nurses and laundresses. Some of them can be found at home caring for younger children of their families.

Examination of curves of attendances reveal that most absences occur in January, December and April, the causes after investigation proving to be in their order of frequency, illness, work and weather.

18h-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

College-Student Teacher Relations

OCT 12 1941

I LIKE to nold "bull sessions" with my co-worker and former student Professor Frank Forbes. It is not the easiest thing to get him to talk at length. For this reason he is tagged with the nickname of "Tombstone". Because, I do find serious conversations with him on his favorite topic "boys to be fertile".

I have developed techniques of provoking him into unfolding his philosophy on student-teacher relationships. This man's steady growth and maturity in his chosen fields of physical education and "friend of youth" have been most gratifying for a former teacher to watch.

SHOULD BE CAREFUL

The kernel of Professor Forbe's philosophy of student-teacher relationships is that a teacher should be exceedingly careful lest his final judgments of students personalities and capacities are based on too inadequate knowledge of personal and environmental histories and, therefore, superficial. Every teacher when wondering about a student's problems should ask himself, "Why did this particular person act in this particular manner?"

This is a fundamental question and no college teacher can be of the best service to students, who it is his duty to advise, unless he attempts to answer this question in reference to each one of his charges. The college teaching profession will be almost completely revolutionized once teachesrs comprehend and act upon this philosophy.

Need I repeat that my specific interest is in Negro Youth? In common with the vast majority of students now in college they were born into a world of chaos. They have grown up in an era of chaos. They know nothing of the traditional normal times that the generation born before World War 1 or for that matter the abnormal prosperity immediately after the War, which the older generation talks about so romantically and sentimentally. The relative values of the Old Republican Party and the Democratic Party of Civil War background are only legends to them. They were born and live in a world of political confusion and instability.

OCT 21941

A BROKEN MORALE

These youth are the children of parents suffering from the disorganizing influences of a depression which has taken its vengance out on them. Unemployment, underemployment, overworked mothers have contributed to a broken morale which is characteristic of Negro families today.

These Negro Youth are children of a money economy in an era when it is increasingly difficult for them or their parents to get money. They not only need money but more money than the majority of their parents ever hoped to have over an extended period. Negro youth under this situation must, if they are to prepare themselves for a place in the world, have increasing sums of money at their disposal for the cost of education is ever going up. They even have to buy most of their recreation.

The impact of these social forces is particularly severe and damaging when it strikes Negro college, professional or technical students or those with the sort of ambitions these schools would satisfy. Being young and immatured these forces are bound to produce personality problems in them. Consequently they need intelligent, sympathetic assistance from matured, emotionally-balanced teachers with rich experiences.

FULL-TIME OCCUPATION

College teaching, in any instance, is a full time occupation in any institution. But in Negro colleges it demands all of himself that a teacher can give because of the great size of the task and the lack of resources with which to work. There can be no time for unrelated avocations.

OCT 1 2 1941

I have endeavored to give a brief outline of the complexity of the lives of each of these youth. It is easy to realize then that they need individual treatment by persons whose lives are devoted to training youth and whose fitness is demonstrated by the confidence they inspire in youth.

I started out discussing Professor Forbes' philosophy of teacher-student relations. This is his philosophy with elaborations by me. He acts upon his philosophy and consequently is a most valuable teacher and friend of youth. His boys believe in him and he is devoted to their cause.

I realize more and more what the late President John Hope meant when he insisted that he was interested in a small college and teachers whose great love was teaching youth.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Too Few Support Our Schools

The personal satisfaction which many felt when a school, a public property, was used to shelter the persons made homeless by the recent tornado was without foundation in most cases. The truth is that few Kansas Citians support the schools.

The tax set up for Missouri schools divides their income between real and personal property. Owners of real property, homes, farms and the like, pay taxes which the schools share. But the vast majority of citizens do not own real property. Therefore, unless they are assessed for personal property, they pay nothing toward the schools. All their satisfaction over the use for humanitarian purposes of a building which is in part theirs is pure self-praise.

OCT 24 1941

Education is like food, a necessity worth all it costs. A few months ago when the responsibility for defense training was assigned to the school system by the federal government, we Negroes demanded that we be admitted to the training classes. We based our demand upon the fact that schools were the public's of which we are a part. Right in theory, but not nearly so tenable in fact.

Education plays too large a part in making a living for its cost to be avoided by anybody. The schools belong to us only if we contribute to their support. Maybe the citizen is so self-sufficient that he does not care whether there are police or not, or lights or sewers, and feels no need to pay taxes to pay for those public services. But he cannot educate himself. The schooling he wants and must get—if he measures up—he should pay for and pay willingly.

OCT 24 1941

Instead of the many having ground for satisfaction that a school building sheltered the homeless, they should have felt shame that so great a service was without any help from them. They had no part in it wherever they paid no tax. A year or so ago the reliefers startled this nation with their declaration that they were entitled to a living, whether they earned it or not. Scorn for that hoboism can be passed on. Non-supporters of schools follow a course equally indefensible.

Columbia, S. C. State
November 19, 1941

Education Body Gives $15,000 For Study

Fifteen thousand dollars has been voted to the South Carolina education department by the General Education board, headquarters in New York, for a study of education, according to a telegram received yesterday by Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent education, from the secretary of the general education board.

The money is to be used in carrying on the study of certification of teachers, a matter that has been much before the education department and the state legislature for the past several months.

For that study, the legislature appropriated $1,000; the state education association, $2,000; the Palmetto (Negro) Teachers association, $500. To these contributions there will now be added the $15,000 from the general board. The additional contribution will be sufficient to complete the study.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dedicate $150,000 Chapel at Bennett College

NOV 8 1941

By LEVI JOLLEY
Editor Philadelphia
AFRO-AMERICAN

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dedication of a $50,000 chapel and little theatre, an $8,500 organ, presentation of a new hymn composed by Nathaniel Dett for the occasion and the awarding of an honorary degree to Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer featured a three-day week-end celebration at Bennett College for Women here.

Donor of five of its major buildings, costing more than $700,000, New York's Mrs. Pfeiffer was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, at the annual Founders' Day exercises on Friday. Dr. David D. Jones has been president of the college for 16 years.

Dr. Herbert J. Burgstahler, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, delivered the Founders Day address. Some 250 distinguished women and visiting educators were present.

Dedication Service

Dr. William H. Powers, dean of Syracuse University, delivered the sermon for the dedicatory service, which was conducted by Dr. E. C. Jackson, president of the Bennett College board of trustees. Dr. Matthew W. Dogan, head of Wiley College, read the call of worship and Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary and Dr. Lafayette M. Harris, head of Philander Smith College, gave the scripture readings.

Greetings to Bennett College were brought during the course of the service by Mrs. F. C. Reynolds, white, of Baltimore, Md., representing the Woman's Division of Christian Service and by Dr. M. S. Davage of Nashville, Tenn., who spoke on behalf of sister schools and colleges.

Dr. Thomas F. Holgate of Evanston, Ill., dean emeritus of Northwestern University and treasurer of the Bennett board of trustees, also expressed greetings from the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

Bishops Attend

Earlier in the day, Bishop Robert E. Jones of Columbus, Ohio, preached the sermon at the morning service in the chapel. Speakers at the religious observance were Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of Baltimore, Md., and Bishop Lorenzo H. King of Atlanta.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chicago Scene Of Meeting Of College Heads

Congressman Mitchell Among List of Speakers

NOV 1 5 1941

CHICAGO, Ill.—The presidents of Negro land-grant colleges will convene in Chicago for their nineteenth annual meeting on November 11, 12, and 13 at the Wabash Avenue YMCA. Sessions will be open to the public.

These 23 institutions of higher learning are called "land-grant" colleges because they are supported in part from grants of land given to the several states by Act of the U. S. Congress in 1862. They emphasize instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics.

Seventeen land-grant colleges for Negroes exist in 17 different states; the other six member institutions being colleges which are not land-grant in the legal sense, but whose programs of study are land-grant in nature.

The president of the Association, Dr. F. G. Clark of Southern Unversity, has announced a program for the meeting which includes contributions from National leaders, educational and otherwise.

NOV 1 5 1941

Included in the program will be a report of recent studies on federal aid for cooperative agricultural extension work by Professor Doxey Wilkerson of Howard University who is also author of a staff study on Negro education for President Roosevelt's advisory committee on education. The elimination of any existing unfair distribution of federal funds in this area has long been a project on which the Association has worked and this contribution is designed to further progress along this line.

TO HEAR FEPC MEMBER

Alderman Earl Dickerson of Chicago, who is now a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, is expected to speak to the Association on this work and what these colleges may do in a helpful way.

Dr. W. E. DuBois, outstanding scholar and professor of Sociology at Atlanta University, will put before the conference certain needs for a well planned and organized cooperative effort in lifting the economic level of Negro people generally.

A banquet session is scheduled for Wednesday evening, November 12, at which time Congressman Arthur Mitchell will address the group and many other distinguished Chicagoans are expected to be present.

OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION

Officers of the Association are: Dr. Clark, president; Dr. S. G. Scruggs, president of Lincoln (Mo.) University, vice-president; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, secretary, and Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, treasurer.

NOV 1 5 1941

Other colleges and their presidents who are expected to be present are: President J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M. College; President J. B. Watson, Arkansas State College; President R. S. Grossley, Delaware State College; President J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. College; President B. F. Hubert, Georgia State College; President R. S. Grigsby, Princess Anne College; President William H. Bell, Alcorn A. and M. College; President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College; President G. L. Harrison. Langston University; President M. F. Whittaker, S. C. State College; President W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College; President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; associate members: President F. D. Patterson Tuskegee Institute; President Mordecai Johnson, Howard University; President H. M. Bond Fort Valley School; President R. R. Wright, Jr., Wilberforce University and President Malcolm W. MacLean of Hampton Institute.

Charlotte, N. C., News
October 24, 1941

Negro Meet Under Way

Librarians Gather At J. C. Smith

Bringing together some of the South's leading library authorities, the Eighth Annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro Library Conference got underway at noon today as over 100 members, delegates and officials registered in the Carnegie Library at Johnson C. Smith University.

Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, head of the Richard B. Harrison Public Library staff at Raleigh, is the organizer and founder of the association. J E. Bowen Jr., Educational Advisor of the CCC at Mt. Gilead, N. C., is president.

After a brief business session at 3 P. M., the conference will begin formally at 5 P. M. with exercises in the auditorium of Biddle Memorial Hall. The program for the afternoon follows: Invocation by Henry M. L. James, librarian at the State Teachers' College, Fayetteville; welcome address, Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith University; response, J E. Brown Jr.; greetings on behalf of the South Carolina Negro Library Association, Mrs. Charliese P. Sheffield of State A. & M. College Library, Orangeburg, S. C.; a selection by the Verse Speaking Choir; introduction of the speaker, Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, Raleigh; address: "Negro America Faces the Future," Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University.

Dr. Eliza Atkins Gleason, director of the School of Library Science of Atlanta University, who is recognized as one of America's leading library scientists, will be the principal speaker at a conference dinner which will be held tonight at 8:30 P. M. in the University's refectory. Dr. Gleason's subject will be: "Negro Librarians Face the Future." Greetings will be extended by Dr. M. J. McCrorey, Counselor of Women at the University.

The conference will adjourn at 11 P. M. for a theater party at the Grand Theater. Hosts for the affair are the librarians of Second Ward High School, West Charlotte High School, and the Brevard Street branch of the Charlotte Public Library. Sessions will continue tomorrow morning.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 15, 1941

Broadcast To End Education Week

American Education Week observance will close in Montgomery with a radio program scheduled for 11:30 a.m. today to be broadcast over the combined facilities of both the local radio stations.

The program will be of "unusual interest," it is stated by Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery Public Schools, who himself appears as the speaker, because of the negro spirituals which will be sung by the 250 negro teachers of the system. Dr. Dannelly said the excellence of this singing was unsurpassed by any professional group he had been privileged to hear and urged the public to enjoy the program. His address is to be on "The Teacher in Relation to Democracy."

The week has been full of programs within the schools, before civic clubs, and daily radio broadcasts. On Friday three civic clubs had demonstrations of classroom work by pupils.

The Civitan Club was visited by a sixth grade group from Highland Avenue School, who presented a feature of their current class work under the title of "American Defense." Mrs. Virginia Parrish Kelly, teacher, appeared with the class and Dr. Dannelly spoke briefly on the modern program of the schools.

Mrs. Anna Rutland, teacher, and a group of her fifth grade pupils from the Decatur Street School appeared before the Lions Club, with Mrs. Norma Smith Bristow, supervisor of elementary schools, explaining the procedures employed.

A second grade group from the Highland Avenue School, Mrs. Elizabeth McFaden, teacher, visited the Optimist Club, in an answer to the question "Can You Read?" Derwood L. Taylor, principal of the Cloverdale School, was the guest speaker on modern school work.

Friday was generally observed as Visiting Day in the negro schools of the system, according to plans worked out by the negro principals under the chairmanship of Ruth Vines, principal of the Carver School.

18h-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

An Urgent Need

NEWS REPORTS TELL OF plans for conducting a class in sociology dealing with family life at the University of Tennessee. These classes to be held on Tuesday evening of each week will be designed to solve marriage problems, family reorganization and other equally important phases of family life.

FEB 10 1941

The one regrettable phase of the situation as thoughtful readers note this progressive movement in behalf of our white citizens is that a similar class under equally as capable a leader as Dr. W. E. Cole, who will head the UT class, could be conducted for members of the Negro racial group.

If anything there is that's needed more than any other one thing, especially as concerns the Negro racial group, it is downright study of those problems as they effect the family life, with a view of correcting the altogether alarming conditions that serve to impede the race's progress.

The need of a seasoned, earnest, non-superficial sociologist to teach a class of Negro family group members, instead of some egotistic upstart, is very much in evidence. When such a teacher is available, there will certainly be an attendance, and conditions will improve.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 11, 1941

REDISTRICT BILL PASSED IN HOUSE

3 Proposed Amendments Are Rejected—Committees to Steer Legislation

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10 (AP).—The administration's bill to redistrict the state for a tenth congressman was passed 75 to 20 by the house of representatives today without alteration after three proposed amendments were rejected.

The lower chamber also approved, 66 to 8, a bill to authorize a $1,000,000 state bond issue for Gov. Cooper to acquire lands to be leased to the government for national defense purposes. Opponents of the bill argued it gave "blanket" powers to the governor.

Both measures were shoved through in a Monday afternoon meeting, the first of the Seventy-second assembly, after administration forces in both houses had passed over weak opposition resolutions to place all bills in the hands of steering committees to smooth the path to sine die adjournment next Saturday.

The proposed changes in the redistricting bill, tabled one by one on motions of Floor Leader J. B. Ragon, Jr., would have retained Scott and Morgan counties in the Second district, rather than move them to the Fourth; placed Giles (now in the Sixth) in the Seventh rather than the Fifth, and attached McMinn and Monroe (now in the Second) to the Third district.

Ragon Supports Measure

Ragon, in arguing against the amendments, said the districts as suggested by the governor were "fair and equitable," and were worked out on the basis of population and "convenience" to the congressmen.

In providing for the steering committees, which will arrange the legislative calendars for the remaining days of the session, the administration beat down in the house a motion by Representative James Cummings, of Cannon county permitting any bill in the hands of the steering committee to be called up by a majority vote.

Later, the house defeated an attempt by Cummings to force out of the finance, ways and means committee a bill proposing salary increases for supreme court, appeal court and trial court judges.

Floor Leader Ragon moved to table Cummings' motion seeking to pry the bill out of committee, and the tabling motion prevailed.

Cummings, pointing out that the bill passed the senate by a vote of 28 to 5, charged the house had come to the point "where it slaps to the table everything except what the gentleman from Hamilton (Ragon) wants." Pleading with the house to bring the bill to a vote, he said, "Let's face the matter as independent legislators."

Lone Voice in Senate

Slight opposition to the steering committee plan came in the senate, where Senator John Holladay, of Cookeville, declared there was "no necessity" for such a committee, but his motion to reconsider died for lack of a second.

The steering committees appointed by the speakers of both houses carried the names of legislators who consistently have supported the administration in the present session.

The house committee is headed by Floor Leader Ragon, of Chattanooga, and includes Representatives G. H. Nevils, Charles Crump, Lester Doak, Mark Walker, Robert Bilbrey and Louis Allen.

The senate rules committee was made the steering committee in that body, and includes Chairman R. G. Kinkle, of Shelby county, Senators William A. Buckles, Paul Hatfield, Floor Leader J. Roy Hickerson, James J. Rroome, Frazier Riggins, Charles E Gardner and Damon Headden.

After assuring speedy handling of remaining bills, the assembly passed several local bills and general measures including minor administration bills.

Bills regulating hunting and fishing in Tennessee, including Reelfoot lake, were offered in both houses, as were bills providing for, with assistance from the state, uniform accounting system for county governments.

The house completed final action on a bill providing Negroes with educational facilities equivalent to that offered at the University of Tennessee, while the senate passed houe-approved bills enshrining he home of John Sevier in Knox county and the schoolhouse in Blount county in which Sam Houston once taught.

The house also approved bills:

To abolish the Twenty-fifth Floterial district, composed of Lake, Obion and Dyer counties, and provide for a direct representative from Lake;

To authorize county courts to exempt blind persons permanently from the payment of the poll tax:

To enable the state department of education to accept federal funds for the teaching of courses in national defense;

To transfer $10,000 now in a special paroled prisoners' fund to the state's general fund

Greenville S. C. News
January 19, 1941

SESSIONS TO BE HELD WEEKLY AT STERLING SCHOOL

'Negro And National Defense' Topic For First Of Four Discussions

LEADERS SELECTED

The first of four panel discussions in an adult forum for negroes of Greenville county, sponsored by the adult center for negroes, will be held at Sterling high school at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night, it was announced last night.

J. E. Beck, principal of Sterling school, will be general chairman of the panel discussions and leaders have been selected for most of them.

All negroes of the county have been invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

The subject for the discussion Wednesday night is "The Plight of the Negro in National Defense." Leeaders will include R. O. Johnson, Margaret Pendergrass, Margaret Sewell, Richard Lipscomb, C. F. Cannon, Edgar Smith, R. W. Anderson and C. Simpson.

The subject for the discussions on succeeding Wednesday nights follow: January 29, "Occupational Stability and Social Legislation as It Affects the Negroes," with E. Stewart in charge; February 5, "Home Ownership," with local contractors in charge; February 12, "Health," with Dr. E. A. Huggins and Dr. E. E. McClaren in charge.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Social Science Class Started At McDowell

JAN 23 1941

School For Negroes Under Direction Of John A. Oebbecke

The Philadelphia School of Social Science for Negroes held its first classes on last Monday evening in the McDowell Memorial Church, 21st street and Columbia avenue, under the instruction of Dr. John A. Oebbecke.

The primary principle of social justice was discussed by Dr. Oebbecke for one-half hour. This discussion was then followed by a question period of 15 minutes during which time students asked any questions perplexing to them.

The purpose of the class is to take current events that concern the Negro and discuss them and to attempt to aid the Negro to advance to his rightful place in world affairs.

Classes will be conducted each Monday evening in the auditorium of the McDowell Church, beginning at 8.30 o'clock.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EDUCATOR FORECASTS WE'LL HAVE FEWER LEADERS, STRONGER MASSES

Veteran Teacher Sees Poorer Teaching By Negroes Unless Square Deal In Pay Is Provided In South

MAR 2 1 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Mar. 20—(By Samuel A. Boyea for ANP)—If a prophecy comes through, the American Negro group will produce fewer outstanding leaders, but a stronger mass group. And Miss Mary Francis Terrell, educator and church worker should know. For nearly 50 years she has been aiding in the formulation of ideas that the southern Negro youth in this section has been contributing to his nation's welfare.

For 50 years next Fall, Miss Terrell has been a member of the faculty of State Teachers college, beginning her long career under the presidency of the founder, William Burns Patterson. In this capacity she has seen the Negro youth start his early training for life, become a matured individual and eventually take his place in society.

MAR 2 1 1941

How does she compare the past curriculum with the present? She considers the present curriculum very interesting and expects it to prove of great benefit to the present generation Negro. She deplores its apparent lack of discipline, but is enamoured of its plan to educate the child in keeping with the needs of his community and better still, his nation. She believes that this will help to solve many citizenship difficulties of the Negro. In the past, she argued, Negroes were taught to despise citizenship, but it would be foolhardy to educate any group for citizenship and then after they have completed formal training to take that away from them.

Miss Terrell expressed great admiration for the courageous fight Negroes are putting up for equal salaries.

"The Negro teacher suffering from the pangs of underpay is hardly likely to educate the Negro child along the lines of the new curriculum with any conviction. The Negro teacher has done his part to build this superstructure of 20th century democracy. He has never to my knowledge contribute anything subversive to the curriculum. Even in the past when he barely existed he has sung the praises of America and told his class that all—white and black—were entitled to the pursuit of happiness.

MAR 2 1 1941

Miss Terrell becomes overjoyed whenever she speaks of her long association with State Teachers college.

"I love children—all children, but I am even happier to associate with the children of my race. I cannot do much, but I am glad of this opportunity to help them over their problems to bridle their animal passions and to re-direct their undesirable habits towards things which would be of lasting benefit to the community in general."

Like most of the educators who have served under him, Miss Terrell made eulogistic references to President H. Councill Trenholm and his work as an educator.

"I knew his mother and father before he was born and he lives up to their high expectations of him. He is one of the greatest men I know and most congenial and considerate to work with. I believe that with President Trenholm in the vanguard of Negro education, our group will contribute great and stalwart citizens to the American nation."

Bristol, Va. Herald Courier
March 14, 1941

COLORED EDUCATOR WILL SPEAK HERE

A. G. Macklin to Address Community Tea Sponsored by School Faculty

A. G. Macklin, high school curriculum counselor for the state of Virginia, will be the principal speaker at a community tea sponsored by the Douglass school faculty in the school auditorium Tuesday, March 18, at 8:15 p. m.

The choirs of the local churches will furnish music for the program. This will be Macklin's third visit to Bristol since his recent appointment as a member of the state department of education. He was formerly principal of Addison high school of Roanoke, and is one of three negro members of the Virginia department of education.

Macklin will conduct a discussion that will be of special interest to the leaders of groups who are studying some pertinent problems in order that this community may make constructive contributions to Virginia's long term program of education for national security.

The leaders and problems selected are: the Rev. Henry Clay, "Using and Developing the Resources of the Community"; Mrs. Okie Pelham, "Studying Children"; Mrs. Nannie Loller, "Solving Community Problems Cooperatively"; H. G. Wilson, "Developing Home and School Interrelationships."

William M. Cooper, president of the Virginia state association, recently stated "of all the minority groups in America, the negro should be most concerned and interested in a program of education which has for its main purpose helping all people to live the good life in a democracy and to so develop themselves physically, economically, mentally, and vocationally that democracy in America will be made secure for all American citizens."

Local delegates attending the second regional meeting which will be held at Carver high school, Salem, Saturday, March 22, will be: Mrs. Pearl Roberts, Rev. J. A. Martin, Rev. J. R. Washington, H. G. Wilson and W. Wallace Hayes, chairman of the study program for the colored people of Bristol.

Bristol Va. News Bulletin
March 19, 1941

COLORED FOLK HOLD FORUM

Virginia's long term program of education for national security was discussed before approximately 75 lay and 15 professional colored people at a "community tea," sponsored by the Douglass high school faculty, in the school auditorium last night.

A. G. Macklin, curriculum counselor for the state of Virginia, delivered an address on Virginia's 3-point program. He conducted an open forum after his address. Some pertinent questions were discussed by Superintendent B. D. French and others.

Leaders of the group studying the following problems reported their findings: "Studying Children," Mrs. Okie Pelham; "Solving Community Problems Cooperatively," Mrs. Nannie Lollen; "Using and Developing Community Resources," Rev. Henry Clay; "Developing School and Community Relationships," H. W. Wilson. Rev. Clay acted as chairman.

Delegates who will attend the regional conference at Canover high school, Salem, Va., on Saturday of this week will be Rev. J. R. Washington, Rev. J. A. Martin, Mrs. Pearl Roberts, H. G Wilson, and W. Wallace Hayes the latter the chairman of the study program for Bristol, Va.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 26, 1941

COLORED EDUCATOR TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Prof. Forrester Washington to Talk at Banquet of Methodist Church

Prof Forrester B. Washington, founder and president of the Atlanta School of Social Work, will be the guest speaker at a banquet and round table discussion tonight at Wiley Memorial Methodist church, the Rev. DeWitt S. Dykes, pastor, announced last night.

Prof. Washington, one of the pioneers in organizing the National Urban League on Conditions Among Negroes, is one of the outstanding educators and social workers of the colored group in the country. He served as adviser to President Roosevelt on social conditions and problems among Negroes during the president's first administration.

Prof. Washington will use as his theme "Community Social Life," and will give a close-up observation of the integration of Negroes in the national defense program, and ways and means of "dove-tailing the race's community life into it."

The Rev. Maurice Kirby, pastor of Mt. Paran Baptist church, chairman of the Negro division of the Tennessee Conference of Social Work, will serve as master of ceremonies, and the speaker will be introduced by Booker T. Scruggs, manager of the College Hills courts, low-cost housing project for Negroes on Grove street.

Other numbers on the program include solos by V. L. Maston and Frankie Morgan. Reservations for more than seventy have been made for the occasion, according to the Rev. Kirby.

18h-1941
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

At Historic History Session

JAN 18 1941

At the recent meeting of the American Historical Association held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City, for the first time in the fifty-five years of the association a session was devoted to the history of the Negro in the United States. Pictured above are the Negro participants on this historic occasion: Left to right, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta University, who presided; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, of Howard University, who read a paper on the Negro in the organization of the abolition move; ment; Dr. Rayford Logan, of Howard University, who read a paper on some new light on the colonization movement, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley State College, who discussed a paper by Dr. Vernon Wharton on the race issue in the overthrow of Reconstruction in Mississippi. Others not pictured who participated in the session were Dr. A. A. Arnett, of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. A. Ray Newsome, of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.—(ANP).

JAN 15 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

JAN 18 1941

RACE SCHOLARS BREAK 55 YEAR PRECEDENT—When the American Historical Association convened at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City recently, a session was devoted to the "History of the Negro in the United States" for the first time in the group's 55 year history. Colored participants on this program are shown above, left to right: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University, who presided; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Howard; Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard; and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley (Ga.) State College.

JAN 18 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

DEMANDSEQUALITY FOR ALL COLORED MEDICS, STUDENTS

JAN 18 1941

The Association of Medical Students, a progressive national organization, resolved to fight for equal opportunities for Negro medical students and physicians, at its annual convention held at Hotel Somerset in Boston, it was announced this week.

The resolution was the result of a pannel discussion conducted by medical students from Howard University on "The National Health Situation and the Negro."

It was the first time in the history of the organization that an official delegation represented a Negro college.

The Howard University delegation was composed of Reynold E. Burch, chairman of the delegation; Milton Quander, Harold Lippman, white; Mack Davis, Clarence Corbin, Marshall Jones, Frank Johnson, and Andres Tweed.

In the election of national officers, two Negroes were elected to positions. Casco Allston, of Howard University, was re-elected national recording secretary, and Frank Johnson, also of Howard, was named regional director of the AMS Journal.

The Association of Medical Students further resolved:

1. That the AMS strongly urge that all medical schools admit Negro students on the same basis as all other medical students.

2. That all general scholarships established be open to all students regardless of race, creed, or color.

3. That at least one annual full tuition scholarship be established specifically for Negro students at every medical school.

4. That the AMS recommend the consideration of legislation to appropriate substantial sums to aid financially the medical education of Negro students.

5. That the AMS strongly urge to approved hospitals for internship training and that they be afforded equal opportunities with other internes during the course of such training.

6. That Negro medical students who serve clinical clerkships in hospitals be afforded equal opportunities for clinical training as all other medical students.

7. That an annual tuition scholarship be established for Negro medical students by the AMS, such scholarship to be provided for contributions of local chapters of the AMS.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NEGRO IN U.S. HISTORY HOLDS MEET SPOTLIGHT

JAN 18 1941

Two H. U. Professors Read Papers at 55th AHS Convention

For the first time in the history of the American Historical Association, a national organization of scholars, an entire session was devoted to the Negro in the history of the United States at its fifty-fifth annual meeting held in New York City at Hotel Pennsylvania, it was announced this week.

JAN 1 1941

Two Howard University professors, Drs. Charles H. Wesley and Rayford W. Logan, read papers at the convention. Dr. Wesley presented his paper on "The Negro in the Organization of Abolition 1831-1837."

Prof. Alex M. Arnett, of the University of North Carolina, upon making complimentary remarks on Dr. Wesley's paper, suggested that it be published and the study be carried beyond 1837.

Dr. Logan's paper was based upon "Some New Interpretations of the Negro Colonization Movement."

JAN 18 1941

Prof. A. R. Newsome, of the University of North Carolina, in making a comment on Dr. Logan's paper, suggested that he continue to present new views on colonization in order to develop a more thorough understanding of that era in American history.

"The abolition movement was an organized activity in which representatives of both races participated, Negroes were allied with anti-slavery organizations as delegates and members, and by themselves initiated independent activities for the freedom of the slave population.

"The opinion which has prevailed that Negroes were not aggressive in the struggle for their own freedom is not corroborated by the facts and their logical interpretation. There were Negroes who organized societies for abolition purposes and joined with the group efforts for freedom in their local communities. Others manifested active interest in abolition in its national phase and shared in the rise of its epoch of immediatism.

"Representative Negroes were active both on the local and national scenes where anti-slavery organizations was being undertaken. They were organizers, supporters and participants in the abolition movement."

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, was chairman of the session.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 17, 1941

Good Morning

By LOUIE D. NEWTON.

Twelve million dollars sounds like a trifle in these days when our government is peeling off billions of borrowed money, but, when you stop to think about it, 12 million dollars is a lot of money, at that.

And the figure takes on new meaning when you hear a man say that approximately that amount of money has been given by the general education board of New York to the institutions of higher learning for Negroes in Atlanta in the last 40 years.

Dr. Trevor Arnett, past president of the general education board, told a small group at a luncheon in Atlanta last Friday that, of the 271 million dollars which the board has given to colleges and universities since 1902, 98 millions came to the south, and of this amount 39 millions went to Negro institutions, and 12 millions of ~~that~~ amount to the five Negro colleges in Atlanta.

It was a revealing statement, indicating the liberal attitude of the board toward the south, and particularly the liberal attitude toward Atlanta as a center for Negro education. Dr. Arnett called attention to the significance of the institutions in Atlanta, now grouped about Atlanta University — the fine co-operation of the several institutions, the southwide reach of their co-ordinated service, and the blessing which this investment offers for the long tomorrow.

Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the general education board, was the other honor guest at the luncheon, and he further emphasized the significance of Atlanta's having been selected as the center for Negro education in the south, and the promise which he sees in the present fine relationship of the races.

Atlanta has given something like $65,000 to these institutions. Their combined budgets of operation annually amount to approximately $800,000. And so, looked at from a mere matter of dollars, these institutions have been of tremendous advantage to Atlanta. There are more than 2,000 students in these institutions, and they, of course, spend quite a sizeable sum of money in Atlanta.

I believe that Atlanta will claim the privilege of increasing her contribution to these institutions, thus joining hands with the general education board, and with other friends who have shown such great faith in the south in making possible these institutions of learning for our neighbor race.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

19 Schools Take Part In Dramatic Arts Convention

MAY 10 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts closed its sixth annual conference at the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre here last week with nearly 200 delegates, representing 19 Negro schools and colleges in attendance.

This was the largest attendance in the history of the Association. S. Randolph Edmonds, who was uanimously re-elected president for the seventh term.

During the conference, one-act plays were presented by Texas College, Alabama State Teachers, Alcorn College (Miss.), Paine College (Georgia), Lemoyne College, Tennessee State, and Talladega. Plays of Negro life presented represented five Negro authors and one white: The Share Cropper (Townes), Fort Valley; Fixins (Irma and Paul Green), Winston-Salem; Cotton Lips (Clifton Lamb), Langston; By Their Fruits (John Ross), Fisk University; and Unfinished Business (Creola Copeland), Tuskegee Institute.

MAY 10 1941

DRAMATIC RECITALS

Outstanding and especially well-received new features of the conference program were the dramatic recitals, extemporaneous speaking contest, demonstration debate and radio speaking. Participating in the dramatic recitals were: Tuskegee Institute, Fisk University, Tennessee State, Fort Valley.

Highlights of the conference were addreses by Dr. Frederick M. Koch, director, Carolina Playmakers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; by Miss Anne Cooke, director of dramatics, Atlanta University; by Professor Owen Dodson, department of dramatics, Atlanta University; Miss Shellie Northcutt, Southern Education Foundation; and Charles Winter Wood, of the original Green Pastures' company.

MAY 10 1941

The Association accepted the invitation of Professor M. B. Tolson, to hold the 1942 Conference at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas. Officers for 1941-42 are as follows: president, S. Randolph Edmonds, Dillard University; vice-president, M. B. Tolson, Wiley College; secretary, Lillian Voorhees, Talladega College; treasurer, Grace Sherman, Texas College; director of publicity, B. B. Walcott, Tuskegee Institute; field representative, Charles Winter Wood, Florida A. & M. College; chairman, executive commitee, John Ross, Fisk University.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ASSOCIATION ENDS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

MAY 10 1941

200 Delegates From 19 Schools Attend One Day Confab

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts closed its sixth annual conference at the Tuskegee institute little theatre, here Saturday, with nearly 200 delegates, representing 19 schools and colleges in attendance.

This was the largest attendance in the history of the association according to a statement of S. Randolph Edmonds, who was unanimously re-elected president for the seventh term.

MAY 10 1941

During the conference, one-act plays were presented by Texas college, Alabama State Teachers college, Alcorn college (Miss.), Paine college (Georgia), Lemoyne college, Tennessee State, and Talladega. Plays of Negro life presented represented five Negro authors and one white: The Share Cropper (Townes), Fort Valley; Fixins (Irma and Paul Green), Winston Salem; Cotton Lips (Clifton Lamb), Langston; By Their Fruits (John Ross), Fisk university; and Unfinished Business (Creola Copeland), Tuskegee institute.

Outstanding and especially well-received new features of the conference program were the dramatic recitals, extemporaneous speaking contest, demonstration debate and radio speaking.

Participating in the dramatic recitals were: Tuskegee institute, Fisk university, Tennessee State, Fort Valley. Annie Galloway of Tennessee State presented an original sketch of exceptional merit. Ozella Holman of Tuskegee institute won the extemporaneous speaking prize—a pair of book ends with Negro heads especially designed by Hayward Oubree, exchange student from Atlanta university to the ceramics division of Tuskegee.

The radio demonstration was presented by Alabama State Teachers college. The demonstration debate was in charge of Emmett Henderson, debate coach of Tuskegee. Participants were Talladega, Langston. and Tuskegee.

MAY 10 1941

Highlights of the conference were addresses by Dr. Frederick M Koach, director, Caroline Playmakers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; by Miss Anne Cook, director of dramatics, Atlanta university; by Prof. Owen Dodson, department of dramatics, Atlanta university; Miss Shellie Northcutt, Southern Education Foundation, and Charles Winter Wood, of the original Green Pastures' company.

Additional features of enjoyment for the conference guests were: presentation of "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder of the Tuskegee institute little theatre, Saunders E. Walker, director; a visit to the Bucket theatre at Russell Plantation to see the premiere of "Unfinished Business," a play centering around life at Gee's Bend, Ala and a motorcade to the U. S. Veterans Facility and the Tuskegee airport where an airshow of acrobatics and stunt flying was put on for the visitors.

MAY 10 1941

The association accepted the invitation of Prof. M. B. Tolson, to hold the 1942 conference at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas. Officers for 1941-42 are as follows: S. Randolph Edmonds, Dillard university, New Orleans, La., president; M. B. Tolson. Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, vice president; Lillian Voorhees, Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., secretary.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Southern Drama Group Holds Annual Tourney

MAY 10 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — The Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts closed its sixth anual conference at Tuskegee Institute, Saturday, with nearly 200 delegates representing nineteen schools and colleges.

Highlights of the conference were adresses by Dr. Frederick M. Koch, director, Carolina Playmakers, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Miss Anne Cooke, director of dramatics, Atlanta University; Prof. Owen Dodson, department of dramatics, Atlanta University; Miss Shellie Northcutt, Southern Education Foundation; and Charles Winter Wood, of the original Green Pastures Company.

MAY 10 1941

Creative dances interpreting the spirituals, "Steal Away" and "Swing Low," were effectively presented by a group of special dance students under the direction of Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts.

18h-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Teachers Of Music Slate Ala. Confab

MAR 29 1941
18h

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A convention musical at the Montgomery City auditorium Friday, April 4, the annual statewide songfest on Saturday, April 15, and the lecture by Dr. Glen Hayden of the University of North Carolina on Saturday evening, April 5 will be features of the fifth annual convention of the Association of Music Teachers in Negro schools which will be held at the Alabama State Teachers college, April 4-6 under the direction of President Frederick H. Hall, director of music at Dillard university.

MAR 29 1941

The convention opens Friday with a feature student musical program and will continue that afternoon with presentations by Harold Schmidt of Fisk university and Tourgee DeBose of Talladega college. Speakers at the sessions on Saturday will include Miss Portia Thomas of Talladega college; J. Harold Brown of Southern university Dr. Alton O'Steen of the Alabama State Department of Education; Orrin Suthern, II, of Florida A. and M. college and Mrs. Portia Trenholm and John Duncan of Alabama State Teachers college.

The annual statewide songfest on Saturday will bring to Alabama state the 16 prize-winning choirs

18h- Association of Music Teachers

18h-1941

CONFERENCE ON ADULT EDUCATION

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Adult Educators To Meet At Howard Jan. 30-Feb. 1

JAN 25 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Adult educators from many educational walks of life-mission school community workers, WPA adult educationists, Y. M. C. A. workers, Negro college extension workers, and those who work in the interest of share croppers — converge on Washington on January 30-31 and February 1, 1941 to attend the third annual conference on Adult Education and the Negro, William M. Cooper, director of the Hampton Institute Summer School and Extension Department, and secretary of the conference, announced this week.

This three-day study and confab on adult education, the Negro, and national defense, which will be held at Howard University, is one of Negro education's major conferences. It is sponsored by the American Association for Adult Education, the Associates in Negro Folk Education, and the Extension Department of Hampton Institute.

Official representatives from more than 20 states having programs in adult education for and among Negroes, as well as educational leaders from college, white and Negro alike throughout America, will report, discuss and listen to authorities and specialists in their attempt to formulate objectives and give direction to programs in adult education for Negroes and their contribution to America's mobilization for defense. The meeting is open to all persons interested in adult education.

The first major discussion of the conference related to defense will be launched by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute, who will give a resume of the conference held at that institution in the fall of 1940. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of the administrative personnel, National Youth Administration, will preside in this session on Thursday and present Judge William H. Hastie, civilian assistant to the Secretary of War, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, National Defense Advisory Commission, and T. Arnold Hill, division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration. Adult education in the national emergency will be discussed by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, president of the American Association for Adult Education; Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history, Howard University; and Dr. Lyman Bryson, adult educationist, Teachers College, Columbia University.

A feature of the program of Friday, the 31st, related to the cultural development in adult deucation will be a visit by the conference to the Library of Congress to view the most comprehensive collection of Negro paintings, drawings, and prints ever assembled as "illustrative of the contribution of the American Negro to American culture."

The conference maintains a clearing house for information relative to adult education for and among Negroes and has prepared and circulated more than 50,000 pieces of literature relative to adult education. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the Education of Negroes, United States Office of Education, cites the adult education conference as being one of the significant Negro education movement in America.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Needs of Minority Group Outlined at H. U. Conference

FEB 8 1941

Emphasis on vocational training and industrial education, and participation in labor movements and organizations, were seen by the Third Annual Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, held here at Howard University from January 30 to Feburary 1, as being two outstanding factors necessary to integrate the Negro more fully into American life.

This three-day confab, one of Negro education's most important conferences was sponsored by the American Association for Adult Education, the Associates in Negro Folk Education, and the Extension Department at Hampton Institute.

Economically Illiterate

Fndings and reports of the conference indicate that the masses of Negroes in the United States are unaware of their difficult plight in America. The group leaders agreed that the masses are socially and economically illiterate, apathetic and indifferent to their needs, and that for the Negro to rise, the Negro masses must rise likewise.

Needs for better housing, health, and education that will reach the common "man in the street" or on the farm, were seen as necessary.

Negro leadership was assailed for a misdirection of educational emphasis and their failure to insist upon educational opportunities for the millions of illiterate Negroes, persons suffering from poor health, lack of information regarding labor and economic possibilities and opportunities for vocational education.

Adult Education in Current Crisis

Adult education in America in the current crisis was seen necessary to help the Negro masses to maintain morale and understand the workings of a democracy. Adult education will also play an important role in assisting the Negro in discriminating between propaganda, truth and subversive information and influences.

A program of information for the average Negro and arranged to meet and serve his wants, was seen as a major need in the current crisis. Community organization to provide informational services to Negro groups was encouraged.

Role in Defense Studied

The first major discussion of the conference related to the Negro and National Defense, was launched by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, of Hampton Institute, who gave a resume of the conference held at that institution in the fall.

William M. Cooper, director of the extension department, Hampton Institute, presided at the session, and presented Dr. William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and T. Arnold Hill, division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration, as leaders in a panel discussion.

Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard Uniersity, in opening the session on "Adult Education in the National Emergency," placed emphasis on the assertion that "nothing is more important in our national life at the present time than adult education."

Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, president of the American Association for Adult Education, in a speech before the conference, urged a more widespread discussion of democracy and the American interpretation of freedom.

Other speakers on the program were: Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history, Howard Uniersity, and Dr. Lyman Bryson, adult eduactionalist, Teachers College, Columbia University.

A feature of the program, related to the cultural development in adult education, was a visit by the conference to the Library of Congress to view a collection of Negro paintings, drawings, and prints as "illustrative of the contribution of the American Negro to American culture."

The exhibit was assembled by Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University; Archibald McLeish, of the Library of Congress; Mrs. Mildred Holzhauer, director of WPA Art Program, exhibit section; and Holger Cahill, National Director, WPA Art Program.

FEB 8 1941

Conference Speakers

Among the other persons who participated in the three-day conference as speakers and discussion leaders, were:

Dr. Harold Spivacke, Division of Music, Library of Congress; Dr. Irvin S. Lorge, Institute of Educational Research, Columbia University; Dr. Ralph Bunche, Professor of Political Science, Howard University; James A. Atkins, Miss Pauline Redmond, Franklin Thorne, W. R. Chivers, George C. Stoney, Ewart Guinier, J. H. Davies, Miss Bessie Walton, Miss Fannie O. Nickole, Mrs. Mabel J. Robinson and Mrs. Thelma Livingstone.

Locke Re-elected President

Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, and internationally-known art and music critic, was re-elected president of the conference, and William M. Cooper, director of extension work at Hampton Institute was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of Benjamin F. Selden, WPA, Newark, N. J.; Walter R. Chivers, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter R. Ridley, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; J. H. Daves, TVA, Knoxville, Tenn., and James A. Atkins, WPA, Washington, D. C.

The conference on Adult Education and the Negro is an annual affair. The first conference was held at Hampton Institute, Virginia, in October, 1938, and the second was held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in January, 1940.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Misunderstanding Termed Tragedy By H. U. Tutor

FEB 7 1941

determine as accurately as possible how much they must surrender temporarily in order to preserve the balance and prepare for future gains.

LOYAL OPPOSITION NEEDED

"Intellectuals must form a loyal opposition that insists upon a knowledge of the real causes and real issues involved in war.

"A third need is the realization by all minorities that no one of them can obtain permanent security so long as any other minority is held down. Indeed, I am not

It is alleged that in the machine tabulation division, Negroes are restricted to jobs as operators of punch card machines paying $1260 per annum with slight increments for extraordinary quantities of work done. Qualified Negroes are barred from jobs as operators of tabulating machines, sorting machines and gang punch machines, jobs paying $1500 to $1620.

In the population division, Negroes were said to have been restricted to those early operations (coding) from which a major part of dismissals are being made. Six hundred persons were fired as of January 15 and 31 of which about 200 were Negroes. All operations in which Negroes are at present employed are due to end during March.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Executive Commitee of Adult Education Body

FEB 8 1941

Members of the executive committee of the American Association for Adult Education which sponsored the Third Annual Conference of Adult Education at Howard University on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Left to right: W. R. Chivers of Morehouse College, J. H. Daves of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University, president of the association; William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, and Samuel Madden of Ham

FEB 8 1941

18h-1941

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE DEANS AND REGISTRARS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Theresa Wilkins Heads, Registrars And Deans

APR 12 1941

NASHVILLE, April 10—(ANP)—Tennessee A. and I. State college, Fisk university and Meharry Medical college were hosts to the 15th annual meeting of the National Association of College Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, with over 100 delegates representing 70 schools in attendance.

In welcoming the delegates, President W. J. Hale of A. and I. State college said: "Higher education in America is in a state of confusion and upon the shoulders of deans and registrars lies the responsibility for suggesting the way out." The theme for the conference was "The Improvement of the Quality of College Education."

Mrs. Theresa B. Wilkins, registrar of Dillard university, New Orleans, was elected pdesident of the association; S. Herbert Adams, registrar of Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C., was re-elected secretary. The next meeting will be held at Prairie View State college, Texas.

APR 12 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Theresa Wilkins Elected by Deans

APR 12 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — Tennessee A. and I. State College, Fisk University, and Meharry Medical College were hosts to the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools Wednesday, Thursday and Friday with over 100 delegates representing 70 schools in attendance.

APR 12 1941

Mrs. Theresa B. Wilkins, registrar of Dillard University, New Orleans, was elected president of the association. S. Herbert Adams, registrar of Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N.C., was re-elected secretary. The next meeting will be held at Prairie View State College, Texas.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
March 27, 1941

Addresses Feature Negro Conference

A series of addresses on the subject of education, to be followed by a sightseeing tour of Nashville, a banquet and dance are included in today's activities of deans and registrars representing 100 American Negro colleges and universities, who are attending the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars here.

Opening their session yesterday at A&I College, the delegates this morning heard a series of addresses by Dr. J. R. Robinson, of George Peabody College; Dr. Max Bond, Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. Walter Daniel, Howard University, after which followed a talk this afternoon by Dr. M. J. Bent of Meharry Medical College.

This evening the annual banquet will be held in the A&I State College cafeteria with Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Hampton Institute, scheduled to make the principal address. Later in the evening a reception and dance will be held in Livingstone Hall, sponsored by Fisk University and Meharry Medical College.

The conference will close Friday with talks by Dean J. T. Carter of Talladega College; President H. C. Trenholm, Alabama State Teachers College, and Dean W. J. Faulkner, of Fisk University.

Deans President

Savannah Journal

18h

Savannah, Ga.

Theresa Birch Wilkins, Registrar of Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana, was elected president of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools at its fifteenth annual meeting recently held at the Tennessee A. MAY 3 1941 State College in Nashville, Tenn.

No. of College Deans + Negro Schools

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 6, 1941

COLLEGE WOMEN MEET HERE FRIDAY

National Association President Will Speak at Fisk Chapel; Others Booked

Mrs. Sarah G. Blanding, president of the National Association of Deans of Women, and dean of women at the University of Kentucky, will be the principal speaker at a meeting at 8 o'clock next Friday night at Fisk Memorial Chapel.

The meeting is sponsored by the National Association of College Women and the National Association of Deans of Women in Negro Schools, each of which will be in convention here at that time.

Pauline Redmond, assistant information specialist of the National Youth Administration, of Washington, D. C., will also address the session.

Hilda Davis, president of the National Association of College Women and dean of women at Talladega College, and Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, president of the National Association of Deans of Women in Negro Schools and dean of women at Lincoln University, will also appear on the program.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Nat'l Ass'n Of College Women Elect Talladega Dean President

MAY 11 1941

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — Miss Hilda A. Davis, dean of women at Talladega college, was unanimously reelected to head the National Association of College Women when they met in 18th annual session at Fisk university.

One of the principal speakers appearing at the conference was Miss Pauline Redmond, assistant information specialist, of the NYA, who advised the group that the college woman must defend her role of leadership, declaring, however, that self aggrandizement on the part of the college woman has made her less acceptable as a leader. Miss Davis, speaking at the president's council luncheon, asserted that the college woman should seek to defend, our right to struggle as a free people, our right to act voluntarily, and our right to make a mistake.

Other officers and committee chairman elected were: Miss Pansy Borders, Newark, N. J., vice president; Miss Alice Taylor, Baltimore, recording secretary; Mrs. Esther P. Shaw, Washington, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jimmie Middleton, Raleigh, N. C., treasurer; Miss Nellie Taylor, Nashville, public affairs chairman; Miss Maude Brown, Washington, educational policies chairman; Mrs. Juanita Thomas, Washington, standards chairman; Mrs. Irma Henry, Raleigh, N. C., fellowships committee; Miss Margaret Harris, Raleigh, N. C., publicity; Miss Julia Skinner, Bluefield, W. Va., finance; Mrs. Vivian Cooke, Baltimore, interracial relations; and Miss Bertha McNeil, Washington, publications.

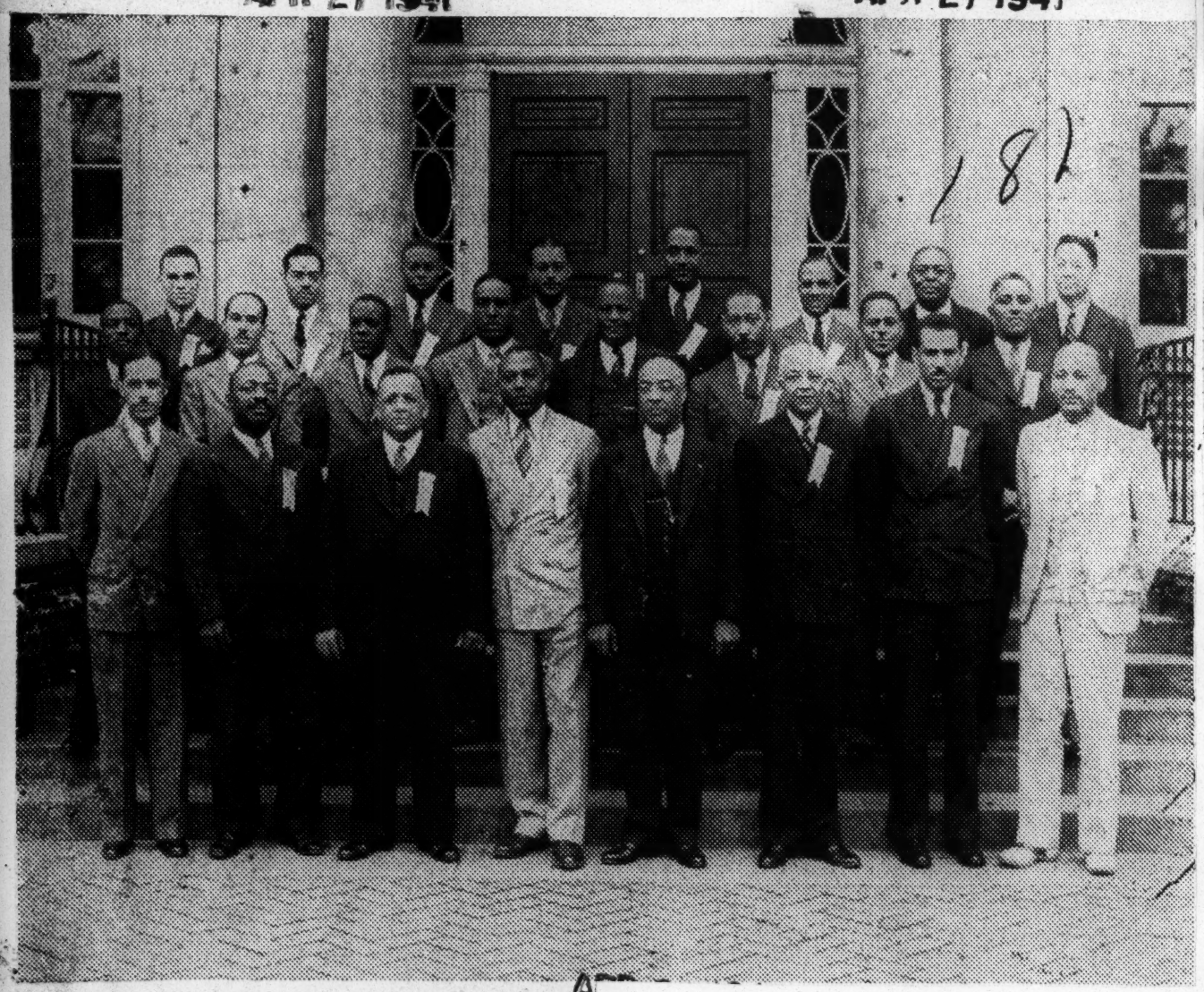
MAY 11 1941

natl asso. of Deans of Women

18h-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As Deans, Advisers Met At Morehouse

APR 27 1941



Deans of men from many of the nation's leading Negro colleges were in attendance during the week-end at the seventh annual session of the National Association of Personnel, Deans, and Advisers of Men held at Morehouse College, Atlanta. Pictured first row, l to r, W. R. Talbot, Lincoln (Mo.); W. J. Drew, Virginia Union; W. B. West, Howard; J. T. Taylor, N. C. State; Lt. L. A. Oxley, Washington; W. R. Brown, Hampton; B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse; and A. E. Weatherford, St. Augustine. Second row, W. Addison, Shaw; W. D. Travis, Bethune-Cookman; T. Hawkins, Howard; A. Reeves, Prairie View; C. N. Cornell, Washington High, Atlanta; J. J. Flood, Tuskegee; C. J. Dunn, Alabama State. Third row, C. D. Raines, Shaw; W. H. Gamble, A. and T.; M. F. Christmas, Alcorn; W. M. Boyd, Fort Valley; F. A. Kornegay, Downington Industrial; S. Eldridge, Howard; C. A. Johnson, Alabama State; D. K. Cherry, Knoxville. (Photo by Griffith Davis.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERSONNEL DEANS AND ADVISERS OF MEN
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Personnel Men At Morehouse

APR 25 1941

After a spirited opening session Thursday afternoon, the scene of the seventh annual session of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men this morning moves to Sale Hall, Morehouse College, where officials of the association will be in charge of the regular chapel services.

The principal address this morning is to be delivered by Dean William B. West, who for eighteen years has served as adviser to the men students of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The session got underway shortly after two o'clock Thursday when the delegates were welcomed to the city by President B. E. Mays of Morehouse College which is serving as host to the visiting personnel men. Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse is in charge of the local committee.

The response to President Mays address was delivered by Dean J. W. Drew of Virginia Union University.

APR 25 1941

The opening paper on "Selection and Orientation of College Freshmen," was read by Dean G. W. Reeves of Prairie View State College, Texas. It was following this paper that a lengthy discussion was held, hinging on the various methods used by the delegates in their respective schools to deal with this problem.

Prof. D. K. Cherry of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., served as discussion leader.

The delegates were entertained Thursday night by President and Mrs. Mays at a reception.

Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley of the Federal Security Administration is to be the speaker at the session in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University library which is to follow the chapel services.

He is to discuss "Labor Registration and Placement of Negroes with Reference to Defense Industries." Dean West of Howard will preside.

At the three o'clock session today, W. Y. Bell, Jr., of the Atlanta Urban League will speak on "What the National Urban League has done in the field of opportunities and openings for the Negro in the skilled and semi-skilled vocations." His address is to be followed by Dr. Walter Talbot, dean of Lincoln University, Missouri, on "Negro Youth."

Newport News, Va. Press
April 13, 1941

PLAN MEETING OF EDUCATORS

The seventh annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men in Negro Educational institution will be held April 24-26 at Morehouse college, Atlanta, according to Walter R. Brown, dean of men at Hampton institute, secretary of the association.

College presidents, principals, teachers, counselors, and other educational, civic, and religious leaders from 40 member institutions are expected to send representatives to the conference, which will have as its theme, "The Preparation of College Youth for National Defense." It is also expected, stated the Hampton institute dean of men, that others than the 40 member institutions will send representatives this year, and educational advisers from Negro CCC camps have also been invited.

Among the outstanding Negro personalities who will speak at the three-day conference are R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of instruction at Hampton institute; Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley of the social security board; Dr. Walter Talbot, dean of men at Lincoln university; Dean G. W. Reeves of Prairie View State college; J. C. Evans, director of industries at West Virginia State college; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta university, and Chauncey I. Cooper, acting dean of men at Howard university.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Deans, Advisers and College Women Will Meet at Fisk U.

APR 11 1941

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — The twelfth conference of the National Association of Deans and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools, April 10-11, and the annual convention of the National Association of College Women, April 11-13, are both being held this year at Fisk university.

APR 11 1941

The conference theme of the program of the deans and advisers is "The Future of Personnel Work in Negro Colleges" and the opening meeting at 10:30 on Thursday morning will be addressed by Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, president, and dean of women at Lincoln university.

The two organizations will meet in joint session on Friday, April 11. The association of college women has chosen as the theme of the convention this year the question, "What Shall the College Woman Seek to Defend?" Mrs. Mayme U. Foster, president of the Nashville branch, and dean of women, Fisk, will preside at the joint meeting on Friday. The meeting will be addressed by Miss Sarah G. Blanding and Miss Pauline Redmond, assistant information specialist, NYA, Washington.

APR 11 1941

The college women's group was founded in 1924 with national headquarters in Washington, "to study conditions affecting the education of colored people, to seek to raise educational standards in the universities, and to stimulate intellectual attainment." Its first work was a survey of existing conditions in Negro colleges.

APR 11 1941

The study revealed the serious need of adding trained deans of women to the administrative staff in nearly all the Negro colleges and in 1928 a conference of deans and advisers to women was called at Howard. Since their founding the two organizations have approached a wide range of problems connected with racial and educational trends throughout the nation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tells Deans To Change Curricula

APR 26 1941

Educators In Final Session Today at A. U.

Curricula in most Negro trade and vocational schools need to be changed to meet the increasing need of men trained in those skills needed in defense industries, Lieut. L. A. Oxley of the Federal Security Administration told delegates attending the seventh annual session of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisers of Men meeting in the Atlanta University Library with Morehouse College as host.

The deans opened the second day of their conference at nine o'clock Friday morning when officials took over the regular chapel services of Morehouse in Sale Hall. Dean William B. West of Howard University was the principal speaker.

Mr. Oxley's address followed an hour later when the deans resumed their session in the exhibition room of the library.

"While it is generally accepted that both state and federal funds for education are intended to include all elements of our population, experience teaches that differentials, and even exclusionary practices have been set up without legal sanction, on the basis of geographic location or local community custom. As a result of this practice, Mr. Oxley declared, "we find that the potential Negro trainee has suffered in comparison to those opportunities offered to other students. This condition has been limited not only to inequitable distribution of funds and equipment, but also is reflected in the character and scope of the courses offered."

APR 26 1941

"As illustrative, the curricula in the majority of large vocational schools or white youth include instruction in carpentry, metal trades, electricity, gas and electric welding, drafting, metal trades, auto mechanics, radio operation, machinist trades, pattern making, plumbing and foundry work.

"In a few instances these schools also offer courses in air conditioning, toll making, gas and Diesel engines, refrigeration, power machine sewing, aviation mechanics, garment manufacture, steam boilers, engines and boat building.

"In contrast to this situation, the Negro vocational and trade schools offer instruction in auto mechanics, carpentry, brick masonry, sewing, shoe repair, beauty culture, painting and servant training."

Mr. Oxley told the deans that it was part of their job to see that this great disparity in training opportunities between white and Negro youths is eliminated, in view of the fact that Congress has specifically stated there was to be no racial discrimination.

"The absolute duty of local boards of education," he asserted," is to supply the training necessary to develop the skills in Negro youth—as well as other youth—that is fundamental. When this shall have been accomplished, the Negro will possess the equipment needed to dissipate in a large measure those prejudices which now preclude his employment as a skilled worker.

APR 26 1941

"As new occupational fields in defense industries are opened to the qualified Negro," the speaker concluded, "as vocational guidance for the Negro improves, as employment security personnel acquire increased experience in handling the placement of the Negro, as responsible industrialists, labor leaders and others, become aware of the problem, and as the Negro strives to improve his status as a skilled worker—then, and only then, will equitable opportunities for employment be realized by the Negro worker."

W. Y. Bell, Jr., secretary of the Atlanta Urban League was the speaker during the afternoon session when he discussed "What the National Urban League has done in the field of opportunities and openings for the Negro in the skilled and semi-skilled vocations."

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of education, Tuskegee Institute was the principal speaker at the Friday night session during which he outlined the "Future Education of the Negro College student in a Democracy." He was introduced by President B. E. Mays of Morehouse College. The invocation was offered by Dr. A. W. Loos of the Spelman college department of philosophy, while the Morehouse glee club supplied music.

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The conference holds its final session today at nine o'clock with Dean Chauncey I. Cooper of Howard University and Dr. William J. Nicholson of Talladega College as the principal speakers. Dean Melvin Watson of Dillard University, New Orleans, will preside.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
March 22, 1941

School Survey Will Be Made

Secondary School Body To Visit In City

A committee appointed by the Southern Association of Negro Secondary Schools and Colleges will be here Monday through Wednesday of next week to evaluate Dudley high school, applying the criteria that were worked out by seven regional accredited agencies of the United States after study of several hundred high schools over a period of a few years.

Members of the committee will include Dr. N. C. Newbold, supervisor of negro education in the state; Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, Marion Justice, H. G. Ferguson, Miss Katherine Dennis, Mrs. Lucy James, all of the state department of education; Dr. A. Elder, of North Carolina college, Durham; J. B. McRae, State Teachers' college, Fayetteville; Dr. Nelson Harris, Shaw university, Raleigh; Dr. C. A. Cooper and Miss Alma Morrow, A. and T. college; S. E. Burford, principal of the negro high school, High Point.

Group Meets Monday.

The group will hold its first meeting Monday night and will spend three days inspecting the school, which they judge from the following 13 points: Administration, philosophy, community, staff, curricula, pupil activities, library, guidance, classroom instruction, outcomes and plant. A total of 1,400 questions are asked in evaluating the school and its work.

Under supervision of Ben L. Smith, superintendent of city schools, and J. A. Tarpley, principal of Dudley high, the faculty of that school has been engaged for several weeks in making an evaluation of their own. Their results will be studied by the visiting committee, which will then make its own observations and revise the local study in keeping with their findings.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Educators To Meet At Southern Univ.

NOV 28 1941

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will hold its Eights Annual Meeting December 4-5 at Southern University, Scotlandville, Louisiana, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the association announced.

The Association is made up of a total of 125 educational institutions for Negroes—40 colleges, 7 Junior Colleges and 78 high cchools located in 12 different states and the District of Columbia which are accredited either by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools or by the regional accrediting agency within whose area they are located.

President Atwood of Kentucky State College has announced a two-day program for the meeting at Southern University that appears stimulating in every respect Nationally known leaders in various fields are scheduled to make contributions to those representing member institutions on vital current phases of educational endeavor.

NOV 28 1941

During the morning session, December 4, Dr Eliza Atkins Gleason, Director of the Atlanta University School of Library Science will discuss "The Role of the Trained Librarian in Schools and Colleges During the Present Emergency" and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, General Field Secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia will speak on some phase of her experiences in this field. Special meetings of the Commission on Higher Education and on Secondary Education are planned for the afternoon with the respective chairmen, Mr. T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University, and Prof. W. A. Robinson of Atlanta University, presiding.

A banquet session is scheduled for Thursday evening, December 4 at which time the representatives will hear Mr. Jesso O. Thomas on the "Defense Savings Bond Program" and Dr Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation of Washington, D. C. Dr. Wright was the first accrediting agent of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negro schools.

The Commission on Higher Education and the Commission on Secondary Schools will make their reports to the Association Friday morning. Dr. Rayford, Howard University, Washington, D. C. will also address the meeting on "The Negro in the Post-War Settlement" at the morning session. During the afternoon of the final day the representatives will hear Major Campbell C. Johnson, Executive Assistant, Selective Service System, on "Some Trends of Value to Education Revealed by Examinations of Registrants for the Selective Service System." Dr. T. Lynn Smith, head of the Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, will also speak at this afternoon session.

NOV 28 1941

The Association meeting will be brought to a close with a message from the Committee on Approval of Negro Schools of the Suthern Association of Colleges and Secndary Schools. Dr J. Henry Highsmith, Secretary of the Southern Association Committee on Approval of Negro Schools, and Dr. George Howard, present Field Agent for inspecting Negro Schools, will have charge of this meeting.

NOV 28 1941

Dr. F. G. Clark, youthful, pregressive President of Southern University, and host to the Association's Eighth Annual meeting, is sparing no effort to make this the banner year so far as atmosphere and general interest are concerned. Those persons who are making plans to attend should notify President Clark without delay.

secretaries of negro secondary colleges

18i(1)-1941

Quaker Lady's Money Helps Teach Negroes

Distinctive Educational Service Provided by Million-Dollar Trust.

By The Associated Press.

A million-dollar fund left by a little Quaker lady from Philadelphia who had an interest in rural southern Negroes provides money for a distinctive educational service.

She was Miss Anna Jeanes, who founded a home in her city for elderly indigent women and lived there with them in Spartan severity despite her wealth.

So frail that a pillow was placed under her elbow to steady her hand when she signed the million-dollar trust shortly before her death in 1907, Miss Jeanes declared the purpose of her gift was "the furthering and fostering of rudimentary education" among southern Negroes.

400 Now Employed.

In the slightly more than three decades since the fund was established, hundreds of "Jeanes teachers," as they are called, have been assigned posts among rural Negroes in the southern states. Currently about 400 are employed in Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Miss Jeanes' first gift to southern Negro education was made several years before she created the million-dollar trust fund.

The late Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute in Virginia, called on Miss Jeanes seeking a contribution to that school.

Wanted to Hear.

Dr. Frissell reported she told him she would give him nothing, but "I want to hear about the poor little Negro cabin one-teacher rural schools. Can thee tell me about these schools?"

Dr. Frissell replied he surely could, and he did.

After he finished, she went to her checkbook and Dr. Frissell said he expected about $100, or maybe $150.

Instead he got $10,000.

Booker T. Washington, acting on Dr. Frissell's suggestion, also called upon Miss Jeanes, and he, too, received $10,000.

Then George Foster Peabody, a native of Columbus, who was then treasurer of the general education board, visited her and in April, 1905, was given $200,000 for use in Negro education.

Her million-dollar trust followed two years later.

Duties Diversified.

The duties of Jeanes teachers embrace such diversified activities as school classroom work, stimulating school attendance in communities where it is low, health, and the manual arts. They work both with children and their parents. A large percentage of the teachers are Negro women.

Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon, of the University System of Georgia, says "the Jeanes supervisor is one of those rare individuals in American educational organization who has not been standardized as to type, professional activities, or duties."

Jeanes teachers now are paid from funds of the Southern Education Foundation of which the Jeanes fund is a part and by public money in the various states.

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
April 2, 1941

EXTENDED PROGRAM FOR NEGROES PLANNED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2. (AP)—Trustees of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for Education of Southern Rural Negroes appointed a committee to plan an extended program during a meeting here yesterday.

Expressing gratification at the work that has been done, the trustees approved plans for continued activity.

The $1,000,000 fund was established through a bequest by Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia. Grants from the fund are used to supplement salaries paid by state appropriations to teachers engaged in work among rural negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and other southern states.

Among those attending the meeting were Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the office of education at Washington; Julian Harris, editor of the Chattanooga Times; Dr. D. C. Caldwell, retired field agent for the fund, J. S. Lambert of the Alabama department of education, and others.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Completes 27 Years As Jeanes Teacher

By Samuel A. Boyea

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—"... And that the income from this money should be used to encourage moral influence and social refinement which shall promote peace in the land and goodwill among men."

And thus one of yesteryear's "beautiful people" gave birth to a fund which was solely intended for "that great class of Negroes to whom the smaller rural or community schools are alone available" in the southern United States community. The donor was Anne T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia; the gift $1,000,000; the time April 22, 1907.

Since that day Negroes have been prominent in the activity of the Jeanes Foundation. Most outstanding contributor of the race to the spirit of the Foundation is reserved, highly esteemed Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid. Now the State Jeanes Teacher and supervisor of the 41 county Jeanes teachers in Alabama, Mrs. David has completed 27 years service with the foundation. She was born in Union, S. C., and moved at an early age with her parents to Spartanburg, where she attended the public rural schools of Spartanburg county. After completing her elementary courses, she entered school at Tuskegee institute and completed her normal and industrial courses during Booker T. Washington's administration. Since completing her normal courses, she has attended school at Kansas State college, State College of South Carolina, attended one term at Hampton institute on a fellowship granted by the General Education board and one term at Tuskegee on a scholarship granted by the Southern Education foundation. There she earned her bachelor's degree under Dr. Patterson's administration.

She has spent the most active years of her life as a Jeanes teacher, but has also found time to fulfill the office of president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

After a few minutes' talk with Mrs. McDavid one realizes how deep is her interest in her life work. She is very grateful for the opportunity that the donor has given to "the [illegible] Negroes—the men and women of my race."

Recalling the work with which she has been associated, Mrs. McDavid said:

"Through the years, Jeanes teachers of Alabama have been untiring in their efforts to encourage local committees and county school authorities to provide better school houses for rural Negro children—first, through the aid of Julius Rosenwald fund, and in recent years, through the aid of PWA, WPA and NYA building programs. They have assisted teachers in the solution of their classroom problems by school visitation and by individual, group and county-wide conferences. They have helped in problems of school attendance, general school improvement, school ground improvement and beautification, health and other matters tending to general community betterment."

"They have improved the teaching service by encouraging classroom teachers to increase their efficiency. They have brought about a better home-school, parent-teacher relationship through parent-teacher organizations, parent-study groups, and parent-teacher leadership short courses in higher institutions of learning. Moreover, it may be truthfully said, that Jeanes teachers in America and Alabama have been influential factors in the extension of elementary school terms for Negro children from four and one half to seven months.

The greatest that could be said for the Jeanes teachers of Alabama is that they have inspired boys and girls in the most remote rural districts to remain in school and complete their elementary courses; they have been instrumental in providing junior and senior high school privileges through consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils; and they have attempted to show the general public the fine points in the Negro boy and girl through country-wide play days; county district and state songfests; state oratorical contests, state academic meets—through these media, the people of Alabama have been brought to appreciate such traits as scholarship, musical ability, manual skills, sportsmanship, social graces, and pleasing personality, as found in the Negro youth of Alabama.

"Perhaps in the wave of the future," confessed Mrs. McDavid, "there will be no place for philanthropy. This much can be said, judging from the work of the Jeanes' foundation, that a little thing like a beautiful sentiment can lead to great practical achievement if the spirit of that sentiment is honored and respected.

Mrs. McDavid is now writing the first draft of her autobiography, entitled, "We, the Jeanes Teachers."

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News of Tuskegee Institute

NOV 20 1941

ANNUAL JEANES MEETING HELD AT TUSKEGEE

The annual conference of the Jeanes teachers working in the state of Alabama was held at Tuskegee Institute, November 10 through the 11. Forty-four of the forty-six Jeanes working in forty five counties in the state, were present. Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, the state president, presided at the sessions. Dr. Arthur D. Wright, President of the Southern Education and Miss Shellie T. Northcutt, special Jeanes teacher, represented the Washington office. It will be remembered that a few years ago the Jeanes and Slator Funds became the Southern Education Foundation.

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Mr. J. S. Lambert, State director of Education for Negroes, represented the State Department of Education. Superintendent T. W. Spence and Supervisor L. A. Jones, represented Macon County.

The folowing figures supplied by Mrs. McDavid show the strides made in the educational preparation of the Jeanes teachers during the past twenty odd years. Of the forty-six Jeanes teachers working in Alabama, forty-two have academic degrees, one of these has a Masters degree; four have less than one years work between them and a degree; thirteen of the workers have done graduate work.

18i(3)-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

State May Lose $300,000 Gift Money in Year

General Education Board 'Cuts Off' $25,000 to University.

18(3)

By LUKE GREENE.

As foundations and other outside agencies making contributions to the University System of Georgia yesterday considered the withdrawal of their annual grants after the General Education Board set a precedent by cutting off $25,000 to the University of Georgia for the 1941-42 fiscal year, regents officials estimated that if all their donations were stopped the University System would lose approximately $300,000 a year.

At Athens Dr. Harmon Caldwell, president of the university, said he had received the following notice from the board:

"Events have occurred which in our judgment make it impossible for the General Education Board to continue its relations with the University of Georgia."

Officials of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, another major contributor, would not say what attitude it will take as a result of the ousting of Dr. Walter D. Cocking, former education dean at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Marvin Pittman, former president of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro.

However, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, who was contacted by telephone in Chicago, said his organization probably would have a statement next week.

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"We haven't any plans right now," Dr. Embree said. "We just aren't saying anything. The thing to do is to let the wind blow and see how things are going. I don't want to become involved in any controversy right now."

Asked what was the usual policy of the fund regarding such situations, Dr. Embree said:

"These aren't usual things. They don't happen often. But no good would be served by making a statement now."

Dr. Caldwell said the General Education Board gave no further explanation as to why its funds were being withdrawn from the University of Georgia.

He pointed out that the university had applied for a grant of $74,000 to cover the next three years. Heretofore, he said, grants had been made to the university averaging around $25,000 a year. The board is connected with the Rockefeller Foundation.

12 Face Dismissal.

Dr. Caldwell said the board was engaged in recataloguing all books in the university library and replacing missing volumes. He added it would be necessary to release immediately 12 members of the library staff engaged in this work.

The General Education Board also was carrying on a project in connection with eradication of plant diseases and agricultural development at the State College of Agriculture.

Although the board makes other contributions to the University System, no announcement was forthcoming as to whether these funds would be stopped or suspended.

Under way now is a survey of higher education in the system for which the board contributed $22,000. This survey is less than half complete, it was pointed out.

Governor Talmadge was out of the city but Carlton Mobley, assistant attorney general attached to the Governor's office, called on State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. for a breakdown of General Education and Rosenwald money coming to the university. Mobley would give no reasons for making this request.

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Another development in the regents' controversy was a letter to Governor Talmadge from the Atlanta Board of Education informing him that the Atlanta system does not participate in any Rosenwald funds or fellowships and that no member of the staff has received or shared in such funds.

After Dr. Willis A. Sutton, city superintendent, defended Dr. Pittman in the trial Monday, the Governor directed a letter to the board asking for specific information.

Pointing out Dr. Sutton was away from the city much of the time on lecture tours, the chief executive asked about the Rosenwald funds and whether Dr. Sutton believed Negro and white teachers should receive the same salaries.

Records in the Board of Regents showed that during the past five years the University System had received $167,000 from the General Education Board. This money was distributed as follows:

University of Georgia, $76,800; Georgia Tech, $25,500; Georgia State College for Women, $990; University of Georgia Medical school, $10.000; Regents' office, $22,000; University General Extension, $5,500; Georgia State College, $1,669; and Fort Valley State College, a Negro institution, $24,249.

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During the past year $43,353 of these funds went to the University of Georgia, $10,000 to the medical college and $22,000 for the survey.

In addition, the board provides $11,400 for the State Department of Education for three men to supervise Negro education.

Rosenwald contributions for the past five years totaled $325,000. Of this amount $138,500 went to the Fort Valley State College; $86,000 to West Georgia College at Carrollton; $72,500 to the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, and $28,000 to the University of Georgia.

Grants from the Rosenwald fund during the past year were $102,500, Regent officials said.

Numerous other foundations make smaller contributions to the University System, but the exact figures on these were not available for the past year.

Regents by Governor Talmadge so he could oust two men from the University System was described here today as "a serious blow to democratic institutions."

The University Club of Augusta adopted resolutions condemning "the mixture of politics in educational matters, and the recent forced retirement of several members of the Board of Regents."

"We especially regret the reorganization of the Board of Regents made for the evident purpose of reversing the action of the board as constituted up to a few weeks ago and thereby reaching a predetermined result," the resolutions declared.

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Expressing confidence in Dr. Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, and Chancellor Sanford, the resolutions said, "We hope they will remain in their present positions."

The resolutions were presented by James M. Hull Jr., past president of the University of Georgia Alumni Association, and Lansing B. Lee, attorney, at a special meeting of the club called by Henry Heffernan, president, and E. A. Scott, secretary.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 20, 1941

Character and Credit

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD was established and endowed by John D. Rockefeller in 1902. It has disbursed, roughly, $250,000,000, for purposes of American education through 1940. Of this great sum a total of $85,602,337 was paid to Southern education. Fifty-four millions went to the educational facilities of whites; thirty-one millions to facilities for Negroes.

No charge has ever been made from a responsible or credible source that in its appropriations or expenditures the General Education Board has ever sought to indoctrinate any institution to which it gave financial aid, or proselyte any institution or administration or student thereof to any political, economic or social theory.

On the contrary, the very uses to which the financial aid was dedicated by specific contract have been largely the sciences pure and applied, in which there is and can be no propaganda. There is no argument, no difference of human opinion in matters of arithmetic and calculus, the laws of dynamics, the reaction in a test tube, the blood count of a sick man. Fact is fact, truth is truth in science, and no packed jury can alter either. For the development of the medical sciences in the universities and colleges of the South for white students, the General Education Board has given $41,000,000. Of the $31,000,000 given for educational purposes for the colored in the South, $18,000,000 went for general endowment, buildings and facilities; $4,500,000 for the medical sciences, $2,000,000 for libraries, $1,000,000 for the natural sciences.

Until the University System of Georgia was reorganized in 1931, the member schools and colleges had received no appropriation or aid from the General Education Fund. The nonpolitical administration inaugurated by the Board of Regents inspired confidence among the trustees of the Fund and between January 1, 1932, and June 30 of this year, white units have received appropriations of $180,000 and units for the colored have received $96,500.

All this money has been disbursed by the local administrations of the local units, under the general observation and guardianship of the Board of Regents.

The Board of Regents during those eight and one-half years, commanded and received the respect and the trust of the General Education Board.

The fact that the General Education Board is now withdrawing from financial relations means that it has lost confidence in the Board of Regents as now constituted and as now functioning.

The effort doubtless will be made to interpret the withdrawal as an attempt to swing a financial club over the State of Georgia.

That, however, is not the truth. The truth is, neither the General Education Board nor any other philanthropic person or foundation will extend financial support to institutions run by the whims of one individual. The directors would be recreant to their trust if they did so.

In short, the University System of Georgia has lost its credit because its character now is suspect.

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Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 30, 1941

Education Board Notes Improvement Of Southern Schools

NEW YORK, June 29.—(A.P.)—The general education board, noting continued improvement in southern education, reported today its 1940 appropriations totaled $6,529,816.

A breakdown of the appropriations by board president Raymond B. Fosdick showed $848,810 went for education of southern whites, $4,650,500 for southern Negroes, $647,500 for general education, $118,385 for child growth and development and $279,850 for administrative costs.

The report recalled the board's decision last year to close its programs in general education and child growth and developments and added that the remainder of its "fast-vanishing funds would be spent on what has been perhaps its central interest"—education in the southern states.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rockefeller Board Halts State Funds

Move Believed Result of Gov. Talmadge's Acts

18i(3)

Repercussions to the Talmadge-dominated Board of Regents' action in ousting two prominent educators from the Georgia University system on alleged "race equality" attitude charges came heavy Friday.

The General Education Board, which handles the Rockefeller gift of millions for education, withdrew all its financial relations with the University of Georgia system as the result of Governor Talmadge's taking over control of the university and its branches.

Withdrawals of support from the Rosenwald Fund, which came in for severe lashing by Talmadge and his Regents, and other foundations which have spent large sums in Georgia are predicted.

REVEALS LETTER

President Harmon W. Caldwell said he received a letter from the headquarters of the General Education Board Thursday night stating that "Events have occurred which in our judgment make it impossible for the General Education Board to continue relations with the University of Georgia. We do not have to explain the grounds for this action."

The Georgia University system has been averaging about $25,000 a year in grants from the General Education Fund. Last year Georgia received some $42,550 for the university system and $11,400 to the operation of the common schools. This latter amount was spent for supervision of Negro schools.

From 1908 until 1936, when the new school law was passed the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board paid 85 per cent of the administrative costs of Negro schools in Georgia. These funds supported several divisions of the State Department of Education for many years, until they had proved their usefulness and the state took over the cost of their operations. The funds also conducted surveys to ascertain the needs of both whites and Negro schools.

MANY GIFTS

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The Rosenwald Fund has given many thousands of dollars to the State School Department in the form of library books. For many years the fund provided library books at cost for white schools, both elementary and white schools and has paid one-third of the cost of libraries for Negro schools. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent for the construction of schoolhouses for Negroes in Georgia alone.

At one time the Rosenwald Fund devoted all of its aid to Negro schools, but in recent years has added the development of rural schools for whites as well as for Negroes. In fact, for the last two years expenditures on white schools of the state have exceeded the expenditures on Negro schools.

In the last five years, the General Education Board has donated $227,000 and the Rosenwald Fund $325,000 to the University System in the state.

Governor Talmadge purged the University System of five members charging that they participated in the Rosenwald Fund, which he said, advocated racial equality.

Among the ousted pe... besides, Dr. Cocking and ... were Curtis Dixon, vice ch... lor of the University syste...

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

GEB Refuses $25,000 Fund For University

ATLANTA, [AP]—Asserting relations with the University of Georgia could not be continued due to "events" which have occurred, the General Education Board Friday declined that institution's application for grants aggregating $25,000 for the 1941-42 fiscal year.

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University President Harmon Caldwell announced receipt of the notice at Athens and said the reference to "events" was the only explanation in the letter. Political observers believed the reference included the ousting of Dean Walter D. Cocking from the university by a board of regents shuffled by Governo Talmadge for that objective.

The state university had asked for $74,000 covering the next three years, Dr. Caldwell said. The board, connected with the Rockefeller Foundation, had been granting about $25,000 ye previously. No similar action has been taken by other contributing funds, the president added.

Governor Talmadge accused Cocking of proposing racial coeducation in Georgia and assailed the Rosenwald fund, another philanthropic organization, with advocating racial equality.

The chief executive's reorganization of the regents board was described as a "serious" blow to democratic institutions by the University club of Augusta Friday. By resolution, the club condemned "the mixture of politics in educational matters, and the recent retirement of several members of the board of regents."

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATION BOARD GIVES $3,500,000 TO MEHARRY FUND

18i(3)

NEW YORK, July 17—(ANP)—Appropriations totaling $4,650,500 were voted for Negro work last year by the General Education board in connection with its program of Southern education. A $3,500,000 contribution to the endowment fund of Meharry Medical college and another of $2,000,000 to that of Bennett college were the major items in this huge sum. The year's total appropriations by the Board amounted to $6,529,816. Toward this sum the board authorized White institutions sharing in the Southern education program received $848,810.

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These figures were made public in the annual report of the board president, Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the 39th such report since the founding of the organization by the late John D. Rockefeller.

Among the more important beneficiaries of last year's activities were the following:

A. U. GETS $50,000

Meharry Medical college, Nashville; The report cited the tremendous growth of this institution in its 64 years of existence during which period 4,420 professionally trained physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses have been graduated. The $3,500,000 voted by the board is part of a $5,000,000 endowment fund now being raised for the maintenance of the institution. Another $200,000 was approved for this same purpose to be used to match dollar for dollar that amount above the $5,000,000 that is donated by other sources. Meanwhile, $160,000 was appropriated to meet the current maintenance expense.

Atlanta university: During the year the remaining parcel of land needed to round out the new Atlanta university development was purchased with an appropriation of $50,000 from the board. The first of the group of buildings for Clark college on the site adjacent to Atlanta university is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy this fall.

A final appropriation of $25,000 was voted to the Atlanta School of Social Work toward current expenses pending the successful outcome of the $500,000 endowment campaign initiated by university authorities. The school will receive this appropriation on a four-year descending scale.

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$60,000 TO TUSKEGEE

Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.: To give greater stability to the educational program, trustees of Bennett engaged in an effort to raise $500,000 for an endowment. Toward this sum the board authorized the appropriation of $200,000. Bennett operates under the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of two four-year liberal arts colleges in the United States exclusively for Negro women.

Tuskegee institute: During the year the board voted $60,000, of which $25,000 is for constructing and equipping a building to house the state's administrative staff in vocational agriculture, and $35,000 for equipment of the school of agriculture. These two buildings will bring together the agriculture activities related to the public schools and Negro farmers of the state, and provide adequate space and equipment for satisfactory service. The additional equipment will enable Tuskegee to strengthen its advanced work in agriculture and vocational education to meet the increasing demand from Negro students.

In the field of public education $135,000 were made available for the support of state agents and assistant agents for Negro rural schools. This represents a slight reduction from former annual appropriations. A $1,500 sum made possible a conference of state agents to formulate plans for national defense programs in Negro high and county training schools.

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FELLOWSHIPS TOTAL $70,000

In addition to all this, goodly sums were authorized to meet the current maintenance expenses of several other colleges, to produce films on Negro life, and to support summer work shops, seminars and conferences for Negro teachers. Also 15 grants in aid were made varying in amounts from $300 to $7,500 and totaling $31,096.

Thirty-five fellowships, including six renewals, were awarded, and amendments to others were made calling for $68,213. For the year 1941 the board voted $70,000 for fellowships.

In his comments, Dr. Fosdick reports:

"Last year it was reported that the General Education board would shortly bring to a close its work in the field of general education. The year 1940 marks the end of this program, although a few further appropriations may be made in order to meet past obligations. "The closing of the programs in general education and child growth and development leaves intact the existing work of the board in education in Southern states. It was seem probable that its fast-vanishing funds would be spent on what has been perhaps its central interest."

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Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

THERE has just been issued what may properly be termed the "Farewell status" of the General Education Board which was founded in 1902 at the instance of the Rockefeller family. The board in charge announced last year that it would shortly bring its matters to a close as far as new appropriations were concerned, while grants in some instances will not be completed until 1944.

While money was not necessarily the only criterion in connection with the board, it is interesting to note that the General Education Board from 1902 to December 1940 appropriated a total of $271,307,835. It is worth noting that it has ordinarily helped only those who were willing to help themselves. For obvious reasons a considerable part of its funds and interest has been expended in the South.

In the farewell report, Dr. Albert R. Mann, Director for Southern Education, notes a steady improvement during the nearly four decades the board has been in operation. He, however, calls attention to the existence and persistence of shortages and inadequacies in the matter of deficits in the facilities and the teaching personnel for Negro elementary schools. The board has done much of its work well. It has been of substantial service in highlighting educational needs and inspiring other agencies to undertake similar enterprises.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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Tribune
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The year's total appropriations by the Board amounted to $6,529,816. White institutions sharing in the southern educational program received $8[illegible].

These figures were made public in the annual report of the board announced last week by its president, Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, the thirty-ninth such report since the founding of the organization by the late John D. Rockefeller.

Among beneficiaries of last year's activities were:

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In the field of public education $135,000 were made available for the support of state agents and assistant agents for Negro rural schools. A $1,500 sum made possible a conference of state agents to formulate plans for national defense programs in Negro high and county training schools.

Thirty-five fellowships, including six renewals, were awarded, and amendments to others were made calling for $68,213. For the year 1941 the board voted $[illegible] for fellowships.

In his comments, Dr. Fosdick reports:

"Last year it was reported that the General Education Board would shortly bring to a close its work in the field of general education. The year 1940 marks the end of this program, although a few further appropriations may be made in order to meet past obligations.

Program Ending

"The closing of the programs in general education and child growth and development leaves intact the existing work of the board in education in southern states. It was around this area of interest that the board was organized in 1902, and a consistent program in the development of education in both white and colored institutions has been followed for nearly 40 years.

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Only last year the board granted 2½ million dollars toward development of the Southeastern university center here on condition that a 5 million dollar matching fund be provided. The 5 millions is reported to be virtually on hand. Coöperating in the university center program will be Emory university, Agnes Scott college, Columbia Theological seminary, Georgia Tech, the University of Georgia, and the Atlanta Art association.

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Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

THERE has just been issued what may properly be termed the "Farewell status" of the General Education Board which was founded in 1902 at the instance of the Rockefeller family. The board in charge announced last year that it would shortly bring its matters to a close as far as new appropriations were concerned, while grants in some instances will not be completed until 1944.

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18i(4)-1941

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
November 11, 1941

"Rosenwald Fund" Comes To McDuffie

28

(From The McDuffie Progress)

The "Rosenwald Fund" has come to McDuffie County. It came as a "thief in the night," and was busily engaged in spreading its repulsive doctrine of RACIAL EQUALITY before its presence was discovered!

Before the end of the school term for the Spring of 1941 it had succeeded in its stealthy fashion in placing its books on RACIAL EQUALITY in every one of the twenty-six Negro schools in McDuffie County. The average citizen will be amazed at this statement, but it is true. Ask the members of your county school board of your county school superintendent. And you will be astounded at the audacity and bold effrontery of the style in which one of the books, "WE SING AMERICA," is written.

Here are some excerpts from the book. It is almost unbelievable! (From pages 57 and 58):

"GOING TO SCHOOL"

"Edna and Cynthia ran from the schoolhouse steps to their favorite place under the oak tree to eat their lunch. There was a streak of BROWN legs and a streak of WHITE legs. The little brown child and the little white child fell panting on the grass.

"Do you know," said Cynthia, "My Aunt Cynthia, the one I'm named for, came up to visit us from Mississippi the other day . . . She asked mother what did she mean by sending me to a school where there were Negroes."

"But I don't understand why your Aunt Cynthia thinks we shouldn't go to the same school," said Edna.

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"But I am," cried Edna, "and better than you in arithmetic and spelling."

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But on pages 76, 77 and 78 of the book the Negro children are instructed that they should ride with the Whites in the same coaches, ride in the front of the street-cars and buses with the White people; go to the same hotels; eat at the same places; attend the same theatres and not be forced to sit in the gallery, and finally, THAT THE RACES OUGHT TO MIX!

Here is what it says:

"A citizen should be able to use all those things that are for the good of the general public, THE NEGRO IS A CITIZEN, YET:

1. On railroads in some states he is forced to ride in the usually dirty, small and poorly lighted Jim Crow cars instead of IN THE REGULAR COACHES.

2. In some sections he is made to ride in THE BACK OF BUSES AND STREET CARS.

3. There are almost no hotels where a Negro can stay.

4. There are sections of the country where he cannot get a meal in a public place, and even where he is treated best there is often trouble about this.

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Often it is said that the Negro should be given things to himself so that the BLACK AND WHITE WILL NOT HAVE TO MIX. (IF NEGROES WERE ACTUALLY GIVEN THE SAME GOOD THINGS AS WHITE PEOPLE, THE SITUATION WOULD STILL NOT BE RIGHT, FOR WE LIVE IN A COUNTRY THAT SHOULD NOT STAND FOR SHUTTING OFF ONE SET OF PEOPLE FROM ANOTHER.")

So you see what the "Rosenwald Fund" wants to do. It does not merely want the Negroes to have GOOD schools, GOOD train, bus and street car accommodations, GOOD hotels, and GOOD theatres. The "Rosenwald Fund" wants the Negroes to attend the SAME SCHOOLS WITH THE WHITE PEOPLE, ride in the White coaches, sit in the front of the buses and street cars with the White people, go to the same hotels and restaurants, lectures and concerts, and sit down-stairs among the White people. It is all summed up in the last statement above.

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In other words, Rosenwald Fund says there should be no separation of the races in McDuffie County or elsewhere.

This is a damnable doctrine that heats the blood of Southern men and women! There will be no mixture of the races in Georgia, the Rosenwald Fund to the contrary notwithstanding!

We know that our Negroes are not preaching this doctrine. They are satisfied. They have always recognized, except in rare case, that the Southern White people are their friends and protectors. But there is a movement by outside agitators to make them become dissatisfied. There is an effort being made to teach the young Negro children, who will be the adult Negroes of tomorrow, that they should mix with the Whites in order to be fairly treated. AND THAT WILL NEVER COME TO PASS IN GEORGIA!

We are glad to say that the school authorities of McDuffie County have taken these books from our Negro schools, and that Governor Talmadge has appointed a committee from the State Board of Education to purge them from every library supported by tax money in the State of Georgia.

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Thomson, Ga., Progress
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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mistreatment Of Negro Threat To Democracy. Embree Declares

President Edwin R. Embree, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, asserted in Chicago Wednesday that the fund has as its sole objective expenditures to benefit mankind.

Embree declined to discuss the charge by Governor Talmadge that the Rosenwald Fund advocates the teaching of white and colored children in the same schools. Such an issue figured in the recent ousting of Drs. Walter D. Cocking and Marvin S. Pittman from University of Georgia System posts.

He did assert that the Fund "did not necessarily" advocate the coeducation of whites and Negroes, but worked with conditions as found and that in the South there were laws providing for the segregation of whites and Negroes in the school system. Said he:

"The life of the Fund has covered two distinct periods of approximately a decade each. During the first period, the Fund was devoted to a program of helping build schoolhouses for Negroes in the South.

"During the second period, the Fund was enlarged into a general foundation under the control of an active and responsible board of trustees and under the direction of a group of officers who gave their full time to the work.

"In this period, the activities were expanded to include various aspects of Negro education and welfare and also programs in medical economics, library service general education, social studies, race relations, and more recently, a special effort in rural education."

Dr. Embree said the Julius Rosenwald Fudn was incorporated under the laws of Illinois and was authorized to receive and disburse funds for philanthropic causes, the purpose as stated in the charter being "for the well-being of making. The Fund received gifts from other sources, such as the Carnegie Cooperation, Embree said.

In a report of the Fund in 1940, Dr. Embee wrote:

"Among the weaknesses of our democracy is our treatment of Negroes. Our attitude toward this race is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy.

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. It is a question not only of the rights of the Negroes themselves; it is a question of the total health and strength of the nation.

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance. We cannot have a healthy nation with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick, harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line, obey no Jim Crow laws."

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

ROSENWALD FUND CUT TO 4 MILLION; $16,620,000 SPENT

(The Associated Press)

Chicago, July 19. — The Julius Rosenwald Fund reported today it had spent $16,620,000 since it was established "for the well-being of mankind" in 1917.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, said its programs in education and Negro welfare required $769,061 for the year ended June 30. Of this amount, $300,000 was spent for rural education among both Negroes and white people in the South.

There now remains a balance of approximately $4,000,000, which Rosenwald, a Chicago merchant and philanthropist, provided must be expended within 25 years after his death, or by 1957.

Embree stated that the policy of the fund was to continue to make expenditures as opportunities offered, and that the fund would probably complete its work in another five to seven years.

"The major work of the fund," he said, "is in improving education and health and in making possible the better functioning of our democratic ways of life.

"To this end a chief interest of the fund has been in increasing the opportunities of Negroes, who make up one-tenth of the total population of the nation, one-fourth of the population of the historic region of the South.

"Negroes are below the rest of the population in opportunities and are therefore still not making their full contribution to American culture and prosperity."

In addition to its rural education program last year, the fund spent $170,000 in its Negro university centers, particularly in Washington, D. C., Atlanta and Nashville; $110,000 for fellowships for Negroes and white Southerners; the same amount for general medical services and other activities; and $80,000 for Negro health, concerning itself for the most part with the problems of syphilis, maternal and infant welfare, and tuberculosis.

Embree said that of the fund's total payments for philanthropic purposes during the last 24 years, about $11,000,000 was spent in the South, chiefly for Negro schools and for rural education of both Negroes and whites.

He listed the chief expenditures during this period as: Negro school buildings, $5,250,000; rural education, $1,250,000; fellowships, $1,000,000; Negro universities and colleges, $3,000,000; Negro health, $1,500,000; general medical services, $1,333,000; general education and social studies, $1,750,000; and library services, $750,000.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Benefits To Mankind Are Sole Objectives Of Rosenwald Fund

Head Of Philanthropic Foundation Declines To Discuss Gov. Talmadge

CHICAGO—(AP)—Benefits to mankind are the sole objective of expenditures by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has spent $16,620,000 since its establishment in 1917, President Edwin R. Embree asserted.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, has assailed the Rosenwald Fund as advocating the teaching of white and Negro children in the same schools, and announced his intention to sever all connections between Georgia schools and the fund.

Embree declined to discuss the Talmadge controversy. Emphatic in his assertion that he would not discuss that issue, Embree gave this account of the activities of the philanthropy:

"The life of the fund has covered two distinct periods of approximately a decade each. During the first period, from its creation in 1917 through 1927, the fund was devoted to a special program of helping to build schoolhouses for Negroes in the Southern states and was administered directly by its founder, Julius Rosenwald.

"During the second period, the fund was enlarged into a general foundation under the control of an active and responsible board of trustees and under direction of a group of officers who gave their full time to the work.

"In this period the activities of the fund were expanded to include various aspects of Negro education and welfare and also programs in medical economics, library service, general education, social studies, race relations and, more recently, a special effort in rural education.

"While Mr. Rosenwald was the founder and chief patron, gifts have from time to time been received from other donors, for example, from the estate of Theodore Max Troy, of Jacksonville, Fla., $20,195; from the Rosenwald Family Association, $69,119, and from the Carnegie Corporation for the support of the program of library extension, $200,000.

"The gifts from Mr. Rosenwald were chiefly in the form of shares of capital stock of Sears, Roebuck & Co. These gifts of stock, together with stock dividends upon them, reached a total of 227,874 shares, which at one time in the Autumn of 1928 had a market value of slightly more than $40,000,000.

Embree said the fund did not necessarily advocate the co-education of Negroes and whites. He said the fund worked in conditions as found, and that in the South, there were laws providing in many states for the segregation of whites and Negroes in the school system.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Demagogic Blundering

One basic trouble with the situation in Georgia, where Gov. Talmadge has succeeded in getting five of the state's leading educators fired, is an inability to discuss calmly and sanely questions of interracial relations.

Talmadge seems to have set out to get the jobs of all persons connected with the state educational system who have had anything to do with the Rosenwald Fund. The ax has fallen on some persons whose only crime seems to be that the jobs to which they were appointed involved certain dealings with the fund. They could not escape those dealings and do the job to which they were assigned.

Another root mistake Talmadge and his crowd are making is superficial reading and judgment. Because a book has passages in it which, taken by themselves, seem objectionable or unwise, the whole book is condemned. If that is the standard by which books are to be judged, there is hardly an important book in the world, not even the Bible, that can stand scrutiny.

One of the very first principles of fairness and justice demands that things be considered as a whole, and that the whole should not be judged by a part. A book cannot fairly be judged by one passage, any more than a life can be judged by one act. And considerations of race relations should not be reduced to the low level of condemnation reached in Georgia.

The Rosenwald Fund, around which revolve most of Talmadge's attacks, has been operating in the South since 1917. It has spent more than $50,000,000, chiefly but not exclusively for the cause of Negro education in the South. The fund was dedicated to "the well-being of mankind," and it is sig-

nificant of the spirit of Julius Rosenwald that his chief benefactions after the Rosenwald Fund were to Y. M. C. A. work, although he was a Jew.

Until the witch-hunting, demagogic Talmadge saw fit to make an issue of the Rosenwald Fund, there has been almost no official criticism of anything it has done. For by far the most part, agents of the fund have worked in the utmost harmony with educational officials of Southern states.

That harmony has resulted because of the wise policy of the Rosenwald Fund in working through Southerners. Here in Alabama for nearly a quarter of a century the operations of the fund have been coordinated with the work of the State Department of Education through a native of Alabama, member of a family long resident in the South, a white man who has the interests of all the people of the state much at heart.

The white people of the South have benefited immeasurably from the work of the Rosenwald Fund. Through the erection of buildings, through the employment of supervisors and of special teachers, the Negro has been enabled to get a better and sounder education than the limited resources of the South alone would have made possible.

When the Rosenwald Fund is used up, as it will be in 1957 due to a provision in Mr. Rosenwald's will which requires the closing out of all his benefactions 25 years after his death, the people of the South, white and Negro, will be the loser. Regardless of what Talmadge may say, the fund has been a beneficial influence in the South, to both races, and to their relations. The action of Talmadge in denouncing a few statements in a book written by Dr. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, taken out of their context, will not destroy the fine work of the fund as a whole.

By refusing to see the matter in its entirety, and by spurning calm and sane discussions of race relations, Talmadge has done grave injury to a cause that has ben making fine progress in recent years, that of adjusting in peace, among themselves, the problems arising from two races living together.

And as *The Montgomery Advertiser* reminds us, there will be monuments to Rosenwald in Georgia long after the name of Talmadge is forgotten.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE COST OF PREJUDICE

The General Education Board, which has spent since its founding in 1902 a total of $140,068,448 for education in the south, has this week withdrawn all its financial assistance from the University of Georgia and its branches.

This blow will no doubt cripple the activities of Georgia's institutions for higher learning. In view of the indefensible and reprehensible action of Gov. Eugene Talmadge in the recent dismissal of two of the most prominent scholars of the state's university system, the General Education Board was left with no other alternative.

To continue financial support under the ugly circumstances would be equivalent to giving tacit if not open approval to a vicious policy that transcends academic freedom, decency and dignity. The Board cannot afford the luxury of promoting a corrupt political system that flourishes in the name of higher learning. To do so would be defeating the very purpose for which the foundation was established. It is our understanding that it was created for the purpose of facilitating intellectual or scientific orientation in the eternal quest for truth and its promotion.

Since Gov. Talmadge insists on imposing his own concept of the function of higher education on the State of Georgia, let him provide the means with which to carry out his reactionary ideas.

It is too bad that Georgia where illiteracy is yet very high should be pushed back further into the mud of ignorance and bigotry. But he who pays the piper calls the tune.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

We Here Suggest A Rosenwald Dinner

Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the College of Education at the State University at Athens until Governor Talmadge decided he wanted the institution to have a new dean, was distasteful to the Governor because he was identified in some way with the Julius Rosenwald Fund, "probably its financial agent."

In fact, the Rosenwald Fund has been on trial in Georgia since the inquisition in educational circles began, as much as Drs. Cocking and Pittman. So much so that it becomes advisable to take a look at what that Fund is doing, to ascertain in what actions it should be indicated and be regarded as a defendant at the bar.

Writing editorially, the Savannah Morning News has presented the following on the subject:

"The Julius Rosenwald Fund reports that it has spent $16,620,000 since it was established 'for the well being of mankind' in 1917. Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, said its programs in education and Negro welfare required $769,061 for the year ended June 30. Of this amount $300,000 was spent for rural education among both Negroes and white people in the South. There now remains a balance of about $4,000,000, which Rosenwald, a Chicago merchant and philanthropist, provided must be expended within 25 years after his death, or by $1957.

"President Embree said: "The major work of the fund is in improving education and health and in making possible the better functioning of our democratic ways of life. To this end a chief interest of the fund has been in increasing opportunities for Negroes, who make up one-tenth of the total population of the nation, one-fourth of the population of the historic region of the South. Negroes are below the rest of the population in opportunities and are therefore still not making their full contribution to American culture and prosperity."

"In addition to its rural education program last year, the fund spent $170,000 in its Negro university centers, particularly in Washington, D. C.; Atlanta and Nashville: $110,000 for fellowships for Negroes and white Southerners; the same amount for general medical services and other activities; and $80,000 for Negro health, concerning itself for the most part with the problems of syphilis, maternal and infant welfare, and tuberculosis.

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If it is wrong to spend money upon Negro education, then certainly the citizens of Columbus, who have provided one of the best Negro high schools in the entire country, stand to be indicted. Spencer High school is a notably fine institution, and it has tremendously benefitted Columbus in providing not only an improved brand of leadership among colored people of our community, but better-trained cooks, nurses, porters and other employes.

Georgia is greatly indebted to the Rosenwald Fund, and we would like to see some token of appreciation arranged. For instance, a "Georgia Appreciation Dinner for the Rosenwald Fund" might be held in Atlanta, attended by prominent state leaders, with President Embree invited to be the main speaker.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

America Has Been Needlessly Slow in Including Negro in Democracy, Says Edwin Embree

JAN 17 1941

WASHINGTON. — (ANP). — Last Friday evening, addressing several hundred persons attending the Southern Education Foundation dinner here, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and widely-known author of "Brown America," talked with frankness and candor on "The Negro and Democracy." He said in part:

"I want to discuss the Negro and race relations in their bearing on the present struggle for democracy . . . I know that the human progress in any sphere is necessarily slow, that traditions and social customs change gradually, that usually more progress is made by steady advance than by any abrupt overthrow of long-established practice . . . But in the matter of Negro rights and race relations I believe we have been needlessly and inexcusably slow.

"In arts, as all America recognizes, the Negro has made unique contributions. He has furnished America's distinctive folk-music and art: the spirituals, jazz and swing, the dance, and the folklore.

"This creativeness, swelling up in an ebullient race, is now finding increasing expression in the more sophisticated forms of the fine arts. literature, drama, musical composition, painting and sculpture. Both in the art of infusing the humblest living with zest and rhythm and in all forms of folk and fine arts, this race is a lively leaven in American life.

"Negroes are no longer simply a people of the rural South. They have spread throughout the nation until more than one-fifth of the total number are in the North and more than one quarter are in cities and towns both North and South. New York City alone has more Negroes than the whole southern state of Kentucky or West Virginia. Though urban life swiftly checks the Negro birth rate, the new distribution is in general good for all concerned. It removes the acute pressure in the South and makes the Negro a constituent part of the general American people.

"Slowly Negroes have been given more freedom and wider opportunity. They have made the most of the new openings and built a life fuller and happier for themselves and richer and stronger for the nation. The masses are still far below the average American standard in almost every phase.

"They are, therefore, still far from making their full contribution to American culture and prosperity. We must go much further in equalizing opportunities before Democracy can be anything but a high-sounding term to Negroes or have any real meaning as a way of life in America!"

Rosenwald Fund Trustees Meet At Tuskegee

APR 5 1941

SAVANNAH JOURNAL
SAVANNAH GA

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)--Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here Friday.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

The trustees planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects and the "buck theater," where farmer adults will present a play.

APR 5 1941

The theater took its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the race, "Let down your buckets where you are."

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt who are attending the meeting include: Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Red Wale, Mrs. Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank; William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, B. Stern, Dr. Leonard, Mr. Reiser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Rosenwald Fund Bd Members Hold 2-Day Session At Tuskegee

APR 12 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — The Board of Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund closed its annual two-day session here Saturday. Edwin R. Embree, president, stated that the Board voted to continue cooperation with four Southern colleges in the deelopment of Elementary Education programs for Negro and white rural communities. The cooperating colleges are Tuskegee Institute, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia; Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss., and West Georgia College for whites at Carrolton, Georgia.

APR 12 1941

Mr. Embree said the Board would continue cooperation with Flint Goodrich Hospital, New Orleans; Provident Hospital, Chicago, and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute for the improvement of Negro Health; especial attention being given to training nurse-midwives. The rural elementary school projects at Tuskegee Institute are under the supervision of Dr. J. Max Bond, Director of the School of Education. Mr. Embree stated that fellowships were not discussed. They will be taken up in April at a meeting of the fellowship committee which will be held in Washington.

APR 12 1941

Members of the Rosenwald family at Tuskegee during the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald, their children, Robert and Joan, Mrs. Snellenburg, Mr. Snellenburg and Edgar Stern, a son-in-law.

After the Saturday business session the Rosenwald party visited the new Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Hospital and the Tuskegee Airport. At the Airport Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and a member of the Rosenwald Board, addressed the Tuskegee staff and student flyers. Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by G. L. Washintong, coordinator of Tuskegee Aviation program, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, shook hands with each member of the staff. The First Lady, after watching acrobatics, went aloft in a Piper trainer with Chief Pliot Alfred Anderson at the control. Mrs. Roosevelt had special congratulations for the Tuskegee young women who had recently received their Private Pilots license.

More than 300 people including 150 Junior Red Cross delegates from Florida, Virginia, Georgia Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama Indiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, N Carolina and Texas were at the Airport to see the air show arranged for the Rosenwald party

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Rosenwald Fund 'Out,' Says Gene

Students 'Apologize' To Dr. M. S. Pittman For 'Maltreatment'

ATLANTA, [AP] — Plans to sever any connections that might exist between the Rosenwald fund and Georgia's elementary schools were announced Thursday by Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

The chief executive has accused the fund, a philanthropic organization, of advocating co-schools for whites and Negroes.

JUL 18 1941

State School Supt. M. D. Collins said the education department had not received any money in recent years from the fund.

DEDICATED BY FDR

The last school the fund built, he added, was the Eleanor Roosevelt school at Warm Springs, named for the President's wife and dedicated by the President in March, 1937

Talmadge said he was sure the Rosenwald fund did not pay any common school officials' salary directly, as he had looked into that.

Spokesmen for Talmadge attempted to link Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia with the Rosenwald fund at a hearing Monday which resulted in the state regent board voting 10 to 5 against renewing Cocking's contract for another year.

PITTMAN PRAISED

The Monday session also resulted in dropping Dr. Marvin Pittman as president of the Georgia Teachers' College for another year. He was not charged with connection with the fund.

Thursday, 570 summer session students at Georgia Teachers' College, in Statesboro, adopted a resolution "apologizing" to Dr. Pittman for "maltreatment at the hands of the state and the board of regents."

JUL 18 1941

The students restored their faith in the ousted official both "as a gentleman and an educator" and termed charges on which he was removed "malicious, unjust, unfair and without foundation."

The president was tendered a set of silver candlesticks by the students.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

In Defense Of Rosenwald

FAIR-MINDED AMERICANS, reading newspaper accounts of the farcial hearing conducted last week at Georgia's State Capitol, which ended in the ousting of four of the state's educators, no doubt were sickened with despair over the depths to which men can stoop to gain a pseudo political foothold.

MACKAY

As disgraceful as was the hearing and the perversion of evidence presented by Talmadge-appointed regents, no single occurrence so disheartened those of the South genuinely interested in seeing their section take its rightful place alongside the rest of the nation, than the mean and wholly uncalled-for attack on the Rosenwald Fund.

WHAT IS THE OBJECTION?

Just what has this great foundation, started in 1913 by Julius Rosenwald, done to engender this bitter hatred of those small elements, who are so intent on "keeping the Negro down," that they would willingly agree to sacrifice benefits to themselves, if they believed in taking these benefits the black brother would in any way be given a "break"?

That the Rosenwald Fund, not Messrs. Cocking and Pittman, was the real defendant in the hearing last Monday, is the logical conclusion one would draw after a careful perusal of the evidence. Dr. Cocking was kicked out, not on anything he had written, but after the written statements of Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, contained in his book, "Brown America", had been read into the record. Then efforts were made to make it appear that Dr. Cocking believed in that doctrine.

Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon of the Georgia University System was given his "walking papers" because it was discovered that he had once served on the Rosenwald Fund's Council on Rural Education. Efforts were even made to link up Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, who was ousted as president of the Georgia Teachers' College, with the Rosenwald Fund.

PUZZLING OPPOSITION

Checking back through numerous reports and releases coming from the Rosenwald Fund, the writer is puzzled over just what all the sudden opposition to this great philanthropic organization springs from.

The early history of Julius Rosenwald, during an era when racial relations were supposedly not developed on the high plane that they are today, there was no organized effort to halt the good work that was being done.

From 1913 until 1932, when the fund entered a different phase of philanthropy, Mr. Rosenwald erected 5,357 Negro school buildings in 893 counties of fifteen states. Not a single voice was raised against construction of these buildings, because taxpayers of these counties realized that this was relieving them of a responsibility that in most cases was either forgotten or artfully dodged.

261 BUILT IN GEORGIA

A total of 261 of these school buildings housing 37,305 pupils were erected in Georgia, some of them in counties, where before there were no school facilities for Negro children. In other words, Mr. Rosenwald stepped in and with private funds did the job which was rightfully the state's, but which the state had so long neglected to do.

Though it is best known for its erection of schools, the Rosenwald Fund by no means confined its activities to this field alone. Race relations, Negro welfare, library extension, and the all important social problem of health, also came in for attention.

"Our current effort has no special racial coloring," Mr. Embree states in a recent report on the fund's activities. "The present activity concerns rural schools in general, regardless of race." It is an attempt to find ways to improve rural education generally and thereby enrich rural life."

HAVE PREACHED TOLERANCE

Surely there is nothing here that would create any objections by our well-known guardians of Southern proprieties, unless it might be the fact that contrary to Southern custom, Negroes share equally with white in the benefits from the fund.

Or perhaps, this belated attack comes simply because the Rosenwald missionaries wherever they have gone have continued to preach the same tenets of tolerance, fellowship and the brotherhood of man that are taught by the Christian religion.

Waved like a red flag to incite long dormant feelings, was this paragraph from Mr. Embree's ten-year-old "Brown America":

"There is an extra expense in having to maintain two school systems, dual libraries, separate parks; in building two sets of waiting rooms and maintaining separate passenger cars even on little frequented routes; in supporting white and colored public nurses and welfare agents." This was interpreted as meaning that Dr. Cocking who did not write the book, favored elimination of segregation

From the same book, but not read, was this paragraph which so accurately describes the present situation stirred up by Governor Talmadge:

"Animosity to the Negro has built up provincialism and bred intolerance to all other peoples. Spiritual and intellectual energy is dissipated upon race hates and diverted from constructive causes. Outrageous and pitiful as the condition of the victims of discrimination is, the effect of lynching and prejudice is even more deadening to the South as a whole than it is to the Negro. All this the South is more and more coming to realize."

WORTHY OF APPROVAL

Thinking Georgians will give this their full approval, despite witch-hunting efforts to swing the pendulum of race relations backward. These Georgians, white and colored, too, ardently hope that this attack upon an organization which has done so much to improve Georgia, will not result in the cutting or withdrawal of this aid.

Such a move would be a calamity to Georgia. Such a move would not hurt Governor Talmadge or the band of small men, who do his bidding. The harm would accrue to the thousands of boys and girls in Georgia, both black and white, who through the Rosenwald Fund are being given a chance to make themselves useful citizens.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Embree Reveals Huge Sum Spent On Race

The Rosenwald Fund, accused of sponsoring racial equality in the South, has spent $16,620,000 for improvement of educational opportunities, mostly in the South, it was announced Sunday by Edwin R. Embree, its president. The Fund was established in 1917.

For the year ended June 30, the fund's program in education and Negro welfare required $769,061, Embree said. Of this amount, $300,000 was spent for rural education among both Negroes and white people in the south.

There remains a balance of approximately $4,000,000, which Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant, provided must be expended within 25 years after his death, or by 1957.

The fund will probably complete its work in another five to seven years, Embree stated.

"The major work of the fund is in improving education and health and in making possible the better functioning of our democratic ways of life.

"To this end a chief interest of the fund has been in increasing the opportunities of Negroes, who make up one-tenth of the total population of the nation, one-fourth of the population of the historic region of the south.

"Negroes are below the rest of the population in opportunities and therefore still not making their full contribution to American culture and prosperity," Embree stated.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ROSENWALD FUND WILL BE USED UP IN NEXT 7 YEARS

Julius Rosenwald instructed that the fund he left for the "well being of mankind" be spent within 25 years after his death, or by 1957. But the remaining $4,000,000 is expected to be used up by 1948, Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund said yesterday.

"Since 1917 the fund has expended $16,620,000, he explained. "The policy of the fund is to continue to make expenditures as opportunities are offered. The fund will probably complete its work in another five to seven years."

In the year ended June 30 the fund programs in education and Negro welfare required $769,061. Of this amount $300,000 was spent for rural education among both Negroes and whites in the south. In addition, $170,000 was spent in Negro university centers, including Washington, D. C.; $110,000 for fellowships for Negroes and white southerners; the same amount for general medical services and other activities, and $80,000 for Negro health.

1814-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROSENWALD FUND HEAD ADDRESSES SWANK YALE CLUB

Says America's Attitude and Treatment of Negro Citizens "Is Threat to Whole Theory and Practice of Democracy"—Places Responsibility.

JAN 18 1941

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan 16—The most striking flaw in American democracy is its treatment of Negroes, Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, declared here last Friday night in an address to the Yale Graduate Sociology club. "Our attitude toward this race," he said, is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy.

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people, we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. No race or class can be firmly assured of fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly.

"Consideration for the Negro rests not merely on the grounds of humanity and charity. It rests on the solid base of enlightened selfishness. It is a question not only of the rights of the Negroes themselves. It is a question of the total health and strength of the nation."

SAYS AMERICA HAS NEVER REALIZED IDEAL

Embree, who is well known as a sociologist and writer on the subject of race relations, said the most important aspect of the Negro in America is the problem he presents to democracy. He charged that though America is committed to the ideal that all groups have the right to their own lives and that diversity adds to the richness and strength of society, we have never fully realized that ideal.

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance," he said. "We cannot have a healthy nation with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick, harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line, obey no jim crow laws. We cannot have a nation orderly and sound with one group so ground down and thwarted that it is almost forced into unsocial attitudes and crime.

"We cannot come to our full vigor in the arts unless we give scope to the talents of that race which has proved itself most creative in all forms of art and expression. We cannot come to full prosperity with one great group so ill-trained that it cannot work skillfully, so poor that it cannot buy goods.

PROCLAMATION GAVE FREEDOM OF PERSON ONLY

"The Emancipation Proclamation seventy-five years ago struck the shackles from the Negro slaves. But that edict gave freedom of person only. All the essential marks of free men have had to be won by hard and painful struggle: education, health, self-reliance, economic prosperity. While much is still to be won, progress has been substantial."

Embree cited the Negro literacy rate, which has risen from 5 per cent to 85 per cent since emancipation and the death rate, which has fallen from 32 per thousand in 1890 to 15 per thousand today, as evidence of the advances the race has made. Its economic status is also improving, he said, pointing out that 700,000 Negroes today own their own homes, and 150,000 their own farms.

"The Negro has made unique contributions to the arts. He has furnished America's distinctive folk music and folk art: the spirituals, jazz and swing, the dance, and the folklore. This creativeness, swelling up in an ebullient race, is now finding increasing expression in the more sophisticated forms of the fine arts: literature, drama, musical composition, painting and sculpture. Both in the art of infusing the humblest living with zest and rhythm and in all forms of folk and fine arts, this race is a lively leaven in American life," Embree declared.

"Slowly Negroes have been given more freedom and wider opportunity. They have made the most of the new openings and built a life fuller and happier for themselves and richer and stronger for the nation. The masses are still far below the average American standard in almost every phase. They are therefore still far from making their full contribution to American culture and prosperity. We must go much further in equalizing opportunities before democracy can be anything but a high-sounding term to Negroes or have any real meaning as a way of life in America."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 11, 1941

Embree Protests Racial 'Unfairness'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—(AP)—Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, said tonight the American attitude toward the Negro was "a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy."

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people," Embree said in an address to the Yale Graduate Sociology Club, "we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. No race or class can be firmly assured of fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly."

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance," he asserted. "We cannot have a healthy nation with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick, harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line, obey no Jim Crow laws."

When Infantile Paralysis Strikes

This child, strapped on a Bradford frame with legs and arms in splints and braces, may walk and play again, because of proper care in fighting the crippling disease of infantile paralysis. Muscles of those stricken by the disease must be kept "in neutral," sometimes as long as a year and a half. In this way, however, much of the crippling after-effects of the disease can be prevented. This picture was taken at the Crippled Children's Clinic in Birmingham, Alabama. Funds raised in the "Fight Infantile Paralysis" Campaigns are distributed by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to aid those who are stricken, to fight epidemics and to try and find a way to stamp out this terrible disease.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Attitude Of Nation Toward Negro Is Threat To Democracy

JAN 13 1941

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—(S N S)—Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and widely known author of Brown America, told the Yale Graduate Sociology Club Friday night that "the American attitude to the Negro constitutes a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy."

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance. We cannot have a healthy nation with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished sick harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line, obey no jim crow laws."

Continuing, Mr. Embree said:

"I want to discuss the Negro and race relations in their bearing on the present struggle for democracy. I know that the human progress in any sphere is necessarily slow, that traditions and social customs change gradually, that usually more progress is made by steady advance than by any abrupt overthrow of long-established practices ....But in the matter of Negro rights and race relations I believe we have been needlessly and inexcusably slow.

"In arts, as all America recognizes the Negro has made unique contributions. He has furnished America's distinctive folk music and folk art: the spirituals, jazz and swing, the dance, and the folklore. This creativeness, swelling up in an ebullient race, is now finding increasing expression in the more sophisticated forms of the fine arts: literature, drama musical composition, painting, sculpture. Both in the art of refusing the humblest living with zest and rhythm and in all forms of folk and fine arts, this race is a lively leaven in American life.

"Negroes are no longer simply a people off the rural South. They have spread throughout the nation until more than one-fifth of the total number are in the North and more than one quarter are in cities and towns both North and South. New York alone has more Negroes than the whole southern state of Kentucky or West Virginia. Though urban life swiftly checks the Negro birth rate, the new distribution is in general good for all concerned. It removes the acute pressure in the South and makes the Negro a constituent part of the general American people.

"Slowly Negroes have been given more freedom and wider opportunity. They have made the most of the new openings and built a life fuller and happier for themselves and richer and stronger for the nation. The masses are still far below the average American standard in almost every phase. They are therefore still far from making their full contribution to American culture and prosperity. We must go much further in equalizing opporunities before Democracy can be anything but a high-sounding term to Negroes or have any real meaning as a way of life in America."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 28, 1941

Rosenwald Trustees Meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 28.—(AP)—Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here Friday.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

The trustees planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects and the "buck theater," where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater took its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the Negro race, "Let down your buckets where you are."

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, who are attending the meeting include Dr. O. M. Rousefield, Red Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank; William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Reiser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 28, 1941

Trustees Of Rosenwald Fund Study Activities Of Tuskegee Institute

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Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

The trustees Friday planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett Schools and to the "Bucket Theater" on the Russell Plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater drew its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the Negro race, "Let down your buckets where you are."

The group also will visit the institute's weaving school and rural health projects where training for midwives, shop workmen, aviators and public health workers is provided.

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, who are attending the meeting include Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Red Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Rieser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
March 28, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Fund Meet At Tuskegee

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Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
March 28, 1941

TRUSTEES MEET

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 28—(AP)—Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here today. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
March 28, 1941

Tuskegee Chiefs Hold Meeting

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Dothan, Ala Eagle
March 28, 1941

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Rosenwald Fund Continues Aid to Rural Education

APR 5 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which closed its annual two-day session here, Saturday, voted to continue cooperation with four Southern colleges in the development of elementary education programs for colored and white rural communities.

APR 5 1941

The cooperating colleges are: Tuskegee Institute, Ft. Valley State College, Ft. Valley, Ga.; Jackson State College, Jackson Miss.; and West Georgia State College for whites at Carrolton Ga.

Edwin R. Embree, board president, stated that the organization would continue cooperating with the Flint Goodrich Hospital, New Orleans; Provident Hospital, Chicago; and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee for the improvement of Negro health with special attention being given to training midwives.

18i(4)-1941

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
January 11, 1941

Views on Negro Declared Peril for Democracy

(The Associated Press)

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10.—Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, said tonight that the American attitude toward the Negro was "a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy."

"So long as we degrade one segment of the people," Embree said in an address to the Yale Graduate Sociology Club, "we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups. No race or class can be firmly assured of fair play so long as we continue to treat any group unfairly."

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance," he asserted. "We cannot have a healthy nation with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick, harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line, obey no Jim Crow laws."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 30, 1941

NEGROES HERE SPONSOR JULIUS ROSENWALD DAY

The Phillis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A., and the James A. Henry branch, Y. M. C. A., will jointly sponsor observance of Julius Rosenwald day Sunday at Leonard Street Presbyterian church at 5 p.m.

The service is being held as a part of a national observance on the part of Negro Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, as a tribute to the man who, "Y" leaders say, "contributed thousands of his dollars and much of his influence toward the establishment of institutions among Negroes."

The Rosenwald Memorial committee of Chicago, and the Colored Work departments of the national association have outlined the national observance program.

Music will be furnished by the Booker T. Washington County High school chorus, and addresses will be made by the Revs. E. L. Hickman, pastor, Warren Chapel African Methodist Episcopal church; C. J. Stanley, pastor, First Congregational; Dorwatha Watkins Jackson, Howard High school instructor, and Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., Washington High principal, who will introduce R. E. Clay, Bristol. The latter is connected with the state department for rural schools, with headquarters at Tennessee State A. and I. school, Nashville.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 2, 1941

NEGRO 'Y' GROUPS PLAN TO HONOR ROSENWALD

"Rosenwald day" will be observed at Leonard Street Presbyterian church, the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber, pastor, today at 5 p.m., with a program sponsored jointly by the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., as a part of a national observance held yearly since the death of the late Julius Rosenwald, noted businessman and philanthropist.

The Rosenwald memorial committee and the national headquarters of the colored branch of the "Y" associations, annually set aside a day in commemoration of Mr. Rosenwald, who contributed to construction of association buildings for colored people throughout the nation.

A program of music furnished by the Booker T. Washington County High school chorus, and the Leonard Street church choir has been arranged.

The Revs. C. J. Stanley, pastor of First Congregational church; E. L. Hickman, of Warren Chapel African Methodist Episcopal church, and T. D. Upshaw, Washington High principal, and Dorwatha Watkins Jackson, Howard High instructor, will be the main speakers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 4, 1941

BIG AUDIENCE ATTENDS ROSENWALD PROGRAM

The service in observance of the memory of Julius Rosenwald, noted philanthropist, who contributed largely for the construction of Negro Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, and rural schools for Negroes throughout the south, held Sunday evening at Leonard Street Presbyterian church, was attended by a capacity audience.

It was sponsored jointly by the James A. Henry and Phillis Wheatley branches of the local associations and was featured by addresses by the Revs. C. J. Stanley, E. L. Hickman and Profs. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., and Dorwatha Watkins Jackson. B. Cortez Tipton directed the Booker T. Washington County High School sextette, which furnished music.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 11, 1941

Helping The Negro

Orlando, Editor Tribune: There has come to my attention an excerpt from an address recently delivered at Yale University by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which, in my judgment, is so sound and timely as to warrant the hope that in your columns it may have a wide reading.

Dr. Embree, speaking of the American attitude toward the negro race, said:

"We cannot have an enlightened democracy with one great group living in ignorance. We cannot have a healthy nation with one-tenth of the people ill-nourished, sick, harboring germs of disease which recognize no color line, obey no Jim Crow laws. We cannot have a nation orderly and sound with one group so ground down and thwarted that it is almost forced into unsocial attitudes and crime. We cannot come to our full vigor in the arts unless we give scope to the talents of that race which has proved itself most creative in all forms of art and expression. We cannot come to full prosperity with one great group so ill-trained that it cannot work skillfully, so poor that it cannot buy goods."

Thus, in graphic style, the speaker demonstrates that self-interest, if no higher motive, should cause white people to strive for the betterment of the negro's social and economic status. Naturally, the humanitarian and Christian is moved to action along this line by worthier considerations—justice, decency, fairness, and a recognition of the obligations involved in belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man: to others, even enlightened selfishness should prove sufficient.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rosenwald Fund Trustees Meet At Tuskegee

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here Friday.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

18i(4)

The trustees planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects and the "buck theater," where farmer adults will present a play.

MAR 29 1941

The theater took its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the race, "Let down your buckets where you are."

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, who are attending the meeting include: Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Red Wale, Mrs. Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank; William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, B. Stern, Dr. Leonard, Mr. Reiser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 72

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Caliver Prepares Program Script

MAR 7 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—A series of educational radio programs planned by the U. S. Office of Education and financed by a Rosenwald Foundation grant will dramatize Negro contributions to American life.

The programs, to be broadcast nationally, will portray the role Negroes have played in American education, art, science, industry and other fields of endeavor. U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker reported.

The radio series is being prepared under the general direction of Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education Specialist in the Education of Negroes, and William D Boutwell, Chief, Division of Radio, Publications, and Exhibits.

TO BE TRANSCRIBED

Plans for the project call for transcriptions of the programs for use in schools, colleges and by local radio stations. The transcriptions, and radio scripts revised as lesson units and study guides, are expected to be used by both white and Negro schools in courses or units of instruction about Negroes in the United States.

Commissioner Studebaker said that this is a most important undertaking of the U. S. Office of Education in behalf of all Negroes who have had a part in the development of our national culture.

"We shall do our utmost to report accurate and full information about constructive activities and accomplishments of Negroes in this radio series," said the Commissioner. "Much of this information is not available in textbooks and in general reading matter, yet it is the type of information that could help to improve race relations and aid in solving many problems of majority and minority groups."

MAR 7 - 1941

SEEK ASSISTANCE

The U. S. Office of Education will have the assistance of a technical advisory committee in developing the series of radio programs, and is seeking advice and suggestions from Negroes throughout the United States to be considered in making further plans.

To be included in the series will be the Negro's participation in: music literature, art, religion, exploration, invention, scientific research, agriculture, industry, labor, education, civil and military service, theatrical and sports activities.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 29, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Makes Speech At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 28.—In a stirring address in the Institute chapel here tonight Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, said "While national defense is important, which means the building up of our material force, we must also build a world where other things will hold sway in future so that when peace comes what we have done at home may count in the decisions of other nations. This nation is the outstanding exponent of democracy, and while democracy is not perfect, good will, justice and kindness will aid in bringing about the end we seek."

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, who referred to the first lady as a leader who is interested in humanity and in righteousness and justice.

Here to attend a meeting of the Rosenwald fund Mrs. Roosevelt was given opportunity after the morning session to visit several rural communities and to inspect various rural projects, witnessing a play presented by adults in the Bucket Theater, a renovated store. Name of the theater comes from Booker T. Washington's admonition to his people, "cast down your bucket where you are."

Also seated on the rostrum was Lessing Rosenwald, son of the distinguished philanthropist, who served for many years as a Tuskegee trustee. The board will conclude its two-day session Saturday. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, presided at the meeting tonight.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 28, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt, Trustees Meet At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 27.—(AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, headed a group of distinguished members arriving today for Friday and Saturday meetings of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of nationally-known Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Roosevelt came here from Albany, Ga., where she addressed a civic club earlier in the day.

The trustees, following a business session, will visit two rural projects conducted under the Institute's school of education, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett Schools. Later they will go to "The Bucket" Theater on the Russell plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater got its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to his, the negro, race: "Let down your buckets where you are."

The Tuskegee Institute weaving school, opened March 5, and rural health projects, especially those for training of midwives, shop workmen, aviators, and public health workers also will be visited.

Besides Mrs. Roosevelt, Rosenwald trustees arriving today included: Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Fred Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank.

Others expected here tomorrow includes: William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Reiser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller, and Mark Ethridge.

Montgomery Ala Journal
March 27, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit State

First Lady to Attend Tuskegee Meetings

TUSKEGEE, March 27.—(AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, is expected here late today or tomorrow to attend meetings of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Roosevelt, a trustee, will join other members in "a first hand glimpse" of the rural education program for negroes being carried out by Tuskegee Institute.

The First Lady will come here from Valdosta, Ga., where she participated in the dedication of a library, and Albany, Ga., where she spoke to a civic club.

Montgomery Ala Journal
March 28, 1941

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Mobile, Ala. Press
March 28, 1941

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W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

Savannah, Ga., Press
March 28, 1941

ROSENWALD TRUSTEES MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Nation's First Lady Among Those Attending Two-Day Event.

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18i(4)-1941

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
July 23, 1941

Rosenwald Gift To Local Schools 'Without Strings,' Arnold Tells Lions Club

Board President Says He Stands For "Social Justice" For the Negro

Speaking about the need of increasing public school facilities in Columbus, Robert M. Arnold, president of the city board of trustees took occasion, in an address to the Lions club last night, to say that the Rosenwald Foundation had made a contribution to the system, asserting that "no strings" were attached to it.

In speaking of the Rosenwald Foundation, Mr. Arnold was referring to an attack made upon the foundation by Governor Eugene Talmadge, who some time ago accused someone connected with the organization of writing a book on "social equality" among white people and negroes.

Mr. Arnold said that the fact that someone connected with the Foundation wrote such a book would not mean that the Foundation itself favored such ideas.

Explaining that the Rosenwald Foundation contributed $22,500 some years ago toward the construction of the Spencer High school for negroes, Mr. Arnold said "there were no strings attached to the gift and there was no word about social equality."

"I do not favor social equality," said Mr. Arnold, "but I do favor social justice for the negro. I assure you that as long as I am connected with the schools of Columbus, the board will not violate the traditional idea of the South."

The speaker then repeated his declaration that he favored social justice—not social equality for the negro race.

In connection with the work of the negro schools of Columbus, Mr. Arnold asserted that not a single graduate of Spencer High school had ever been convicted of a crime.

Pointing to the fact that the total enrollment of 13,598 in the schools in 1941 represented an increase of 2,106 over 1939. Mr. Arnold said a still further increase of 2,000 is expected during the coming school year. In emphasizing the fact that the school buildings of the system are overcrowded Mr. Arnold said that the average last year was 52 pupils per room. The point has been reached, he said, where the local system must refuse the admittance of Alabama students.

With reference to Fort Benning, he said the trustees agreed verbally, when the fort was established, to accept high school pupils from the reservation without the payment of a non-resident tuition fee.

"Our word is our bond," said Mr. Arnold, "and we are going to stick by the agreement."

Mr. Arnold took occasion to mention the close cooperation that exists between the city commissioners and the school board.

Mr. Arnold listed the needs of the public schools as follows: operating maintenance annually, $42,000; North Columbus grammar school, $81,818.84; addition to Wynnton grammar school, $60,594.01; Central Columbus elementary and junior high school, $182,992.98; addition to Pou street street school, $40,896.36; addition to Manly Taylor school, $51,664.32; Brooksville school, $36,079.20.

The president of the school board mentioned the application that has been made for federal funds and expressed the opinion that money would be provided.

"If the government does not provide the money," said Mr. Arnold, "somebody must do so or the public schools cannot be operated with any degree of efficiency."

Mr. Arnold was introduced to the Columbus Lions by City Commissioner Sterling Albrecht, who is a member of the club.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 23, 1941

12 Fouling a Good Name in Georgia

Reprinted from the Montgomery Advertiser

THIS week in Georgia vicious and depraved men have been spitting upon the name of Rosenwald.

The late Julius Rosenwald knew that the income of the South was too low to enable it to support an adequate educational system. He saw, during his lifetime, that there was too little to provide adequately for teachers and school buildings for the white population; he saw, as every Southerner with eyes has seen, that there was even less available for Negro children.

There are few decent white people in the rural South today who have not been called upon at one time or another to help build a "Rosenwald school." The fund's school-building program was a private predecessor of the WPA under which gifts were matched by contributions from counties, from whites, from Negroes.

Fifteen or 20 years ago the spirit to build a Rosenwald Fund school would hit a section and develop boundless enthusiasm and pride. Because the need was greater for Negro facilities, a larger portion of Rosenwald Fund moneys have gone for that purpose. But hundreds of white schools and colleges have been beneficiaries, too.

Julius Rosenwald also believed that the finer tradition of the South, among both whites and Negroes, called for tolerance and understanding. Some of his legacy has been devoted to agencies and institutions which have as their purpose the fostering of Christian understanding between the South's racial groups. Rosenwald believed that if decent white people and decent Negroes talked over their common problems and common objectives, good would result.

For the most part the original endowment of $30,000,000 left by Rosenwald has been expended for education and health work in the South.

Since 1935, $325,000 has been distributed to Georgia colleges by the Rosenwald Fund. Of this amount $138,000 was given to the Fort Valley State College for Negroes, the remaining $187,000 was distributed to three white State institutions.

Because he formerly was director of the Rosenwald Fund's rural education program, J. Curtis Dixon, vice-chancellor of the University of Georgia System, has been fired. To Eugene Talmadge, Dixon's former association with this devilish enterprise constituted evidence per se that Dixon favored "racial equality."

In his pogrom Talmadge has had the support of only a few yes-men who hope to profit from the orgy of ignorance now under way. A heartening example of how some Georgians are reacting is the offer of jobs in the educational system of Brooks County, Georgia, to two of the men who have been fired.

There will be monuments to Julius Rosenwald in Georgia long after the name of Talmadge has been forgotten.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 2, 1941

THE ROSENWALD FUND.

A checkup reveals that more than three fourths of the $20,000,000 left by the late JULIUS ROSENWALD for the educational benefit of the Negroes of the South has been expended.

North Carolina and Mecklenburg county have shared in the awards of this foundation and much has been achieved here in behalf of Negro education that would have been undone except for this philanthropy.

The foundation has brought about other advantages for the Negro population aside from that in the educational field. It has meant much to them from the standpoint of medical care and social uplift as well.

The South generally has shared bountifully from the thoughtful legacy of this Fund.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 22, 1941

Report Of Rosenwald Fund

The fund of more than $20,000,000 established in 1917 by the late Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist, is more than three-fourths expended, says the report just issued. There are figures on the various categories, but statistics alone cannot begin to tell of the good that this benevolence has accomplished. For Negroes in many sections of the South it has meant education and medical care not obtainable in any other way. It has meant college fellowships for Negroes and whites, surveys of and improvements in rural schools for both races, valuable studies of educational and social problems.

The fund in a few years will be exhausted, for Mr. Rosenwald, understanding how long-term bequests may outlive their usefulness, provided for its expenditure within 25 years after his death. The fund has fulfilled with dictinction its charter's statement of purpose: "To

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Rosenwald Fund Opens 1942 Fellowship Offers

OCT 8 1941

Receipt of applications for 1942 Julius Rosenwald fund fellowships began last week, according to William C. Haygood, director for fellowships.

The fund offers fellowships under two categories: to Negroes, and to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South. Applications will be received until January 5, 1942.

Both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advance study to individuals who have already given evidence or exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further.

The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity, being open to scholars, scientists, and persons now engaged in or who plan to go into the fine arts, creative writing or journalism, education, agriculture, business or public service.

The requirements for receiving a fellowship are that applicants be between the ages of 22 and 35, although the committee will consider very exceptional cases on their merits; that completion of general college course or general professional course is made before filing application, or evidence is given of maturity and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education of at least collegiate standard.

Students of law, medicine, or the ministry can be considered only for advanced work beyond the initial professional degree. The fellowships are open to men and women.

The terms of the fellowships will normally be one year, with renewals being considered only in exceptional cases. The award in each case will be determined on the basis of expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed.

It is held that awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work.

Unless candidates show an exceptional record of accomp[illegible] ments and have definite plans for further preparation for distinctive service, they need not apply for the application.

The committee on fellowships requires full information about the personal history of the applicants, their education, and experience, and definite statement of the proposed study or investigation, all of which must be submitted upon a prescribed form furnished by the fellowship committee.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 16, 1941

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"Yet I doubt not through the ages
One increasing purpose runs
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the suns...."

At the annual meeting of the Southern University conference in Birmingham this week it was good to be impressed once more with what education still may do for the Southern states if its integrities are preserved and its loyalties to light over heat are stoutly held. Poverty, ill-health, racial and religious antagonisms, labor quarrels, fascism, communism, demagogy, regional discriminations, sentimentality, and all else that holds us from the golden round can be made to wither before the light these educators hold. Given the ever more excellent human beings which education proposes and we can solve all our problems, realize our promises. And never was the need greater for such human beings in the South. When this war is won right the South is going to be not only the mecca of a nation's economic attention but the heart of a new Pan-American economy.

Because of these things two ancient crimes against the South are compounded now in their felony. One is the crime of laying hands on the educational process. The other is the crime of agitating from either direction the most difficult race problem with which any people anywhere ever had to deal. These are the crimes of Eugene Talmadge.

Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has made his proper protests against discrimination in defense jobs an occasion for improper agitation of his race at a time of national crisis, may have overlooked something. The announcement of Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowships for this year is just out and it is in Jim Crow form. There is one leaflet announcing "Awards to White Southerners" and another one absolutely segregated announcing "Awards to Negroes." And this from an organization which is supposed to be such a friend to the Negro that Mr. Talmadge thinks its associates ought to be discharged from Southern states as foreigners. You had better look into this, Secretary White, especially now that you have used up all the other home discriminations you can find and have begun picking on Winston Churchill and the Royal Air Force!

The Rosenwald Fund offers fellowships each year, averaging about $1,500 in amount, in two categories. One is for Negroes, the other for white Southerners "who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South." This year's announcement points out that "both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further.... The fellowships are not restricted to any special study or activity...."

In other words, the ideal behind the Rosenwald Foundation is light and more light. It seeks more excellent human being and the widened thoughts of men. Some of the men associated with the Foundation are Southerners and understand the Southern point of view about the two races here. Some are not from the South and have racial ideas differing from the ones held here. But there is no crusading, for this is not a crusading organization. It is an organization devoted rather to the individual human improvements and advances in human knowledge which are more important than all the crusades, and which no civilized man can ever oppose.

1816-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. ROOSEVELT NEW MEMBER OF SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

JAN 17 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Southern Education Foundation, administering the George Peabody, the John F. Slater, the Anna T. Jeanes, and the Virginia Randolph Funds, amounting to approximately $3,000,000 and composed of Northern and Southern white men and outstanding colored men, held its annual meeting here January 9, at the Brookings institution.

After morning and afternoon sessions, followed by a meeting of the board of directors, the Foundation concluded its sessions with a dinner meeting at the Willard hotel with 64 persons present.

Addresses were made at the dinner meeting by Arthur D. Wright, president of the Foundation, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. High ranking government officials, editors, educators, and philanthropists interested in advancing the cause of education were guests of honor, coming from as far away as New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana and Texas; the District of Columbia was also well represented and representatives were present from a majority of the Southern states.

The following were elected as new members of the Foundation and sat in at the sessions: Dr. George E. Gardner, psychiatrist, Judge Baker Gudance Center, Boston; President Sidney C. Garrison, George Peabody college for Teachers, Nashville; President Benjamin C. Mays, Morehouse college, Atlanta; President Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee institute; and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington. Also elected a member of the Foundation, but unable to be present at this meeting because of illness, was Julian L. Harris, editor of the Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott was re-elected a member of the board of directors for a five-year term, and the following new members of the board of directors were elected: John E. Bryan, Dr. John M. Ellison, R. Ogden Purves, and Dr. Homer P. Rainey.

In addition to the above, the following carried over as members of the board of directors: C. Everett Bacon, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Warren Kearny, Arthur W. Page, Dr. Albert Shaw, Leslie W. Snow and Arthur D. Wright.

The finance committee reported the capital assets of the Foundation as amounting to $2,996,242. The present annual budget provides for expenditures for Jeanes Teachers' salaries, meetings and scholarships; administration and general educational service; retirement allowances; county training school buildings; and miscellaneous items.

Foundation Membership

In addition to the above newly elected members the Foundation is composed of the following: C. Everett Bacon, member of firm of Spencer Trask and company, New York; Rev. W. Russell Bowie, Union Theological Seminary, New York city; John E. Bryan, county superintendent of schools, Birmingham; Tennant Bryan, vice-president and general manager, The News-Ledger, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Negro education, U. S. office of education, Washington; the Rev. Francis B. Creamer, rector of Christ church, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Dr. Joseph D. Eggleston, former president of Hampden-Sydney college, Hampden-Sydney, Va.

Professor John M. Ellison, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; John Temple Graves II, columnist, The Age-Herald, Birmingham; the Rev. James E. Gregg, rector of First Congregational church, Waterbury, Conn.; President David D. Jones, Bennett college, Grensboro, N. C.; Warren Kearney, president of J. Watts Kearny and Sons, New Orleans; Charles H. Mahoney, president, Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Mitchell, University of Richmond, company, Detroit; Professor S. C. Richmond, Va.; Professor Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Henry C. Patterson, lawyer, Philadelphia; R. Ogden Purdves, treasurer of Hampton institute;

JAN 7 1941

President Homer P. Rainey, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert Shaw, former editor, Review of Reviews, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; R. L. Smith, president, Farmers' Improvement Agricultural school, Wolfe City, Texas; Leslie W. Snow, vice-president, Chase National Bank, New York city; C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham, N. C.; R. C. Stovall, president, Columbus and Greenville Railway, Columbus, Miss.; Arthur D. Wright, president of the Foundation, Washington; and P B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

The following officers were elected for the year 1941: Arthur D. Wright, president; chairman of the board of directors, R. Ogden Purves; secretary, Dr. Emmett J. Scott; and treasurer, the Manufacturers Trust company of New York city.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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January 16, 1941

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In Washington last week for the fourth annual meeting of the board of the Southern Education Foundation, we joined in welcome to a new member who glided in at 11 o'clock in the morning, all grace, sympathy and undivided interest. She was Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Somehow we thought of her as just up; and after she had stayed at the meeting an hour and a half, there in the handsome Brookings Institute, we thought of her as having given the good part of her day to our deliberations. But back to the hotel late that evening we read the papers and learned how small a part of Eleanor Roosevelt's day had really been given to the Southern Education Foundation. She had made two speeches to two different groups before coming to us; after leaving us she had attended a Girl Scout picnic, given a luncheon to the ladies of the Supreme Court, taken part in a dedication, attended three meetings, on this, that and the other, gone to a dinner and an evening musicale.

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Someday somebody is going to write a book about what American history would have been or have failed to be without the inexhaustible, unceasing, nothing-withholding energy of the Roosevelts—Theodore, Franklin and Eleanor.

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Although the Foundation itself was not organized until 1937, the funds it administers date as far back as 1867. That was the year in which one of them, the Peabody Fund was created by George Peabody. The Peabody Fund made its last great gift to philanthropy when it created the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville in 1918 and then voted to turn over the remainder of its funds to the John F. Slater Fund which had been created in 1882 to improve the condition of Negroes in the South by assisting in the training of teachers from their own ranks. Treasurer of the combined Peabody and Slater Funds when they were joined was the late J. P. Morgan. In 1907 there was created the Jeanes Fund, gift of a little Quaker lady, Anna T. Jeanes, who had never been in the South but who became interested after listening to representatives of Tuskeegee and Hampton Institutes. From this fund the monies were obtained which have financed the system of Jeanes Teachers in so many Southern counties and the untold advances in Negro character, culture, good will and good relationship for which these teachers have been responsible. Today there are nearly 500 of them.

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That is a very small sum of money for the task at hand, but by using it to get at the very heart of the task and to encourage others in the same task, its administrators have been able to accomplish much. At the board meeting last week there were Northerners and Southerners, white men and Negroes, men of finance and men of education, rich men and poor men. That was as it should be. All the groups whom these differing men represented have a direct interest now in better and better education for the Negroes of the rural South. More and more, all of us are coming to see that in this day of a mass producing that calls for mass consuming our American economic system is crippled in part so long as any large proportion of the American population is sub-standard in its living and consuming

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February 14, 1941

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She was Miss Anna Jeanes, who founded a home in her city for elderly indigent women, and lived there with them in spartan severity despite her wealth.

So frail that a pillow was placed under her elbow to steady her hand when she signed the million-dollar trust shortly before her death in 1907, Miss Jeanes declared the purpose of her gift was "the furthering and fostering of rudimentary education" among southern Negroes.

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In the slightly more than three decades since the fund was established, hundreds of "Jeanes teachers," as they are called, have been assigned posts of work among rural Negroes in the Southern states. Currently approximately 400 are employed in Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

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After he finished, she went to her check book and Doctor Frissell said he expected about $100, or maybe $150.

Instead he got $10,000.

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Her million-dollar trust followed two years later.

The duties of Jeanes teachers embrace such diversified activities as school classroom work, stimulating school attendance in communities where it is low, health, and the manual arts. They work both with children and their parents. A large percentage of the teachers are Negro women.

Vice Chancellor J. C. Dixon of the University System of Georgia says: "The Jeanes supervisor is one of those rare individuals in American educational organization who has not been standardized as to type, professional activities, or duties."

Jeanes teachers now are paid from funds of the Southern Education foundation of which the Jeanes fund is a part and by public money in the various states.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 2, 1941

FUND GIVES RURAL NEGRO EDUCATION

Hundreds of 'Jeans Teachers' Provided Through Gift of Million by Spinster

Atlanta, Feb. 1—(AP): A million dollar fund left by a little Quaker lady from Philadelphia who had an interest in rural Southern negroes provides money for a distinctive educational service.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 2, 1941

Millions Left by Spinster Giving Opportunity to Southern Negroes

By the Asso

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1816-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Southern Education Association Elects Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt

JAN 18 1941

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After morning and afternoon sessions, followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors, the Foundation concluded its sessions with a dinner meeting at the Willard Hotel with 64 persons present.

Addresses were made by the dinner meeting by Arthur D. Wright, president of the Foundation, and Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. High ranking Government officials, editors, educators, and philanthropists interested in advancing the cause of education were guests of honor coming from as far away as New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, and Texas; the District of Columbia was also well represented and representatives were present from a majority of the Southern States.

New Foundation Members Elected

The following were elected as new members of the Foundation and sat in at the sessions: Dr. George E. Gardner, psychiartrist, Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.; President Sidney C. Garrison, George Peabody College for Teachers, located at Nashville, Tenn.; President Benjamin C. Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; President Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskeege, Ala.; and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.

Also elected a member of the Foundation, but unable to be present at this meeting because of illness, was Julian L. Harris, editor of the Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott was reelected a member of the Board of Directors for a five-year term, and the following new members of the Board of Directors were elected: R. L. Smith, president, Farmers' Improvement School, Wolfe City, Texas; Leslie W. Snow, vice president, Chase National Bank, New York City; C. C. Spaulding, president, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.; R. C. Stovall, president, Columbus and Greenville Railway, Columbus, Miss.; Arthur D. Wright, president of the Foundation, Washington, D. C.; and P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

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Richmond, Va.; Prof. Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina, Columbia, Columbia, S. C.; Henry C. Patterson, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Ogden Purvis, treasurer of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; President Homer P. Rainey, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert Shaw, former editor, Review of Reviews, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.;

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The Finance Committee reported the capital assets of the Foundation as amounting to $2,996,242. The present annual budget provides for expenditures for Jeanes Teachers' salaries, meetings, and scholarships; administration and general educational service; retirement allowances; county training school buildings; and miscellaneous items.

Foundation Membership

In addition to the above newly elected members the Foundation is composed of the following: C. Everett Bacon, members of firm of Spencer Trask and Company, New York City; the Rev. W. Russell Bowie, Union Theological Seminary, New York City; John E. Bryan, county superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala.; Tennant Bryan, vice president and general manager, The News-Leader, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Negro educatiton, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.;

The Rev. Frances B. Creamer, rector of Christ Church, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Dr. Joseph D. Eggleston, former president of Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.; Prof. John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; John Temple Graves, II, columnist, The Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. James E. Gregg, rector of First Congregational Church, Waterbury, Conn.; President David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Warren Kearny, president of J. Watts Kearny and Sons, New Orleans, La.; Charles H. Mahoney, president, Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.; Prof. S. C. Mitchell, University of Richmond,

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FOUNDATION ELECTS NEW MEMBERSHIP

JAN 18 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt To Help In Directing $3,000,000 Education Fund

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Southern Education Foundation, administering the George Peabody, the John F. Slater, the Anna T. Jeanes, and the Virginia Randolph funds, amounting to approximately $3,000,000 and composed of Northern and Southern men of both races, held its annual meeting here January 9, at the Brookings institution.

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The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

ONLY FOUNDATION NOW EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO NEGRO EDUCATION. ASSETS APPROXIMATELY $3,000,000. NEW MEMBERS ELECTED, AMONG OTHERS, MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

JAN 16 1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mays, Patterson New Members Of Southern Education Foundation

JAN 14 1941

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 2, 1941

Quaker Lady's Money Helps Teach Negroes

Distinctive Educational Service Provided by Million-Dollar Trust.

By The Associated Press.

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Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
January 16, 1941

35 IN BESSEMER WILL GRADUATE

First Semester To End Friday And Second To Start Monday

BESSEMER, Ala., Jan. 15—Thirty-five seniors will receive their diplomas at the Bessemer High School Thursday at the graduation exercises to be held at 8 p.m. Supt. J. C. Orr will present the diplomas.

The students are Samuel Abston, Eugene Adkins, James Bearden, Alfred Blue, Doris Brinkley, Ann Bruns, Sam Cain, Elizabeth Canzoneri, Wynelle Coughlin, Mildred Fort, Martha Fuller, G. C. Hancock, Lucille Holt, Ruby Hudson, Charles Hunter, Melba Jean Hunter, Bobby Jones, Caroline Kachelhofer, Naomi Lindsey, Louise Lipscomb, John Loveless, Frank Marsh, Jane Merrill, Mary Eleanor Pearson, Charles Robertson, Jack Rodgers, Vivian Spinks, Jack Terrell, Alice Ann Trotter, Mildred Vanderford, Elizabeth Watson, Harold Watson, Hazel Wilder, David Wright and Glenn Stephens.

The semester will close Friday, and the second will open Monday. Diplomas will be presented to students graduating from the Dunbar High School for Negroes Friday night.

The graduates are Monroe Holloway, Earnest Ivory, Ward Tucker, Flodyzell White, A. J. Horn, Thomas Morris, Allen Wilson, Willie Wright, Susie Bagsby, Sueola Brown, Spencer Jones, Inez Large, Lucille Lawson, Louvenia Lewis, Gertrude Mixon, Isceola Pelt, Beatrice Quicksey, Bertha Slaughter, Beatrice Stewart, Lucille Thomas, Annie Laura Thompkins, Willie S. Tyson and Willie Warren.

Pupils in elementary schools promoted to the junior high school will receive certificates Friday morning.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 15, 1941

890 Seniors To Get Diplomas In Birmingham High Schools

Exercises In Several Communities Thursday Evening Will Mark End Of Students' Work

Birmingham's five high schools for white students will graduate 600 seniors in exercises at 8 p.m. Thursday. Parker High, the city's Negro high school, will hold graduation exercises for 290 seniors in the school auditorium at 7:45 p.m. Friday.

F. D. McArthur, vice president of the City Board of Education, will address the Parker High graduates, and Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham Public Schools, will present diplomas to 108 boys and 182 girls.

A commencement program, based on a democratic theme, "The American Way of Life," will be given by the students, and the a capella choir of Parker High School will sing. Robert J. Price, member of the graduating class, will be master of ceremonies.

Commencements at the other city high schools will begin at 8 p.m. Thursday. Dr. C. B. Glenn will speak and award the diplomas at Phillips High School, and a group of seniors will discuss "Youth's Part in Citizenship Today."

Ramsay High School will hold its exercises at Southside Baptist Church, with Dr. Fred R. Chenault and F. D. McArthur speaking and Principal T. C. Young presenting the diplomas.

Woodlawn High School graduates will receive their diplomas from Principal N. B. Hendrix. Richard Dill will preside over the special class program and Rev. D. I. Purser, Jr., will give the benediction.

West End High School's graduation will be held at the West End Baptist Church, with C. J. Going, assistant superintendent of schools, presenting the diplomas, and the Rev. Jack Meyer giving the benediction.

Ensley High School seniors will hear an address by the Rev. John C. Turner, rector of the Church of the Advent, and a talk by Commissioner Eugene Connor. Dr. L. Frazer Banks, assistant superintendent of schools, will present the diplomas, and Principal E. E. Sechriest will award the letters and monograms.

Birmingham-Southern and Howard College will hold no formal commencement exercises for the few students who will graduate at the end of the first semester. They will receive their diplomas in June.

Examinations begin at Birmingham-Southern on Thursday and last until Jan. 24. Registration begins Jan. 13 and continues for a week.

Howard College final examinations extend from Jan. 21 through Jan. 24. Spring term registration begins Jan. 27.

White high school students being graduated are:

JOHN HERBERT PHILLIPS HIGH SCHOOL
Class of July, 1940

BOYS—Uhland Spencer Adair, Robert Williamson Brown, Jr., Seals Philip Burbage, Jr., Samuel James Cofield, James Gordon Craven, Jr., Robert Sample Dillon, Robert Edward Daniel, Abe Epsman, William Knox Hagood, Jr., Gordon Heath Lewis, Donegan Mann, Louis Alburn McCullough; James Mark McDaniel, Charles Kirkham McEwen, Karl Platowsky, Jr., Claude Martin Shill, Jr., Tom Gast Shirley, Alexander Hale Smith, Norman Southerland, William Thomas Stith, Stanley Sutton, Jr., William Robert White, John Watson Williams.

GIRLS—Dorothy Victoria Bell, Thelma Gloria Conomos, Patsie Duffin, Bonnie Glenn Gill, Mary Elizabeth Glover, Minnie Ella Hassell, Jacquelyn Horne, Ann Kinney, Eunice Kresses, Bess Gilder Malone, Mildred Louise Morris, Mary Elizabeth Olmutz, Katherine Louise Reynolds, June Rhea, Dominica Marie Ross, Sara Wallace, Elsie Mildred Warth, Martha Lile Westwater, Virginia Lee Wildsmith.

Class Of January, 1941

BOYS—Gilbert Fulton Abernathy, Jack Jess Almack, J. W. Anders, Harry Warren Bachus, Pasqual Anthony Baldone, John S. Bentley, Jr., Thomas Edward Bethel, Walter Berry Bibby, William Augustus Brown, Jr., Victor LeRoy Bubbett, Jr., Louie Bruce Cary, Jr., Samuel Taylor Cooper, John Jefferson Davenport, Jr., Charles Daniel DeVore, Carl Julian Dreher, William Donovan Ferguson, Calvin Walton Fite, Walter Sinclair Fletcher, Joseph Robert Giardina, Jeptha Curry Holmes, Bernis Clayton Howard, Charles Mabin Johnson, Edgar Lee Jones, Noble Jackson Jones, John Dewey Journey, Leslie Lewis Lively, Thomas Edward Lovell, Richard Franklin Macey, George Franklin Marston, Jr., Charles Elliott Martin, James Thompson Matthews, Louis McKinney McAdory, Joseph Wheeler McLaughlin, Henry Lee Moncrief, Jr., Phil Austin Paschall, Edmond Louis Patton, Jr., Arthur Worthington Plan, Clifton Ormond Poythress, Joe Wilson Rice, Fred Richardson, Edward Brewer Rucker, Sammie Edward Sivils, James Allen Smith, DeWitt Stewart, Earl Martin Stringfellow, Thomas Wiley Stubbs, Jr., Joe Tedeschi, Howard Edward Thomas, William Lamar Thomason, Frank Edward Tidwell, James Howard Upchurch, Ben Homer Vines, George Vlahakes, Irl Raymond Walker, Jr., Raymond Walsh, Jr., Benton White, Jesse Buckner White, Jr., Robert Edward Whitton, Thomas Oris Williams, William Moore Wilson, Jr., Thomas D. Wood, Jr., Robert Oliver Worthington.

GIRLS—Eva Elizabeth Adams, Naomi Aderholt, Susan Holt Allen, Betty Rae Ashbrook, Juanita Ruth Bailey, Jacqueline Biddle, Margie Lamoine Billingsley, Anne Henry Brandon, Katherine La Lande de Ferier Buis, Mary Helen Butler, Margaret Caravella, Ella Rebecca Carney, Carol Owen Conner, Katie Cosmas, Aretta Juanita Crowe, Sara Louis Davis, Willie Mae Davis, Andrea DeVore, Pauline Dohne, Juanita Castle Drake, Jean Bagby Duvall, Martha Elizabeth Edge, Dorothy Mae Evans, Ella Margaret Fields, Annie Evelyn Fix, Myra Sue Freeman, Annie Ruth Frey, Margaret Elizabeth Gehrken, Sylvia Gerber, Mary Alice Gochenour, Johnny Ann Graham, Marion Elizabeth Greene, Smaragdi E. I. Hagefstration, Betty Adelle Hare, Elinor Jean Harrell, Betty June Harris, Rosemary Victoria Havens, Bessie Helfer, Marjorie Cornelia Henderson, Betty Joyce Herricks, Lora Anna Hill, Virginia Ellen Holladay, Mary Elizabeth Howard, Dorothy Gayle Jones, Jean Emmie Jordan, Mildred Kalski, Blossom Karp, Marjorie Marie Leigh, Katharine Elizabeth Lewis, Burchie Lister, Melba Edren McAnally, Mary Jean McCoy, Doris Mae McCrary, Sara Margaret McKenzie, Ellen Catherine McWhorter, Frances Jane Metzger, Dorothy Jeane Murray, Edith Marie Nail, Margaret Evelyn Newman, Cornelia Juliet Norton, Lorene Nummy, Nina Mae Pierson, Dolly Edwards Pope, Sara Elizabeth Porter, Hazel Pridmore, Mary Frances Riddle, Mary Elizabeth Riley, Joyce Carolyn Rinks, Lillian Carolyn Roberts, Beulah Samples, Annie Saroff, Joy Marie Seals, Ruth Laverns Sponsler, Anna Louise Stanton, Betty Katheryn Tucker, Sophia Adele Watson, Gloria Christine Welton.

ERSKINE RAMSAY TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
Class Of July, 1940

BOYS—Jack Austin, Forrest Buchanan, Myer Crumrine, Marshall Haynes, James Landes, John V. Landes, Tommy Jones.

GIRLS—Virginia Bell, Hattie Davenport, Laurice Dennis, Dorothy Peerson, Julia Helen Winston.

Class Of January, 1941

BOYS—Howell C. Cobb, Jr., C. L. Darby, Cecil Marion Forbes, Karl Bernard Friedman, Stuart Williams Gaines, Robert Charles Gilmore, Harry Wilson Glaze, Jr., Granville A. Dickey Hammond, Jr., Marvin McCoy Hewlett, Robert Steadham Hogan, Ralph Owen Howell, Arthur Hilliard Hunter, Robert Charles Jones, Samuel Solomon Levine, Henry Thomas Mills, Alfred Marriner Naff, James Page Nelson, Charles Hall Noble, Frederick Falconner Norton III, Edward Thomas O'Connell, Jr., Kenneth Hull Powers, Harry Carlson Riddle, Allen Guilford Roberts, Charles Teasley Scott, Roland Marshall Shackelford, James Andrew Sloan, Melville Jenkins Smoot, Alvin Jerome Tenenbaum, Richard Bland Wasson, Jr., David Wetterau, Ben Daniel Williams, Jr.

GIRLS—Martha Mae Berry, Innes Gould Bouchelle, Dorothy Brown, Pauline Elizabeth Byrd, Lovora Carnathan, Maud Ellen Crow, Martha Adelia Davis, Clifford Franklin Dickson, Dorothy Irma Doerr, Edith Elder, Elizabeth Elder, Frances Swan Estes, Betty Jo Fagan, Nina Doris Feidelson, Lillian Jean Gibson, Frances Tyler Goff, Frances Goldstein, Dorothy Marie Green, Ethelyn Greenwald, Mary Guest, Evelyn Mae Lott, Ethel Mae McCain, Jane McCreery, Mildred Love McGehee, Sarah Louise McKinley, Dorothy Carolyn Merritt, Sara Jim Phillips, Mercedes Mary Plough, Jean Radwin, Helen Louise Rice, Frances Mary Rietta, Jane Lynn Robertson, Betty Louise Rosania, Jacqueline Joy Rummage, Carolyn Elizabeth Schettgen, Elizabeth Anne Scholz, Eloise Rachel Stephens, Louise Tanory, Marion Vaughn, Willie Marie Wolf.

ENSLEY HIGH SCHOOL
Class of July, 1940

BOYS—Norman Cecil Albright, Roy Clinton Allen, Buron Gregory Bell, William Joseph Bianchi, John Duffey Estes Boles, Raymond Butler, Paul Jackson Corley, Cecil Donald Crumley, Paul Eugene Dawkins, Cero Gibilisco, Frank Anthony Giovinco, Leon Cole Goodwin, Charles Grainger, Victor Newton Knox, John James Logan, Robert Clark Maxson, John Winfred Osborn, Joseph Milton, Pearce, Thomas Leonard Pitts, Thomas Clarence Pridmore, Joseph Lee Robinson Ullman Clarence Turner, William Alfred Whited.

GIRLS—Jeanette Adams, Mildred Elizabeth Alford, Zelda Bess Alverson, Gladys Delhia Davis, Margaret Ann Day, Virginia Nell Evans, Lois Ruth Fortner, Virginia Mann, Edith Mildred Olander, Virginia Louise Pratt, Kathryn Elaine Warren.

Class of January, 1941

BOYS — Hugh McKinley, Alford Jr., George Edward Armstrong, Carl Forrest Arnold, Alfred Willard Ausley, Charles Arthur Baker, Emmett Ralph Barber, Victor Earl Barton Joe Hayes Bracknell, Jack Stevens Breckenridge, Frederick Thomas Brown, Jr., James Lee Brown, Jerry David Butt, Julien LeVerne Cagle, Ellis Judson Calfee, William Duncan Campbell, Norman George Charles, J. S. Daniell, Thomas James Dunlap, Billy Ray Edwards, John Brown Findlay, Richard Jackson Foster, Fredrick Haigh Guldberg, James Marcus Gunn Jr., Ralph Maxwell Harbuck, Glenn Ellis Harris, Thomas Matthieu Hayley, James Sanders Isbell, Carl Andrew Ivy, Reno Jackson, John Mack Knox, Joseph Edward Kolter, Jr., William Harold Land, Edwin Horace Lavett, Leo Maurice Lynch, Fred Howell Maxwell, Campbell Roberson McNair, Thomas Edward Miller, Carl Edwin Morrison, William Harry Myers, Willis Herman Palmer, Ammon Silas Pilgreen, Jr., Charles Franklyn Quarles, Sam Carmen Ranelli, William Conrad Renfro, John Grady Robbins, Raymond Thomas Roser, James Redmond Rountree, Jr., Tony Joseph Scarpulla, Delmar Cole Scivley, Jr., Earnest Harlan Sellers, Ben Watkins Sherrod, Hugh Duglas Shipman, Daniel Tollie Smith, Marshall Earnest Smith, James Adrit Stamps, Erskine Ramsay Statum, Henry Patton Stockard, Stephen Joseph Sullivan, Clarence Flavy Thomas, Jr., Robert Forrest Tucker, Roy Saxon Wallace, Robert Lee Walker, Don Paul Warren, Jack Davis Warren, Cecil Amuel Weeks, Ernest Wilkerson Weir, James Robert Willett, Joe Bob Williams.

GIRLS—Margaret Jo Argo, Madalyn Bell, Flossie Elaine Bivens, Margaret Jean Blair, Margaret Agnes Brown, Ennis Edwena Burt, Lula Mae Champion, Sybil Chasteen, Emma Margaret Clark, Mary Elizabth Cook, Frances Marie Copeland, Vertner Louise Cox, Sara Mae Crain, Nellie Christine Curl, Mary Elizabeth Davis, Anita Maxine Duncan, Joyce Marilyn Fannin, Mary Nell Frederick, Helen Mildred Freeman, Alyce Charlotte Gibson, Dorothy Mae Gunn, Helen Marie Hill, Frances Huddleston, Carolyn Elizabeth Irwin, Marion Kay, Dorothy Norma Kirkland, Bert Evelyn Kitchens, Nannie Mary Lewis, Faye Margaret Little, Mary Frances Lowrey, Jasperine Joanna Malazza, Helen Louise McKinney, Violia Beatrice McNair, Betty Morris, Eleanor Mae Pate, Lois Fay Pearson, Doris Lavinia Radford, Addie Belle Raybon, Margaret Lucille Roberts, Romonta Victoria Schifano, Elsie Jean Self, Mary Lee Sheppard, Jean Joy Smith, June Smith, Lucile Mildred Smith, Virginia Ruth Smith, Helen Ross Sorrell, Gwendolyn Lucille Stanley, Florence Lorraine Talmadge, Sylvia Reinette Vanderford, Mary Carleene Vaughn, Alberta Jennings Watson, Lilla Leigh Wells, Dorothy Mae Williams, Kathleen Wood, Martha Wright, Dorothy Lee Young.

WEST END HIGH SCHOOL
Class Of July, 1940

BOYS—Barcley James Hurley, Joseph Murphy Juneman, Lelton Newton Melson, Donald Miesner, Jack H. Reynolds, Roy E. Smith, Jr., Terrell Houston Walker, William Thomas Wideman.

GIRLS—Annie Lucile Evans, Mary Odell Gibson.

WEST END HIGH SCHOOL
Class Of January, 1941

BOYS—John William Abercrombie, Robert Carl Baird, John Clayton Baker, James Richard Compton, John Smiley Gates, Jr., James William Grimmett, Ben William House, Samuel Jaffe, Jr., John Raymond Johnson, Harry Lee Kacker, Wyatt Bowers Keith, John Morris Law, Jack Hartford Lyles, H. L. McGee, Roy Lavon McNeal, Cecil Robert Norrell, Walker Price, Leon J. Sawyer, Jr., Clarence E. Smith, Jr., Robert Jackson Thompson, James Otto Townsend, Thomas Fallon Trotter, Frank Andrew Wagner, James William Watson, Donald Earl Wise.

GIRLS—Minnie Pauline Adams, Billie Marjorie Baber, Ruth Elaine Batson, Billie Barbara Bledsoe, Ruth Ramsey Bolin, Nannie Lee Box, Edwina Brown, Betty Earl Calloway, Myrtle Chapman, Margaret Ruth Colbert, Claude Ermine Cooley, Wandavie Crider, Mary Louise Elliott, Jean Foerster, Emma Jane Graves, Mary Emma Green, Louise Marie Grusnick, Mary Jane Jones, Mary Pearl Jones, Aneita Elizabeth King, Carolyn Virginia Lamb, Barbara Jacqulyn Lassetter, Fanny Mae Lawson, Alleen Mixon, Mary Crawford Murray, Mary Gladys Price, Frances Butler Robinson, Mary Lou Ryan, Annie Juanita Simpson, Lillie Elizabeth Sirles, Lois Elizabeth Ware, Ruth Elizabeth Wilson, Dorothy Leigh Yates.

WOODLAWN HIGH SCHOOL
Class of July, 1940

BOYS—Jim Frank Arrington, James Eugene Braidfoot, James Dewey Crouch, Jr., Kenon Agee Drummond, Fred Durwood Faulkenberry, Jr., John Heaton, Charles Edward McWhorter, Oliver Perry Milam, Jr., John Edward Miller, Gail Morrison,

James Humphrey Nall, Jr., Beecher Olive, LeRoy Brabham Owens, Stephen Donald Palmer, Leroy Presley.

GIRLS—Mayme Melba Brown, Mary Frances Carroll, Glenna Cole, Olive Ellaine Dill, Rosanah Ellard, Mavien Elledge, Lola Mae Gibbs, Anna Katherine Gray, Margaret Gunter, Dorothy Gwendolyn Holmes, Frances Eugenia Huggins, Virginia Vivian Johnson, Frances Johnson Jones, Mary King, Elizabeth McMahan, Lovella Meek, Sarah Frances Morgan, Elsie Jo Phillips, Katherine Eloise Pierce, Edna Louise Scroggins, Sara Wells, Helen Carolyn Wood, Virginia Catherine Wood.

Class of January, 1941

BOYS—Hoyt Byers Alford, Jr., Jack Ben Barton, Olive Otis Boggan, Sam Thomas Borders, Mack Alfred Bowden, James William Brown, Jesse Tucker Burns, William Louis Callahan, Robert Hoyt Carroll, Earl Lester Cash, Jackson Perry Clements, James Benjamin Cooper, Morris Robertson Cory, Robert Crowder, Walter Clarence Courson, Richard Curtis Courtney, William Arthur Dial, Richard Dill, Reginald Dorn, Edgar Earl Dudley, Frederick Earl Emens, Harold White Gaston, John Mack Gibson, Conrad Edmund Gilbert, William Lewis Goodman, Lee Billy Goodwin, Paul Cleveland Griffin, Joseph Edgar Hartman, Jack Bryant Hartsfield, Troy Ernest Haynes, Pelham Graham Helton, Charles Henckell, Nathaniel Baker Hughes, John Powell Hynds, Carl Newby Jennings, Charles Lynwood Jones, Wiliam Patrick Kallaher, Herman Wallace King, George Allen Little, Theo Massey, Jr., Joseph Everett McCool, Raymond Seals Mills, Jr., Joe Bob Norrell, Jack London Peoples, Jackie Piercey, Chester Nelson Posey, John Hamilton Pounds, Vanda Luke Sewell, Cornelius Alston Shepherd, Jr., Peter Arthur Simmons, Hubert Lee Southerland, Hal Alvin Summers, Winston Aubry Stewart, Charley Alton Taylor, Elwell Oscar Thomas, Alfred Wesley Tucker, Jr., Robert Goff Wiggin, Tobias William Zoppi, Jr.

GIRLS—Elinor Lucile Adams, Clara Erwina Bridges, Carol Louise Bussey, Emmie Ruth Bussey, Clemmie Louise Butts, Annie Marie Callahan, Mabel Atha Canfield, Velma Irene Carmack, Emma Joyce Chaney, Audrie Lynn Clements, Margaret Jeannette Clough, Margaret Elizabeth Courson, Dorothy Jane Davis, Jacquelyn Dean, Frances Jane Dorn, Lula Catherine Duncan, Helen Marie Ensley, Dolores Entrekin, Dorothy Entrekin, Josephine Falkner, Ruth Lynn Fitzpatrick, Arline Floyd, Helen Elizabeth Ford, Elizabeth Franklin, Barbara Hemphill Gomperts, Geraldine Goodyear, Nancy Kathleen Hays, Julia Frances Heath, Lynda Geraldine Hughes, Mary Virginia Hull, Virginia Mae Jeter, Bessie Elizabeth Jones, JoAnn Judd, Frances Ruth Krotzer, Laura Jean Liner, Margaret Estelle Martin, Bennie Louise Mauldin, Mary Elaine Mayo, Betty Jean McClung, Helen Rose Middlesworth, Janie Bibb Newman, Anne Josephine Parker, Jane Ellen Paterson, Evelyn Eugenie Pogue, Nancy Jane Reem, Martha Rebecca Schroeder, Grace Louise Stringfield, Hellan Elliott Stuart, Mildred Evelyn Thompson, Thelma Lee Traylor, Evelyn Claire Wear, Doris Lorine Weldon, Winnifred Elliot West, Wanda Marie White, Beverly Jean Whitehead, Juanita Williams, Sarah Frances Word.

Anniston, Ala. Star
April 13, 1941

Negro School Placed Upon Accredited List

Cobb Avenue Negro High School has been placed on the state approved list which means that the facilities of the school, such as teaching staff, library equipment, science equipment, shop, etc., have been improved to meet standards set up by the state. The accreditment also means that students finishing the school may enter state colleges for Negroes without entrance examinations.

Principal C. M. Mitchell has stated that the school is trying to promote a program which will give the pupils access to a variety of experiences which may help them to better adjust themselves to the society of which they are a part and become better citizens.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
May 4, 1941

Negro School Ranks High At Academic Meet

The Tuscaloosa Industrial High School for negroes won second place among other city public schools in the state that competed in the eighth academic meet held recenlty at the State Teachers College in Montgomery.

Students from the Industrial High School who took part were Ira Tooson, Jennie Green, Ernest Wright, Etta Pearl Campbell, and Robert James, who earned two ribbons for achievement in fundamental comprehensives and physics. James stood fourth among the 135 students taking a test in the fundamentals. He stood third in physics.

Birmingham, Ala., Ave Herald
May 28, 1941

BESSEMER HIGH CLOSING SLATED

69 Students To Receive Diplomas Wednesday In Final Exercises

BESSEMER, Ala., May 27—Graduation exercises of the Bessemer High School will be held at 8 p.m. Wednesday, when 69 students will receive diplomas. Supt. J. C. Orr will present the diplomas.

Graduates are as follows: Emily Virginia Blake, Rosemary Bruns, Marion Lee Callahan, Julia Sabel Howard, Martha Owen Ingram, Martha Willetta Schanz and Betty Rosamond Skewes, art course.

Charles Watkins Adair, Martha Hazel Atchison, Benjamin Thomas Ball, Henry Louis Cason, Editha Quincy Cochran, Eleanor Davis, James Murphy Farley, Jr., Martha C. Foster, Collins Fountain, Allen Francis Gerst, Jerry Walter Gwin, Mary Jo Holczstein, George Clifford Instone, Joe Early Lawless, George Bliss Lawley, James H. McKelvey, James Ernest Naftel, Jr., Charles H. Nagle, Joe Padalino, James Eugene Reynolds, Jr., Florrie Jean Smith, Albert Sokol, Frank Sullivan, Charles Brooks Vail, Fred Horace Vines, Jr., and Charles Bradford Waldrop, science course.

Others Listed

Miriam Adkins, Arlena Pearl Contorno, Guy S. Dill, Robbie June Fountain, Inez George, Emma Katherine Gwin, LaMerle Gorrie Huckaby, Hortez Almus Seals, Margaret Elizabeth Smith, Rosemary Staub, Fred J. Stevens, Jr., Leon F. Stewart, general course.

Doris Morton Batson, Sammie Bush, Glendora Chesser, Charlotte Frances Dailey, Marjorie de Sabla, James Vernon Gunnin, Ella Ruth Hallmon, Nancy Sue Harlan, Ann Nell Johnson, Mary Frances Mitcham, Carol Jean Parker, Dorothy Sims, Bette Sue Skewes, Ernestine Tucker, Lola Mae Wilder, commercial course.

Ivan Benton Acker, Henry Hughes Brazeal, Jr., John McKim Bridges, Jr., Bruce Letson, Jessie Mae Merrell, Harry Bruce Porter, Julius Martin Ray, James M. Swope, vocational course.

The following will receive vocational certificates: Ivan Benton Acker and Henry Hughes Brazeal, bookkeeping; John McKim Bridges, Jr., drafting certificate; Edna Pauline Hamrick, Bruce Letson, Jessie Mae Merrell and Harry Bruce Porter, retail selling; Julius Martin Ray, sheet metal; James M. Swope, telegraph certificate.

Negro Graduates

Negro graduates from Dunbar High School to receive diplomas Thursday evening are: Lottie Mae Banks, Willie Rose Banks, Mary Louise Bell, Addie Delores Brown, Grace Shelly Brown, Thelma Brown, Ruth Eddie Brown, Walter Lee Brown, Ella Margaret Byrd, James Erskine Byrd, Lucile DeLois Brown, Billie Lola Carey, Lillie Lola Cross, Martha Ree Dew, James Otis Dowdley, Howard Henry Gaskins, Marnatha Louise Folds, Bertha Louise Hall, Ada Leola Hardy, Frank Harris, Sarah Elizabeth Hanks, Leola Hicks, Ethel Lois Hinton, Timothy Hood, Willie Delle Jenkins, Dalton Jones.

Edith Ruth Johnson, Cleopatra King, George Howard King, Edward Charles Lawrence, Eulishia Lindsey, Georgia Lee Matthews, Elizabeth Cornell Mayo, Claudine McClaine, Chester McCullough, Tiny Minor, Georgia Myree, Janie Moseley, Bessie Mae Oliver, Odessa Ree Oliver, James Edward Oldham, Ethel Bernice Royster, Lillie Ramsey, Mamie Jo Russell, Lucy Pelham, John Douglas Sipp, Bernice Louise Smith, Mae Emma Smith, Clifford Anthronia Steel, Elliot Lions Stephens, Joseph Alexander Tarrant, Mary Louise Tate, Mary Louise Taylor, Varie Thompson, Pauline Willie Tubbs, Lovell William Wallace, Rosa Mae Wiley, Alberta Wilson, Gertie Wilson, Hazel Lois Wright, Lorenza Wyatt.

Eutaw, Ala., Democrat
August 20, 1941

GREENE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL ASKING FOR AID

Not since the year 1929 has a plea come from the County Training School for negroes located at Boligee for aid in a building campaign. In the year 1929 the citizens of Greene County qualified for a vocational building to teach pupils better methods of farming, and shop work in general.

With increased enrollment over a period of years and anticipated increases due to public transportation of negro children from the various sections of the county for the first time in Greene County it becomes necessary to have more room to meet this need.

Authorized by the county superintendent of education of Greene County, Mr. S. D. Bayer we launch a $7,000.00 building fund to be used for space at the County Training School. The county board has in the past helped those who help themselves and our faith in them on this occasion is as in years gone by. The board of education has kept a "watchful eye" on this the County Training School and are convinced the trend is in the right direction. The policy of the school is to train the hands along with the mind, and each pupil "Let his bucket down" where he is and become a real asset to himself and to the community. The record of the graduates plus others helped at the school prove that it does pay in rich dividends to train negroes. Not a single graduate has been arrested.

This school belongs to the county and the only school in the county where negroes can complete a senior high school course. Its not sectional, but countywide in its scope. Therefore, we are asking every civic minded individual, church, business enterprise, club and other organizations to answer this urgent call. Our goal is $3,000.00 of this amount stated above.

This campaign gets under way on September first and ends at Thanksgiving. Principal A. W. Young of the County Training School will call on the white people and Rev. S. M. Todd, moderator of the Colored Baptist Association of the county will be chairman of the Colored Division. We may not contact everyone who desires to help, but you may make check payable to the Greene County Training School Building Fund and mail same to Greene County Training School, Boligee, Alabama. Every name and amount will be published after the drive closes. We thank you.

A. W. YOUNG, Principal.
S. D. BAYER, Supt.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

1,800 Enroll At Booker Washington

SEP 27 1941

The 1941-42 session of the Booker Washington High School began Monday morning with a very encouraging outlook for the year's work. Approximately 1,800 students enrolled during the first week. After the initial routine of organization, class work has moved along smoothly in all departments.

For the current school year the following teachers have been elected to serve as chairmen of the various groups: Primary department, Mrs. Ethel Broadnax; intermediate group, Miss Sadie C. Lee; junior high school, Miss Lela Jackson; senior high school, Prof. J. Z. Morris.

Principal C. T. Smiley is asking that parents secure textbooks for their children as soon as possible, so that they may have the necessary tolls for immediate classwork.

The first assembly program of the year was held on Tuesday morning in the school auditorium. The program featured an interesting and encouraging talk by Principal Smiley. He welcomed the old and new pupils to the school and urged each of them to make good use of the many opportunities that the school offers them. Prof. Morris presented members of the high school faculty to the student body. Vocal and instrumental music featured the exercises.

SEP 27 1941

The annual institute of the Montgomery city and county school teachers is scheduled to be held Saturday morning in the Booker Washington High School auditorium. Dr. Charles M. Dannelly, superintendent of education will be in charge of the meeting. Several distinguished educators are to be heard on this program. Mrs. Lucile N. Beverly, reporter.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

BOARD APPROVES NINE AS CLERKS IN D. C. SCHOOLS

JAN 11 1941

Shaw P.T.-A. Requests Immediate Relief from Over-Crowded Classes

The names of the following persons were certified as being eligible for appointment to the position of stenographic clerks in the local colored schools, by Dr. Howard H. Long, chief examiner of the board of education at its meeting on Wednesday.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Shaed, Miss Dorothy A. Thomas, Mrs. Lois P. Brock, Miss Kathryn I. Cooper, Mrs. Sarah N. Burr, Miss Christine A. Ray, Miss Bertha I. Shields, Henry L. Philyar, and Mrs. Sammye E. Greene.

Their eligibility will become effective February 3, 1941, and expire at midnight on February 2, 1942.

JAN 11 1941

Ask Relief at Shaw

The Shaw Junior High School Parent - Teacher Association, through the Rev. A. F. Elmes, its president, sent a letter to the board this week, asking immediate relief for the over-crowded conditions at the Shaw Junior High School. This letter was referred to Dr. Frank W. Ballou, the superintendent, for consideration.

The Pleasant Plains Civic Association, through the chairman of the executive committee, A. S. Pinkett, called the attention of the board to the shortage of teachers, especially on primary and secondary levels, and urged that provisions be made to relieve this condition not only in the 1942 budget but that a deficiency apporpriation be requested.

This request and a similar request from the Bloomingdale Civic Association, through the chairman of the legislative committee, Guy Tinner, was referred to the committee on finance and to Superintendent Frank W. Ballou.

Oppose Liquor License

JAN 11 194

The board of education opposed the application of Max Bergan, 130 H Street, Southwest, for a retailer's liquor license, class "B".

The reasons for the opposition are: that this grocery store is located near the Randall Junior High School, which has approximately 1200 students enrolled; it is also in the vicinity of the Randall Recreation Center, which holds classes at the school each Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evening.

A great number of school children pass this store going to and from school and from a hundred to a hundred and fifty school children enter this store daily to make purchases.

JAN 11 194

The board approved the revised sketches for the proposed senior high school to be located at Twenty-fourth and Benning Road, Northeast.

Washington, D. C. Post
January 25, 1941

Colored Students Hear National Symphony

Post Staff Photo

HERE THEY TALK WITH CONDUCTOR—Students of Armstrong High School and other colored schools yesterday heard the National Symphony Orchestra in one of its concerts in this season's students' series. Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor, is shown talking with a group which includes Mrs. S. F. Clark, chairman of the school's program committee, and Alfred Johnson, music department director, as well as appreciative students

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Teacher Sues to Compel Appointment

JAN 12 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claiming his name was skipped over by the board of education and school officials in appointing a teacher of general science and social studies in the junior high schools, Roscoe Melvin Jackson, 3256 Prospect avenue, northwest, filed suit in the District Court last week to compel his appointment as a probationary teacher.

Beginning in September, 1939, he states, the junior high school curriculum has not included history and geography as separate subjects, but these two courses were combined in a group called social studies, alternating nine weeks of geography and nine weeks of history.

In view of the fact that Mr. Jackson took the examination for appointment as teacher of general science and geography, Asst. Supt. Garnett C. Wilkinson states, he cannot be certified for appointment as teacher of general science and history. Such an appointment, he declares, would invade the rights of the No. 1, eligible on the list for general science and history.

The eligible lists in general science and geography and general science and history cannot be merged, he maintains, because they were establishd by two diffrent examinations.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON WILL HAVE RACE ENTRANTS IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—For the first time, colored high school pupils of the District of Columbia will compete in the annual oratorical contest sponsored by the American Legion. Through the efforts of J. Franklin Wilson, local lawyer and former commander of the James E. Walker post, the racial barriers heretofore erected against Negroes were broken down and Divisions 10-11-12-13, which are the colored divisions of the school system here will compete in the contest.

Local winners will take part in the state contests, and several states comprising an area will then be included in an elimination contest.

MAR 8 1941

Finals will be held in Indianapolis where the winners of the elimination contests will appear to orate for a prize valued at $4,000. Second prize is $1,000 and third prize $500, all in the form of scholarships.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORIDA PRINCIPAL CLAIMS SACRIFICE IS 'WORTH DOZEN JOBS'

FEB 8 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6 — Vernon McDaniel, principal of Washington High School, Pensacola, has officially re-opened the teachers' fight of Florida for equalization of salary by filing petition with the superintendent and School Board of Escambia County for equal salary with that of the white principal of similar qualifications and performing similar functions.

McDaniel, 34-year-old graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, has spent 13 years in Escambia County both as teacher and principal. He has completed his graduate work for M.A. degree, and requires only the writing of his Thesis.

Before becoming principal of the school, McDaniel taught mathematics and coached the football team for six years. The last seven years has been spent as principal of the school.

In petitioning the Superintendent and Board of Escambia County for equal salary, McDaniel points out that white principals with similar qualifications and no experience at all were receivnig $200 as minimum salary, while he with maximum service gets only $165.

In this fight, it is supposed by many that McDaniel faces the same fate of losing his job as John E. Gilbert, who brought a mandamus suit against the School Board of Brevard County about two years ago. In response to such probability, McDaniel very courageously states: "The sacrifice is worth a dozen jobs."

The teachers of Escambia County and the teachers of the Florida State Teachers' Association are 100 per cent behind this effort to wipe out the salary differential.

In its regular session, the Florida State Teachers' Association unanimously went on record as assessing each member $2.50 to carry on the fight.

While McDaniel is still awaiting a reply on his petition, plans are on foot to file similar petitions in other counties if it becomes necessary to do so.

It must be remembered that John E. Gilbert, a former principal of Brevard County, brought a mandamus suit against the Superintendent and Board of Education of Brevard County for equal salary with white teachers after his petition was denied. The local courts however, as well as the Florida Supreme Court, ruled against him. Since that time, Melvin Alston and the teachers of Norfolk, Va., have won an injunction suit for the equalization salary.

The result or outcome of McDaniel's petition will have much to do with future steps in Folrida teachers' fight for equal pay.

Tampa, Fla., Times
December 14, 1940

New Negro School Project Approved

Final approval has been given to a WPA project to construct a new Negro high school at Chelsea and 24th Sts., to replace the Middleton High School, destroyed by fire last March.

President Roosevelt yesterday approved allocation of $62,486 in Federal funds, to be supplemented by district money. The new building, a modern one-story brick structure, is to be completed in time for the opening of the 1941 school terms, officials said.

After the high school burned, its 478 pupils were temporarily shifted to the Booker T. Washington School and the Macfarlane School in West Tampa, which formerly was used for white children.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
February 10, 1941

Middleton High Wins Negro Honors In Exhibit at Fair

Middleton senior high school carried away top honors for negro educational exhibits at the Florida State fair, a compilation of awards showed yesterday.

Middleton won $31.50 for 18 first and 14 second prizes. The Booker T. Washington high school was second with $23.50 for 10 firsts and nine seconds.

Other winners were Dobyville school, $4 for four firsts and two seconds; Lomax school, $7.75 for seven firsts and five seconds; Harlem school, $5 for four firsts and four seconds; Robles Pond school, $3, two firsts and three seconds; Dubnar school, $5.75, three firsts and seven seconds, and Meacham school, $7, six firsts and five seconds.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WPA ALLOTS FUNDS TO BUILD SCHOOL IN FLORIDA CITY

TAMPA, Fla., May 22 — Advice has just been received from WPA State headquarters in Jacksonville that $62,486 has been allocated for construction of a high school building here, to replace the one destroyed by fire several months ago.

The sum allocated will be used to match a sponsor's contribution of $38,268. Total expenditure on erection and equipment of the school, which will provide employment for 128 men, all of whom are to be Negroes, it is understood, will therefore amount to $100,754.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
January 6, 1941

Speaker Here Sees Brighter World Future

Former League of Nations Director Says Men Are Awake.

An international picture that glimmers with the promise of a better future despite the tragedies of today was painted for an audience at Spelman College yesterday afternoon by Pierre de Lanux, for 11 years director of the Paris office of the League of Nations.

"The present time is full of horrible deeds and things," M. de Lanux declared. "Yet I cannot hate the epoch I live in, because if the scandal is great, the promise is greater still. Men are awake at last. Their sin was to be inattentive. They resist and suffer, therefore they exist.

Millions Realize Now.

"There used to be a very small number of people who understood what it meant to be alive in this age. There are millions now.

"Nations disappear, forms of government become discredited, rulers rise and fall, the rich become poor and the poor do not become rich. So we no longer put our creed in slogans, our blind faith in human leaders, our confidence in luck or habit, nor our safety in numbers.

"We shall have to recognize that the stuff which men are made of, and the use they make of that stuff, is what matters—in the end."

One result of the present evil tide will be to sweep away the small distinctions between all men who possess a soul, be they Christian or free-thinker, mystic or philosopher.

Spells Revolutions.

"All these creatures possessed with personal souls can be reconciled with one another, but not with this present world," the speaker pointed out. "They could not if they tried.

"And that spells revolution." Speaking of the international responsibilities of man, the lecturer declared that the essentials of democracy lie in the "rights of man. That is, of all men."

"The rights of each man can serve as a basis for a democratic society only if the other men's rights are equally preserved; that is, if each man professes the same respect for other men's rights that he demands for his own. That defines the democratic duties of man.

"Democracy is the attempt to make, as completely as is humanly possible, man responsible for his own fate. All undemocratic regimes, whether it is one man dictatorship, group tyranny or mob rule, are characterized by the weakening or disappearance of that one essential: individual responsibility. And there are two ways of destroying a democracy, either to suppress the rights of man, as for example in Fascism, or to let him forget his duties, as in political demagogy of the type more familiar to us."

Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl.
February 27, 1941

Richland Colored School Children Make Brooders

School boys of the Richland High & Industrial colored school who have poultry as one of their supervised practice projects, are being taught to make chicken brooders.

Each of the twenty-six boys enrolled in Agriculture are required to have a supervised project and eight of these twenty-six boys have poultry production as a project.

These boys through their project study found that it is more profitable for them to buy baby chicks and brood them at the proper time than it is to wait until the hens get ready to set before starting their flocks.

The brooders that the boys are making have a brooding compartment three by four feet and a sun porch thee by six feet.

It will brood one hundred chicks for two or three weeks after which time they should be placed in two brooders. The brooder is heated by a No. 2 lamp in order that it can be used on the farm.

In an attempt to make the brooders practical, the boys are using their waste materials in construction.

One of the brooders is on display at the school. S. M. Davis and Carnell Martin have supervised the construction of the brooders and these supervisors and their project boys will be glad for white people to visit their school and look over their work.

Cochran, Ga., Journal
April 3, 1941

COCHRAN COLORED HIGH SCHOOL WINS TROPHY

Not content with all the trophies the white schools of Cochran have won this year, our colored school emerged from the Students' District Meeting in Dublin on March 14th with the beautiful silver cup, which is the first trophy this school has ever won. Contests included spelling, oration and track, and schools competing were Eastman, Dublin, Swainsboro, Wrightsville, Soperton, Adrain and Cochran.

Prof. Sessions is very proud of his school and is constantly striving to improve it.

It might be added here that every teacher in the Cochran colored school is a four-year college graduate with several years of experience in teaching.

Greensboro Ga., Herald-Journal
May 9, 1941

COMMENCEMENT UNION POINT NEGRO SCHOOL

The primary and elementary grades presented their play, "Polly's Troubles," to a large audience on Monday night. The play was under the direction of H. W. Tapley and V. A. Brown.

"Here Comes Charley," the high school drama, will be presented on Friday night at 8:30, May 2nd. The school is expected to be packed for this performance. This play will be under the direction of E. M. Jackson. Outstanding characters of the play are: Janie Williams—Charlotte (called Charley,) Larry Elliott—Henry Horton; Mrs. Farnham—Leila Grant; Vivian Smith—Lucile Gresham; Uncle Alex—Hunter Williams.

Baccalaureate service will be held at Siloam Baptist church on Sunday, May 4th, at 3:30 p. m. Dr. Loyd Garland, pastor of the Union Point Baptist church (white), outstanding minister of the city, will deliver the sermon for this occasion.

Graduation exercises will be held in the colored Baptist church also. Dr. Arthur Raper, social science analyst of Greensboro, one of the foremost educators of the state and the South, will deliver the commencement address. Music will be furnished by the high school chorus.

The public is invited to attend these exercises. Special seats will be reserved for white friends of education.

Six seventh grade students will receive certificates. They are: Lillie Grant, Willie Gresham, Garland Hillman, Bennie Hillman, Emmet Stephens and James Shank. Henry Horton, Sarah Hillman, Janie Williams and Hunter Williams will receive junior high school certificates.

Eastman, Ga. Advertiser
June 5, 1941

Colored School Seeks Home Ec Dept.

The Advertiser publishes below a letter in the form of an appeal written by the principal of the Peabody Colored school, which we believe deserves consideration and support.

It would seem very profitable to the housewives of Eastman if they could be assured that the domestic servant they hire would have the training that the proposed school would insure.

We submit the letter for your consideration:

'One of the greatest needs of Peabody High school is a well equipped home economics department. The reason for such a need is the fact that over 95 per cent of its students do domestic work before and after they finish school. With a good home ec department and an efficient teacher in that department these children could be trained to do this type of work thoroughly. Each child that finishes would be compelled to take a course in home making.

"For the past three years we have been working faithfully for such a department. At last it seems that with the aid of the NYA we will have a chance to accomplish our desire by raising a sum of money ourselves.

"We are out to raise at least $300.00 by the 4th of July The county has been divided into districts, and each district is alloted a definite sum of money.

"It is very important that we raise this money, because this is a special opportunity that has been offered to us by the NYA, and we do not want to miss it.

"'Among other plans to raise this money, one is to have solicitors make contact with various people in the community and ask them for money.

"The solicitors for the City of Eastman are: William Johnson, Authur Smith, Harrell Dorsey, N. M. Cullers, S. S. Southern and Jim Thomas.

"It is hoped that you will cooperate with these men when they come to see you.

"J. W. HARRIS, Principal
Peabody High School."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Time Is Right For Negro Inspector Of High Schools

THE STATE OF GEORGIA suffered locally and nationally for far too many years because of its inadequate, inefficient public school system and an excessively high rate of illiteracy. Sensational perverses, economics and political in character, can be traced more or less directly to this state of affairs.

CHIVERS

The resulting shock was virile enough to make the state leaders extend themselves to do something constructive about public education. The educational reforms got off to a slow start but the later availability of federal funds enabled the state to make unprecedented rapid strides in the development of its educational facilities and program.

EMPHASIS WEAK

It is general knowledge that the emphasis placed upon Negro education during this period was very weak—the tangible result is evidence of this. This was a regrettable fact. Viewed from the point of abtract justice it was inexcusable. However, if one views it from the standpoint of racial self-interest it can be considered as the "natural" thing to do.

This experience, however, has helped to magnify the poverty-available to approximately one-third of Georgia's citizens who happen to be Negroes. Their ignorance has been in no small degree responsible for the collapse of tobacco and cotton farming, particularly, the latter.

The failure to provide vocational training on a broad and varied scale is a large factor in placing such an abnormal number of Negroes on the relief roles and continuing them there. Even the disgracefully high homicide rate among Negroes has a relationship to the neglect of Negro public education both as to amount, quality and kind.

NEGROES FORGOTTEN

I believe that this neglect of Negroes in the rural districts in the South, is often due to the fact that Southern white political leaders are so deeply engrossed in trying to aid the thousands of dispossessed white people to measure up to the requirements for productive citizenship until Negroes fade from their vision.

The South has so thoroughly convinced itself that it is poverty-stricken until it has acquired a poverty-complex. This complex has made it stingy, sensitive and abnormally self-centered on the problems of white people. Many of its sins against Negroes, I believe, may be charged to this state of mind. However, Georgia in its effort to break away from this complex has set democratic ideals as its goal. This being true, Georgia must cease to mourn over its sins of ommission and commission and use its collective intelligence to developing a philosophy of education that will expand its efforts to include all citizens, regardless of race in an equal program of education.

WANT TO LIVE HERE

A study of Georgia Negro College graduates of 1937 which in conduct revealed that these Negro youths do not leave the state when they can. They go there. Even when the state denies them an opportunity they look for work in other parts of the South. They want to live in their home state because it is home and they have developed accommodations to it. Then, too, the Negro Colleges and high schools all tend to promote a type of missionary zeal in their students which makes the majority of them want to have a hand in "saving the race".

There is growing evidence that an increasing number of native white Georgians are convinced that the state cannot move farther ahead with one-third of its population lagging behind.

SUGGESTS NEGRO

Successful educational administration is an intimate personal social process. Such officials must be a part of the people whom they serve. That is why I am suggesting a Negro to fill the vacancy left by Mr. L. M. Laster in the Division of Negro Education. He might be called Inspector of Negro High Schools. The title is not nearly so important as the function. Such an appointment would be an inspiration to Negro youth to stay in school and strive.

The present department of Negro Education is in the capable hands of Mr. R. L. Cousins, who has shown peculiar capability for handling the political phase of Negro education. He is Georgia born and educated. There are native Negro Georgians with equal capacity for handling the intimate task of supervising Negro high schools.

I recommend this task to the Georgia Association of teachers in Colored Schools as a project with merit. Its success would do much to gain the interest of teachers who are [illegible] it because they feel it is important.

A petition signed by a large number of teachers might do the trick or possibly hundreds of letters sent to the Department of Education might be valuable. Whatever the means, the end is certainly worth the effort.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Retiring Negro Educator Glad Of Crime-Free Alumni Roster

CORDELE, [AP]—Back in 1902, two Negro educators, A. S. Clark and his wife—went riding through South Georgia in search of a community where they could be of service by establishing a school for Negroes. They decided that here in Cordele was their opportunity, and as a result Gillespie Institute was founded.

It began with a plant of two wooden buildings, a faculty of three and an enrolment of 28 boys and girls. One of the buildings was a church, the other the residence of the Clarks, one room of which was used as a classroom.

Today the enrolment is 408 and there are 18 on the faculty.

"The purpose of the school is to make better citizens, men and women, with worthwhile characters, who believe in the great principles of our nation and who honor God above all things else," said Dr. Clark.

"As far as I know personally, I do not recall that the name of any of the hundreds of boys and girls who have, after finishing our school, been placed on a sheriff's record or a police blotter."

Gillespie gives the regular grammar school work and a full, four-year high school course. It is accredited by the state of Georgia and the Southern Association of Accredited Schools.

The old buildings have been replaced, with a new brick structure including an auditorium of 600-seat capacity, nine class rooms and the administrative offices. There is a girls' dormitory and dining hall, a boys' dormitory and a home for the superintendent.

On Sept. 1, Dr. Clark will retire as active head of the school, citing a need to pass the heavy duties and responsibilities on to younger workers.

Cordele, Ga. News
August 14, 1941

The A. S. Clarks

Nearly forty years ago, in 1902, two Negro educators, A. S. Clark and his wife, made an inspection tour of South Georgia with a view to selecting a community in which the founding and operation of a school for Negro youths would render the largest and most needed service. Due to the meager educational facilities provided for Negro children in Cordele at that time they decided that here was a field in which they could render to their race a large and much needed service as a life work. A. S. Clark is a native of North Carolina. His wife is a native of Alabama.

As a result of the decision of these two people Gillespie Institute was founded in Cordele nearly forty years ago. It began with a plant of two wooden buildings, a faculty of three and an enrollment of 28 boys and girls. One of the buildings was a church, the other the residence of the Clarks, one room of which was used as a class room.

Since its beginning the purpose of the school has been the education, uplift and betterment of the Negro people. Here is Dr. Clark's own answer as to what was the purpose and is still the purpose of the school: "The purpose of the school is to make better citizens, men and women, with worthwhile characters, who believe in the great principles of our nation, and who honor God above all things else." That has been and is now the steadfast purpose of the men and women who shape the work, study, religious and recreational programs of the school. Whether Dr. Clark and his wife, assisted by their faculty coworkers have succeeded so far in accomplishing this purpose let the record speak. During the intervening years between an enrollment of 28 at the start and a faculty of three to the present enrollment of 408 and a faculty of 18, several hundred graduates have gone out from the institution to make their way in the world. Whether they are succeeding as useful citizens may be gathered from this statement from Dr. Clark: "As far as I know personally, I do not recall that the name of any of the hundreds of boys and girls who have, after finishing our school, been placed on a sheriff's record or a police blotter." That is not a bad record. Many, he recalls are occupying responsible positions in life. "The school at all times has sought to exalt the dignity of labor," said Dr. Clark.

In addition to regular grammar school work Gillespie has a four year high school course. Manual training, agriculture, home economics and a course in music are among the subjects taught, and recently a move has been inaugurated looking toward training boys and girls for defense work. The school is accredited by the state of Georgia in group 1, and also is accredited by the Southern Association of Accredited Schools.

So far we have been talking about the founding, purpose, operation and accomplishments of the school. Now lets see about the growth of the physical properties of the plant.

As above stated, the school began in two wooden buildings and continued to operate in these buildings until 1904 when a frame administration building was constructed, which in turn, was replaced in 1937 with the present modernly equipped brick structure housing an auditorium with seating capacity of 600, administrative offices, and 9 class rooms. It was built and equipped at a cost of $70,000,

In 1929 a three-story brick girls dormitory was built and equipped at a cost of $85,000. It contains a modern dining hall and will accommodate 70 girls. At the same time and on an adjoining site a residence for the superintendent was erected at a cost of $7,000. In 1906 a boys dormitory was added to the plant. This building was repaired and remodeled into a modern brick veneer structure last year at the cost of $10,000.

For a number of years the second story of the first administration building was used as a hospital but as the years passed the need for a modern hospital increased to such an extent that a thirty bed hospital was included in the 1937 program of plant expansion. It was erected and equipped at a cost of $45,000.

"Sometime during the early years," said Dr. Clark, "a log cabin was built on the grounds with some of the logs being a gift by a friend of the school living at Oakfield, 18 miles away. This building housed the vocational work and still stands on the site."

The buildings enumerated above comprise the physical properties of the school and were built at a total cost of $217,000. Buildings and grounds cover a little more than an entire city block. It might be interesting to some prominent Georgians who are now seeking political fodder for a future campaign by an attempt to arouse racial hatred and prejudice in this state, to know that every cent of the $217,000 was "furrin" money not the first slick dime having been solicited from the people of Cordele and Crisp county. Neither was there the remotest hint from the donors to Dr. Clark that Negro youths were to be taught social equality. Rather he was encouraged in his purpose to teach them the dignity of labor and train them to be better citizens, men and women with worthwhile characters.

On September 1st, Dr. Clark will retire as active head of the school and hospital. He will continue to direct and supervise the work of the church and all other religious activities of the institution and to assist, whenever his services are needed, in the administration of the school as a whole. Due to increasing responsibilities and problems arising from the growth of the school Dr. Clark, in retiring, is passing the heavier duties and responsibilities to younger and more vigorous hands. He does this, whether he knows it or not, with a high sense of appreciation on the part of both the white people and Negroes of this community for the fine, faithful and lasting service he has rendered both races in shaping the lives, and very largely, and destinies of the hundreds of Negro boys and girls who have come under the influence of his life and teaching.

18j-1941
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

DU SABLE GRADS FIND JOBS AND FAME IN MUSIC

MAY 11 1941

School to Be Guest on W-G-N Tuesday.

BY PAUL HEALY.

The things that most distinguish Du Sable High school are a proficiency in music and a love of soldiering. The institution, which is a continuation of the old Wendell Phillips High school, has the largest Negro enrolment in the city.

Each year many of Du Sable's students point for musical vocations. They are spurred by graduates who have become successful as concert singers or as members of innumerable big time swing bands, such as the orchestras of Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, and Earl Hines. Already 86 Du Sable graduates are professional singers or musicians and recently three of them—William Franklin, Maurice Cooper, and Miss Frankye Brown—sang the leads in the WPA "Swing Mikado." Franklin also was heard with the Chicago Opera company last fall.

MAY 11 1941

A Du Sable Regiment.

As a whole, Du Sable students also are intensely interested in military training. So many Du Sable boys left for Camp Custer with the 184th field artillery, formerly the 8th regiment, National Guard, last year that it is called the Du Sable regiment. Three-fourths of the "noncoms," half of the privates, and 30 per cent of the regiment's officers received their primary training in the Du Sable ROTC unit.

Chauncey C. Willard, principal of Du Sable, will be guest speaker at the "Citizens of Tomorrow" radio program over W-G-N at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. The show will be a transcription of the program recorded in the afternoon and witnessed by 600 Du Sable students in the W-G-N audience studio. Featured on the program will be the school chorus, singing "Thanks Be to God" [Dickson], "Will You Remember?" [Romberg-Riegger], and "In Bright Mansion," a spiritual.

Also on the program will be the announcement of three more students whose names will be recorded on the program's "Honor Roll," by Philip Maxwell, master of ceremonies; of THE TRIBUNE news quiz among selected members of the audience, and a comedy skit staged by Dorothy Gregory and Eddie Firestone, W-G-N players.

Recall Old Phillips.

Du Sable High school is a direct descendant of South Division High school, which was opened at 26th street and Wabash avenue in 1878. This was succeeded by Wendell Phillips High school, 239 East Pershing road, in 1904. In 1935 a larger building was constructed for the Phillips enrollment at 49th street and Wabash avenue. When the old Phillips building had to be reopened in 1936, owing to a population increase in the district, the new building was called Du Sable after Jean Baptiste Du Sable who was Chicago's first settler in 1779 on the site where Tribune Tower now stands.

Du Sable school, however, took over the teaching personnel and the traditions of the old Phillips school. Dr. Mildred Bryant-Jones, vocal instructor, and Capt. Walter H. Dyett, band instructor, enhanced their reputations in the new building.

The school's triumphs in fostering musical talent are attributed to the music courses offered. There is a course in theory, equivalent to junior college training, and an advanced course, which lasts two years and ends in a music diploma. The latter requires double period sessions five days a week. According to Mr. Willard, students are chosen for these courses by examinations. In the advanced course a student specializes in instrumental or vocal study.

Three Bands, Four Choruses.

Students are given opportunity to practice their training in Du Sable's 90-piece senior band, 78-piece junior band, and four choruses, as well as the ROTC band.

MAY 11 1941

"Ever since I became principal of Wendell Phillips in this district in 1925, I have been impressed by the popularity of music out here," says Mr. Willard. "These people seem to have more natural rhythm than other students and, too, they realize that music offers them one of the finest vocational fields. We started specializing in music because of a demand by the community 12 years ago."

Mr. Willard pointed out that a good percentage of students in the district are surprisingly ambitious. Out of the last two graduating classes, he said, more than 35 per cent went to college, which is above the average for city schools. Many make sacrifices to go into medicine, law, and social work, the principal has noticed. Others, with their families on relief, have gone thru college with NYA assistance or on scholarships.

Senior Class Decreases.

The June graduating class this year, he said, will be about 200 students less than a year ago because of the large number of boys who dropped out of school to go to Camp Custer and the sharp decrease lately in migrants from the southern states.

Du Sable always has been strongest in its music, biology, history, art and foreign language departments. Two hundred students in the history department comprise a forum which holds panel discussions biweekly.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Colleges Offer Scholarships to Future Citizens

MAY 11 1941

BY PHILIP MAXWELL.

(Pictures on page 17.)

Twenty-five colleges and universities in eight states have agreed to award scholarships totaling in value more than $18,000 to needy students on the Honor Roll of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's half hour radio program, "Citizens of Tomorrow." The program is heard each Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. on W-G-N. Individual scholarships will range in value from $100 to $600 annually. Most of them are renewable if the student maintains a high scholastic record.

Dr. T. N. Barrows.

A committee, appointed by THE TRIBUNE, will administer the grants. Dr. Thomas N. Barrows, president of Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis., will be chairman of this group which meets for the first time tomorrow at Tribune Tower. Other institutions and their representatives on the committee are Beloit, Gene Wolfe; Carleton, Dr. Benjamin W. VanRiper; University of Chicago, Dr. M. J. Freeman; DePauw, Dean G. Herbert Smith, and Stephens, J. Scott Hemry.

Colleges to Select Students.

The coöperating schools will select the students to receive the scholarships from a list nominated by this committee. Complete scholastic and activity records of eligible senior students have been obtained from their principals and each student who desires aid has stated his or her college preference.

The colleges and universities offering scholarships to students on the Citizens of Tomorrow honor roll are:

Beloit [Wis.]	Lake Forest [Ill.]
Carleton [Minn.]	Lawrence [Wis.]
Carroll [Wis.]	Loras [Iowa]
Central YMCA [Chi.]	MacMurray [Ill.]
University of Chicago	Monmouth [Ill.]
Coe [Iowa]	North Central [Ill.]
Cornell [Iowa]	Northwestern [Ill.]
DePauw [Ind.]	Ripon [Wis.]
Earlham [Ind.]	Rosary [Ill.]
Grinnell [Iowa]	Stephens [Mo.]
Illinois college	Wabash [Ind.]
Kalamazoo [Mich.]	Col. of Wooster [O.]
Knox [Ill.]	

MAY 11 1941

All of the senior students on the Honor Roll are in the upper 10 per cent of their classes. They are officers of their classes, presidents of student councils, orators, debaters, musicians, journalists, actors and athletes. Many of them have widowed mothers. Some have earned their way thru high school.

N. U. President Lauds Plan.

In commenting on the scholarship plan, Dr. Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president of Northwestern university, said: "This is educational work of which any institution of learning might be proud but which only a great newspaper such as THE TRIBUNE can really make effective. I only wish we could award a scholarship to each of the schools heard on 'Citizens of Tomorrow.'"

Thirty-four high schools of Chicago, Cook and Du Page counties and East Chicago, Ind., have been heard on this radio program which is dedicated to the youth of America. More than 20,000 boys and girls have attended the broadcasts in studio No. 1 of W-G-N. The program is recorded from 4:30 to 5 o'clock. Next Tuesday it will feature Du Sable High school of south side Chicago.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Teachers In Evanston

DEC 14 1941

THE Evanston Interracial council is making a fight to place Negro teachers in the Foster school. The council, composed of leaders from both races, has done excellent work toward improving better racial relationship during its ten years of existence. It is reasonable to believe that the present fight will not be lost.

It is regrettable that there are no Negro teachers in Evanston. There is no reason, save prejudice, why colored teachers are not employed. In the Foster school only colored pupils attend. But only white teachers are employed there.

There are many capable colored teachers. The council knows it. The Evanston Board of Education knows it. The citizens of Evanston know it.

The colored people of the suburb should be happy to know that they have with them the aid, admiration, and active cooperation of influential people of the other race who are willing to go all the way to influence equality for all and to work toward the ideals of the brotherhood of all men.

18j-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY HIT BY TRAGEDY

APR 5 - 1941

Blame Oil Stove For Accident In Town In Maryland

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. — Four persons were dead and 26 injured at midnight Monday following a disastrous fire at Princess Anne academy here Monday which demolished a building formerly used for industrial arts training.

Names of the injured persons confined at Peninsula General hospital at Salisbury, could not be learned. The sheriff's office at Princess Anne, gave the names of the dead as follows:

APR 5 - 1941

Mrs. Emma Wright, 58, Chance.
Mrs. Letitia McBride, 60, Chance.
Miss Edna Waters, 31, Upper Hill.
Six or eight-month-old daughter of Rev. Spence of Princess Anne.

The fire which followed the explosion of an oil stove on the campus of the school which is a branch of the University of Maryland, completely destroyed the building. Dr. R. A. Grigsby, president of the institution, estimated damage at $10,000.

None of the persons killed or injured were students of the institution, according to Dr. Grigsby. All he said were employed on an out-of-school NYA mattress project.

The flames which gutted the dry, frame building in short order, were fought by the fire company from Princess Anne and members of the school's student body, who did heroic work in rescuing many of the women and girls trapped in the tinder box building.

The older women on the project were instructing the NYA girls in the art of mattress making, a project not connected with but located in an abandoned building on the school campus.

Nearly 40 persons were believed to have been in the building at the time of the tragedy which is undoubtedly the worst ever experienced in this town.

Cause of the oil stove explosion which occurred between 11 a.m. and noon Monday had not been determined as late as midnight Monday, according to the Princess Anne sheriff.

APR 5 - 1941

Princess Anne, about 65 miles from Salisbury and a like distance from Crisfield, was the scene several years ago of the lynching of George Armwood in the front yard of a local judge.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

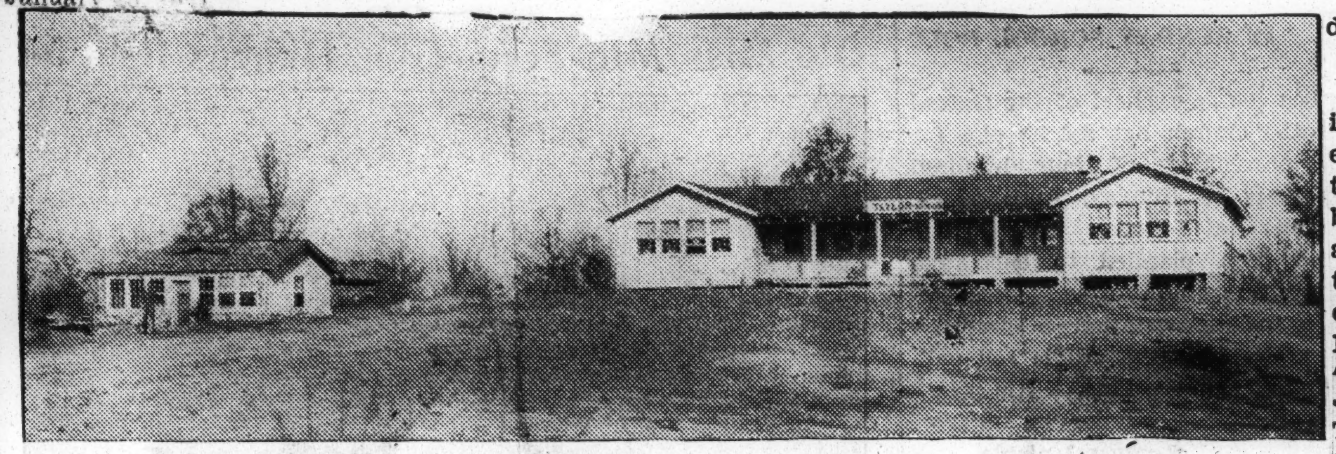
Graduating Class of Lincoln High School

Post Staff Photo.

JUN 1

FINISH THIS MONTH—Commencement exercises at Lincoln High School, Rockville, Md., will be held June 19 at 8:30 p. m. The class of 49 (shown above) will hear Carrington L. Davis, principal of Dunbar High School, Baltimore

Oxford, Miss., Eagle
January 23, 1941



School Building and Vocational Shop of the Taylor Negro School

Taylor's Remarkably Fine Colored School Is Story of Progress by Determination

Through Their Own Efforts and Help From White Friends The Community Has Builded Well, Has $5700 School Property Without Any State or Federal Aid.

From one of the state's poorest school buildings, almost unfit to house human beings, to three comfortable buildings and adequate equipment, altogether valued at $5700, is the accomplishment of the Taylor negro school patrons over the past five years. Unusual accomplishments which is a source of pride to the entire Lafayette county school system, Superintendent O. D. Smith pointed out recently.

History of the Taylor negro school dates back to sometime soon after the reconstruction era when the one teacher type was known as Taylor Chapel. Two other schools in the district, at Hopewell and Mt. Hope, and some of the pioneer teachers were Shep Boone, F. Nelson, Aerna Smith, A. D. Wiley, Nettie Wortham, Mary Toles, George Lockhart, Lillie Slate.

In the course of time, the three schools were consolidated at the present location, about one and one-half miles west of Taylor, and a two-room frame building was erected. During the 1936 school term the enrollment stood at 160 students with five teachers giving instruction in eight grades in a 4 month term.

In the 1935-36 term, Joe C. Brown came to the school as principal. For twenty years school patrons had put up with makeshift in the way of buildings always with the dream of establishing the first negro agricultural high school in Lafayette. Here was an ideal location for negroes owned around 8,000 acres of land in that immediate neighborhood. Upon taking over his new duties, Joe Brown saw the opportunities of the community and received the immediate interest of Mr. O. D. Smith, newly elected county superintendent. The interest of Mr. P. H. Eason, state agent for negro education, was captured.

Soon a community organization was formed, determined to "Let your buckets down where you are."

Building Program

A building program was launched. Members of the organization pledged to give $10,00 each. Dec. 16, 1936 Rev. J. E. Brown paid the first dollar of his pledge and the district was organized into beats and plans made to plant a "cotton project" as a school benefit in each section. By the following March $80.00 had been raised. Through the summer picnics were held, further donations rolled in and the building fund grew to $300. The money was carried to the bank and three patrons signed a note for further funds. They were Alex Martin, T. M. Martin and Logue Tyson. Mr. J. Q. Tatum loaned the money.

During the early fall, construction began. Those negros unable to give cash donated logs which were cut into 10,000 feet of framing materials. Patrons gave a day's or several day's work. The women prepared hot lunches. The building went on and across a period of 10 months a 5-room model school was erected, properly insured, to a value of $3,000.

During the term of 1937-38, the school's principal pointed out to Dr. S. O. Price, Taylor leader, the need for high school training for negroes. Dr. Price, Mr. H. H. White, Taylor white school superintendent, and Mr. Smith extended cooperation and a high school teacher was added to the faculty a 7-month term inaugaurated. Enrollment at this time was 250 students.

Vocational Agriculture

In the 1939-40 term, further impressed with the Taylor negroes efforts to better their community, the county school departmenter brought about the establishment of a vocational agriculture course at the school. Through the state vocational agriculture department, E. H. Wheatley, graduate of Alcorn A. M. with 3 years experience in Jones county, was brought to the Taylor school. He started in July 1939 and immediately made a survey of the community "on foot", contacting patrons and checking upon available materials for the erection of a vocational building. Again the patrons showed an exceptional spirit of cooperation and during that term, a $1,200 farm building with a class room and farm shop, for concrete floors. At present the farm shop is partly equipped with class room chairs, tables, filing cabinets, bulletin cases, blackboards. There are 30 boys enrolled in the course and the department is chartered member of the state and national farm organization, N. F. A. (New Farmers of America) and the boys have attended district and state meetings, basketball tournaments and have won 2nd place among 18 state chapters in the ritual contest. Each of the boys has carried projects of cotton, corn, potatoes and poultry in addition to home improvement projects. Biggest need of the department is for further shop tools.

An adult evening class has also organized, holds regular meetings for discussion of farm problems. The class has raised funds to purchase a Boston Farm Level to be used in running terrace lines and interested in improved farming practices is seen throughout the community.

Health Center

Taylor negroes immediately recognized the worth and opportunity of the Lafayette County Health Department and soon after its establishment two years ago decided to erect themselves a health center to save trips to Oxford. Through the interest of Miss Walker, former county health nurse, the community was aroused to the project and the buliding completed in the summer of 1940. Bill Toles, community negro carpenter, is given much credit for the building. Here the county health officer and the nurses hold regular clinics attended by hundreds of colored folk from all that part of the county.

Summary

Summary of the construction accomplishments over the past 5 years reveals the three buildings valued at $5,000; class room equipment at $350; Library, books, materials, etc. at $200; vocational department equipment at $150—to a total value of $5700.00. With $175 raised during this term through cotton projects and donations, there is only $325 outstanding indebebtness.

Present faculty of the school is composed of Joe C. Brown, principal; E. H. Wheatley, vocational agriculture; Della M. Reed, assistant principal; Malissie Foster, primary; Mary Toles, primary; Hattie Joy, 4th and 5th. Board of trustees responsible for the building program are: T. M. Martin, J. E. Brown, Eddie Egerson, Homer Smith and Dorsey Egerson (deceased.)

Further Progress

"Insofar as no tax funds are available for negro school building construction, the accomplishment of these Taylor patrons over the past five years have been remarkable,'" County Superintendent O. D. Smith said. "We have no doubt but that the school will continue to progress into a larger and more effective negro agricultural high school."

Tupelo, Miss. News
February 14, 1941

Public Invited To View Exhibits At Carver High

This week is National Negro History Week. The Junior and Senior High History and English Classes of Carver High School have compiled an interesting exhibit, touching on the development and achievement of the Negro in America. Special features of the exhibit will be the Kirksey collection of Hand drawings by Leroy Kirksey and the Burress collections of Clay Molds by William Burress, both students of the Tenth Grade.

Exhibits will be opened to the public Friday 1:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.; Saturday 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p.m., and Sunday, 2:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m. There will be no charges. The exhibits are under the direction of .V. T. McDaniel, Instructor of History, and J. A. Kirksey, Instructor of English and S. L. Ratliff, Principal of Carver High School.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

DEFENSE EMPLOYMENT

The call continues to be made by certain industries for more men to man their plants for the production of national defense material. But we regret to say that particular emphasis is laid on qualified workers, experienced workers and workers with at least an academic training along many lines. It is unfortunate, however, that in many instances we find that there are too few of our young men qualified to fill these places. Therefore, we are calling upon the Board of Education to expand its program of technical training for Negro youth of St. Louis. Let the Board of Education make of the Booker T. Washington Technical High School a really technical high school, the same as that provided for the white youth at Hadley Technical High School. F. J. Jeffrey, assistant superintendent of instruction of the Board of Education, with all of his technical phrases, does not dare to come out with a clean cut statement of just why the Board of Education fails to provide for adequate training of the Negro youth. His stock in trade when cornered by interested colored citizens is what the Board is going to do. Just recently the loudly exploited statement that the Board of Education was going to spend about thirty-five thousand dollars to improve training facilities for Negroes at Booker Washington Tech has been torn down to a promise to spend five thousand dollars. And mind you, the latter five thousand dollars is still a promise.

The State Employment Office, we are reliably informed, is anxious to have Negroes with a little training along technical lines to register for future jobs. In the meanwhile we are told that as fast as the students at Hadley Technical High School are qualified, a job is waiting for them. But Mr. Jeffrey has so manipulated the program for the training of Negro youths that few, yes, very few, are qualified to meet the demands of the industries of today.

It is our belief that it is F. J. Jeffrey who is standing between the Negro families and their bread, and it is the duty of those affected to fight to remove Mr. Jeffrey from the position he now holds.

OCT 17 1941
OCT 17 1941
OCT 17 1941

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

SCHOOL BOARD $5,000 Vs. $35,000

It has just been announced from the office of the Superintendent of Instruction. Dr. Homer W. Anderson, that approximately five thousand dollars for additional equipment at Booker T. Washington Technical High School has been authorized by the federal office of education for vocational training in defense work. This announcement followed a letter written to the Superintendent of Instruction by Sidney R. Redmond, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in which he reminded Mr. Anderson of the announcement made last spring that the Board of Education would immediately improve the Booker Washington Technical High School to the extent of thirty-five thousand dollars.

SEP 26 1941

Such dilly-dallying tactics on the part of the Board of Education in dealing with the Negro youth is a shame and a disgrace to the citizens of St. Louis who boast of a respectable School Board. And to further hoodwink the colored people Dr. Anderson comes forth with another phantasmal statement saying that he has requested of the government two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to make additions to Booker Washington Technical High School. Whatever hope or consolation these statements bring to the colored people of the city could only be like the hope of catching the fleeting shadow or reaching the end of the rainbow. We make these comments based upon the promises and the attitude of Assistant Superintendent F. J. Jeffrey. It is a well known fact that Mr. Jeffrey has failed, utterly failed, to provide for the same sort of training for the Negro youth which he has provided for the whites. We presume that these statements, coming from the superintendent's office, are the voice of F. J. Jeffrey, his recommendations and his ideas. We do not believe that they are made in good faith, nor do we believe that Mr. Jeffrey has any intention whatever of carrying out any promises to give the Negro youth the same sort of training that is provided for whites.

Every time we have complained of the short end of training for the Negro youth we have been met with one subterfuge after another for a period of some eight or ten years. It is easy, absolutely dead easy, for the school officials to tell us one tale today and another tomorrow. Our requests have been met with statements that the government won't do this and won't do that. We have no proof whatever that any sincere effort has ever been made to provide the Negro youth with adequate vocational training in the school system in St. Louis. Surely it is time for us to take some other step to force the Board of Education to provide us with the things to which we are justly entitled.

SEP 26 1941

Last winter we had promises of what would be done in the spring. When spring came it was what would be done in the summer, and now the summer has passed and we are far into the autumn, yet nothing has been done.

The United States government and the industries are calling—calling—calling, day in and day out for more and better trained men to help in this defense work. We understand that every white youth at Hadley Technical High School who has completed a certain amount of training has been employed in gainful defense work. A three-shift training program has been going on at Hadley for some time, preparing the white youth for this defense work, while little or nothing is being done for the Negro youth. Mr. Jeffrey says that the Board has neither the housing nor the equipment to give the Negro youth training. What are we going to do about it? Ere long the harvest will be passed and there will not be the need for the training nor the demand for the workers as there is today. How long are we going to wait? How long will we stand by and be fooled and cajoled out of our rights by designing school officials? Now is the time to think. Now is the time to act.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 18, 1941

NEGRO STUDENTS PLAN SURVEY OF STANDARDS

Goldsboro, Jan. 17.—Students of the Dillard (Negro) High School are planning to make a survey of the Negroes of the Goldsboro section in order to learn the standards of the race in the section, H. V. Brown, principal of the school, has announced.

The survey is being sponsored by the Neighborhood P.-T. A. and the Citizens Improvement League through the Negro Community Chest. Results of the survey will be used in the civic classes of Goldsboro Negro schools, and may be used in revising the curriculum of the schools, and may also be published in book form.

The questionnaire includes spaces for information on the number of people in a family, how many are employed, whether their home is owned or rented, what conveniences, how many in the family are in school, and what work the students intend to take up later, church membership, membership in civic organizations, how leisure time is spent, kind of business engaged in, and whether insurance is carried.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
February 18, 1941

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL SPONSORS UNIQUE PROGRAM

In the process of public education, the mastery of the three R's is considered of fundamental importance. However, the importance of a good character, both to the individual and his community is so outstanding that it should not be overlooked, neither should it be taken for granted.

In the process of character building, there s no teaching that affords a firmer foundation than that of the Lord Jesus Christ. Cognizant of this fact, the Farmville Colored high school has for the past three years, sponsored an entire week of Christian Endeavor services. During the week, public services were held each night in one of the local churches. The entire community threw itself into these services and the result was all that could be desired. Each evening the church was filled to overflowing mostly with young people who listened attentively while the plain, simple teaching of Jesus Christ was expounded to them with the emphasis upon its relation to their success and happiness in this life as well as the life after death.

Similar meetings will be held this year beginning Sunday, March 2nd, and continuing throughout the week. No isms, creeds or doctrines will be discussed. The plain, simple teaching of Jesus Christ as it should be practiced in one's daily life will be the theme. The public generally is very cordially invited to attend these meetings.

The Farmville Colored school may well be called a pioneer in this broader view of public education as well as other things of value to its community. H. B. Sugg, its principal, is considered one mong the ablest Negro school men of the state. A visit to this school at work will convince one of this statement.

REV. JNO. A. MEBANE.

Greensboro, N. C., News
May 9, 1941

PALMER INSTITUTE'S GRADUATION PLANNED

Two Noted Negro Speakers Are On Program.

Dr. G. Lake Imes and Dr. Hubert T. Delaney will be speakers for the closing exercises of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, the week of May 25.

Dr. Imes, former dean of Tuskegee institute, personal companion to both Booker T. Washington and Major R. R. Moton, will deliver the baccalaureate address Sunday morning, May 25.

Dr. Delaney, a young North Carolinian, comes back to deliver the commencement address Thursday evening, May 29. As tax commissioner in New York city, he is one of the highest paid negro officials in America.

His father was the late Bishop Delaney of the Episcopal church, stationed at Raleigh.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
June 7, 1941

ARTHUR MANLEY QUITS POST AT STEPHENS - LEE

Arthur E. Manley, principal of Stephens-Lee (negro) high school since 1935, has resigned to accept a position with the state department of public instruction as inspector of negro high schools, it was announced yesterday.

The city school board is to meet on June 17 to fill vacancies in the teaching staff of the city system, and the question of Manley's successor is expected to be taken up at that time.

A graduate of Stephens-Lee high school and of Johnson C. Smith (negro) university at Charlotte, Manley has his M. A. degree from Columbia university, and is now working on his Ph. D.

Since Stephens-Lee is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, his successor will have to hold an M. A. degree, one of the requirements of the association. The school here is one of the few negro high schools in the state which hold membership in the association.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflector
June 2, 1941

Finals Completed For Negro School

A large and interested audience, composed both of white and colored persons, attended commencement exercises at the local unit of the school system, the C. M. Eppes Industrial High School, held in the new gymnasium Friday night.

The principal address was made by Dr. Alonzo H. Hemingway, who directed his remarks to the graduating class.

The speaker developed his talk around the pupil in a towsack who later established a great institution, Booker T. Washington. With no money to pay his expenses, he successfully stood a test which resulted in a scholarship being awarded him. This test involved the sweeping of a room and the task was completed so satisfactorily that a white handkerchief showed no dirt or dust after having been passed over the surface of the swept rooms.

The Greenville colored high school has attained a high rank after 38 years in existence. Many of its graduates have "made good" after completing their studies there some going to further studies.

Three white men were honored on the program. They were Superintendent of Schools J. H. Rose, E. G Flanagan, chairman of the Greenville school board, and Mayor B. B Sugg. The 1941 commencement is expected to go down as the most outstanding in the history of the school. It was announced at the closing exercises that the name of the school in the future would be the C. M. Eppes Industrial High School.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
February 23, 1941

Students who were elected officials of Kimberley Park Whispers" and the student naming the paper are shown above. Left to right on the top row are Eloise Richardson, who named the paper; Howard Ward, business manager; L. D. Robinson, assistant business manager; Clifford Spencer, associate editor; and Ella O'Neill, editor-in-chief. Bottom row left to right are: Elmer O'Neill, circulation manager; Catherine Durant, assistant circulation manager; Dorothy Mills, associate editor; and Ernest Fair, assistant circulation manager.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 30, 1941

Bids For New Negro High School In Eastern Part Of County May Be Received By Board Aug. 11

Building Costing About $30,000 Will Have 10 Classrooms And Auditorium, Barbour Says

Plans for the new Negro high school for the eastern section of Durham County have been completed by George Hackney, architect selected for the job by the County Board of Education, and bids probably will be opened by the board Aug. 11 at 2:30 P. M.

County School Superintendent Luther H. Barbour said that it has been planned to open the bids on that date, but that there may be a delay because he has been unable to obtain all the information needed in advertising for the bids.

If this information is not received in time to complete the series of advertisements required by law before Aug. 11, a later date will have to be set for opening the bids.

Hackney said that three contracts will be asked for, a general contract, one for plumbing, and one for heating. Contracts, if acceptable, will be let the day bids are opened.

The building will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000 and will have 10 classrooms and an auditorium, he said.

Barbour has stated that instead of holding the contract to a price for a certain size building, the school board will approve the construction of as much of the building as can be done for $30,000, if rising prices cause contractors to place too high a figure on the number of rooms desired.

The school originally was planned for 13 rooms and an auditorium, to cost about $42,000.

When it became apparent that only some $31,000 or $32,000 at the outside would be available for the project, the plans were scaled down, school officials hoping to get from nine to 11 rooms for that price.

For a time increasing costs, especially as evidenced in the excess of the new health building repair bids over estimates, caused a fear that the Negro school would have to be dropped for this year; but bids on the Hope Valley economics building, opened Monday, were so reassuring that it is expected a suitable structure can be built for the Negroes in the eastern part of the county.

This school, similar to the Little River School for Negroes in the western part of the county, has been sought by the school board for a long time.

It will be located on the same grounds as the present three-room Rocky Knoll School, in the O & C Junction section. It was planned to consolidate Rocky Knoll School, the two-room Page School, and the four-room Mill Grove School, in the new school. With the classes from these schools, plus four for the high school, the entire 13 rooms as originally planned would have been in use.

With the smaller structure as now planned, some of this consolidation may have to be delayed, or some arrangement may be worked out by using the old Rocky Knoll School, which was to have been used as a home economics and vocational agriculture building with the erection of the new high school.

In addition to the cost of the building, the school board must figure about $6,000 for accompanying expenses, such as $2,500 for a septic tank, $2,500 for a house for some faculty member who will safeguard the building, $600 for a well and pump, and for preparing playgrounds and lawn.

Ahoskie, N. C., Herald
December 4, 1941

Ahoskie Colored High School To Be Named For Robert Lee Vann, Prominent Native Son

On Wednesday, December 10, at 12 o'clock noon, the Ahoskie Colored High School will hold memorial services for the late Robert L. Vann, a former native of this community, who was editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, a national Negro newspaper, and who served as First Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

A feature of the services will be the dedication of the school, which has 811 pupils and 26 teachers and which operates six buses, as the Robert L. Vann High School. The main address will be delivered by Dr. C. E. Askew, a former teacher of Vann and himself a native of the same county, who is now pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Detroit, Mich. Among other persons to speak will be: Ira F. Lewis, president of the Courier Publishing Company; President H. L. Trigg of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College; H. C. Freeland, principal of Waters Training School at which Vann received his early education, who is also president of the Northeastern District Teachers Association; J. R. Brown, superintendent of Hertford County Schools; Rev. R. H. Patterson, pastor of the New Ahoskie Baptist Church; Prof. C. S. Yeates of Ahoskie, a schoolmate of Vann, and Cola Newsome, a member of the senior class of the high school.

Robert Lee Vann was born near Ahoskie and was reared near Harrellsville, both in Hertford County. He overcame great handicaps to secure his high school training from the institution which is now Waters Training School, whose founder, the late Dr. C. S. Brown, gave him encouragement. In course of time he entered Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., from which he was graduated with honors, although he had to work his way through.

Later completing his training in law, he became established in Pittsburgh, Pa., and there he became connected with the Pittsburgh Courier, which was then struggling in a small way. During Vann's management this paper grew to be one of the largest weeklies in the United States, and he himself rose to within one step of the National Cabinet as First Assistant to the Attorney General. He became ill in 1940, and died in October at the height of his career.

Special music for the memorial services will be sung by the Ahoskie Colored High School chorus, under the direction of Sherman Greene. These singers hold honors received at the State Music Festival in Greensboro and at the national convention of the New Farmers of America in Florida.

H. D. Cooper, principal of the school, is extending an invitation to all educators, patrons, and friends to be present at these services to do honor to this outstanding son of Hertford County.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
January 12, 1941

Another evidence of Winston-Salem's co-operation with the nation in preparation for national defense is the organization of an auto mechanics course for Negroes. Shown above is J. R. Oliver, instructor, and a group of his students who are learning about automobile engines and will, after a few basic instructions, learn through doing. These men are attending free classes that will last for 12 weeks, and are "on the job" five days a week from 4 to 10 o'clock. Included in the picture are: Raymond Dalton, David Burnett, James Mickle, Castine McKnight, LeRoy J. Jackson, Howard Witherspoon, William Owens, David H. Turner, Theodore DeMoore, J. Eathor Brown, Roy Porter, Russell T. March, Richard A. Moss. This project is one of several classes taught under the direction of P. B. Raiford, director of diversified occupations in the city schools.—(Staff photo.)

Charlotte N. C. Observer
February 8, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL TO HAVE VOCATIONAL BUILDING

BELMONT, Feb. 7.—Work has begun on the foundation of a Vocational building at the local Negro High school, known as Reid High school. The structure will be 26 by 58 feet. The foundation is to be of concrete blocks upon which a frame building will be erected. The interior will meet the State specifications for a modern Home Economics department. This building is badly needed and will replace the old Home Economics room which is located in the basement of the high school building. The project is being built by the Vocational class in the high school and is a concrete problem in Vocational Education.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
February 5, 1941

MOORE TO HEAD NEGRO LEAGUE

Stephens-Lee Teacher Is Named Director Of Agency

C. L. Moore, teacher and athletic coach at Stephens-Lee negro high school, has been elected to succeed W. Norman Watts as director of the Community Recreation and Social Service league here.

The league is designed to provide a wholesome recreational program for Asheville's negro population and maintains headquarters and a recreational room on Valley street.

Moore is a graduate of Fairview graded school, the Arkansas Baptist college high school department and Shaw university. He did graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, where he took courses in administration of physical education.

The new director of the league was formerly employed as teacher, coach and director of athletics in Highland high school of Gastonia and helped with Boy Scout work there for approximately five years.

He was nominated and recommended by the league board of directors, and the nomination was confirmed yesterday by the advisory board composed of Don C. Young, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Glenn, Mrs. Gibson D. Packer and Rowland H. Latham.

Watts resigned January 6 to take charge of the Dixwell community center in New Haven, Conn. Moore will begin his new duties March 1.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAN 18 1941

PHILADELPHIA GIRL PRESIDES OVER 2,500 PUPILS

JAN 18 1941

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One of the most distinctive honors to ever befall a public high school student is that held by Gwendolyn Price, chief justice of the Student Council at Philly's William Penn high school. Surrounded by her associate justices, Miss Price rules all school disciplinary action. She graduates this term and resides near 12th street and Fairmount avenue. There are approximately 500 colored girls enrolled at the school.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

In Thaddeus Stevens Play

APR 24 1941

APR 24 1941

Thaddeus Stevens, great voice for abolition of slavery and a champion of other liberal movements, was recalled this week when students of the Vare Junior High School, 24th and Jackson streets, dramatized his life interest in free public schools. "I shall feel abundantly rewarded for all my efforts in behalf of the universal education if a single child educated by the Commonwealth would drop a tear of gratitude upon my grave," was one of the climatic statements of the play. Pupils taking part included: front line, left to right, Bernice Goldman, Anna Chapman, and Loina Shepard. Back line, Calvin Moore, Leonora Brodsky, and Lawrence Arabin. The play was directed by Mrs. Mary E. Grossman [illegible] style of the "Living Newspaper."—(Tribune photo by Mosley).

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Race Naval School Provided For In Will

APR 24 1941

The decision of the United States naval authorities to enlist colored Americans only as messmen may be changed some day when the terms of the will of Colonel John McKee, wealthy colored Philadelphian, are carried out. McKee died about two years ago.

In paragraph 27 of McKee's will, he provided for the establishment of a college in which "a number of poor colored male orphan children and poor white male children" could receive "a thorough naval education, similar to that taught in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and in the United States Naval War College and Torpedo School, my desire being that said college shall equip skilled men for service upon the various warships of the United States Navy in case of there being necessity for their service in such capacity."

Secretary Knox told a committee and subsequently wrote Dr. John A. Kenney of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., that "it would be a waste of time and effort to recruit and train persons for general service, who by reason of their race and color could not properly and efficiently fill the higher rating."

Inability of colored Americans to "fill the higher ratings" is based, Secretary Knox told Dr. Kenney, on the failure of experiments made "immediately after the World War . . . to man two ships entirely with men of the Filipino race, officered by white officers" and a similar and later attempt to "man one of the tugs in Samoa with men of the Samoan race."

APR 24 1941

The proposed McKee College to be built at College Wharf and Bristol Road, Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pa., at a cost of not more than **$100,000 and to accommodate 200 students, can not be erected until all of McKee's grandchildren are dead. The only living grandchild is Dr. Henry McKee Minton, medical director of Mercy Hospital, 50th street and Woodland avenue.**

Columbia, S. C. State
March 19, 1941

Flames Destroy Main Building Of Harbison Institute at Irmo

Water Exhausted; Loss Is Reported Almost $50,000

BY HARLAN EDWARDS
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Irmo, March 18.--Repeating history of 30 years ago almost to the day, flames completely destroyed the $35,000 main building of Harbison Agricultural and Mechanical institute, a vocational high school for Negroes here today.

Total damage was estimated by Dr. J. G. Porter, superintendent, at between $47,000 and $50,000. Defective wiring was thought to have been the cause.

The fire started on the top floor of the three-story brick building shortly before 11 o'clock this morning and by three hours later, despite the frantic efforts of the Columbia fire department under Chief A. McC. Marsh, had burned through to the basement. Only a shell of the structure was left standing and late tonight the ruins were still smoldering. The fate of the building was sealed when the water supply ran out.

On March 17, 1911, flames completely destroyed the Harbison institute which was then located at Abbeville, according to Doctor Porter. In that fire three students were burned to death and several died later. No one was injured today.

BOOKS DESTROYED

Every book in the library, approximately 3,500, was destroyed with the exception of 300, mostly reference books, which were saved by Librarian Mabel Boulware. Last year's inventory showed that there were 3,000 books in the library valued at $1,600. Among those saved were the Britanica, Americana and Doubleday reference texts.

On the top floor of the building was the women's and teachers' dormitories and linen store room. Everything on that floor was a complete loss.

The second floor housed the home economics department, library and four classrooms. Some of the classroom equipment was saved.

The first floor was occupied by the offices of the superintendent and Principal L. S. Brown, the girls' reception room, auditorium and three class rooms.

PIANOS SAVED

The laundry, showers, dining room, pantry, store room and kitchen were in the basement. The only thing saved there was a large and valuable refrigerator. Four pianos distributed throughout the building were also saved when students and persons from the surrounding vicinity and nearby town rushed to help.

When the flames were discovered the Columbia fire department was called immediately and responded in record time. The flames were raging when two trucks led by Chief Marsh arrived. A light northwest wind fanned the flames into an inferno. Chief Marsh tried to bring two lines into play but the dwindling water supply forced him to abandon one of them. Water was being drawn from a nearby well and a reservoir some distance away. The chief expressed the opinion that had the water held out the building could have been saved.

Doctor Porter said of the firemen's efforts, "Chief Marsh and his men fought valiantly to save the building. They did everything humanly possible. We are deeply indebted to them and are highly grateful."

EXIT IS ORDERLY

The students, thinking the alarm was one of the usual fire drills, left the building in an orderly manner and in about two minutes.

The school is operated by the Northern Presbyterian church board with offices in New York City. Doctor Porter said that he had telegraphed his board of the disaster and was awaiting word from the members.

The 40 girls who boarded at the school were sent home this evening pending a decision as to whether a reconstruction program would be inaugurated. The school has an enrolment of about 373 of which 103 are boarding students.

IRMO BUILDING OFFERED

Supt. S. L. Lathan of the Irmo public schools, was among those who rushed to the scene when news of the fire spread. He offered Doctor Porter the facilities of the old Irmo grammar school to be utilized as classrooms and Doctor Porter said the offer would probably be accepted.

Superintendent Porter said that Chief Marsh had visited Harbison several weeks ago at the school's request and that he had made several recommendations which were in the course of being followed out. He said the fire chief had urged that the water supply at the school be increased by connecting two fire hydrants located on the property and by the addition of 600 feet of fire hose. Doctor Porter said that some of the suggested equipment was on the way.

ESTIMATED $47,000 LOSS

The building, according to the superintendent, was insured but he had no idea what the amount was. The building, he said, was almost 30 years old, having been built at a cost of $35,000 shortly after the school was moved from Abbeville following the fire there.

Students and workmen were still gathering up what equipment had been saved from the building late tonight.

Itemized account of estimated losses:

Building, $35,000; books, $2,000; bedding, kitchen equipment, furniture and other items, $10,000.

Doctor Porter pointed out that Harbison was the only Negro vocational school in Lexington county.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 19, 1941

Urges Support At Once to Build At Harbison

To the Editor of The State:

The main building of Harbisor college, near Lake Murray, will be burning all night because of an inadequate water supply. This central building is a total loss and a terriffic blow to the daily life of the college as it contained executive offices, recitation rooms, chapel, dining room and some bedrooms.

Now here is a challenge to every Negro minister, educator, men and women of all callings to rally at once to assist this splendid institute.

For many years I have known the Harbison family of Pittsburgh, regarded by every Pittsburger as one of the leading families in the strong religious life of this great steel city.

Let the Negro race in Columbia, also South Carolina, send at once gifts large and small to President J. G. Porter, Harbison College, Irmo, S. C., so that restoration can be commenced next week; also everything made fire-proof and an adequate water supply installed at once. Also from this most destructive fire "a greater institution" to the glory of Christ and the Negro race will rise. There are many white friends who have benefitted from the thousands this excellent institution has brought South. Let all show a noble Southern magnanimous spirit at this time. President J. G. Porter is splendidly qualified to lead Harbison college to a more constructive practical Christian training institution. I thoroughly believe in him and his co-workers.

GEORGE HANNAH ATKINSON

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
March 26, 1941

MANNING TRAINING SCHOOL IS BURNED

Institution for Negroes was Valued at $20,000—Razed Once Before

Manning, March 25.—Special: Fire completely destroyed the Manning training school for negroes in Manning late this afternoon. When the fire was discovered the entire east wing was in flames it had broken out inside the rooms. The origin is unknown.

The frame building had twelve rooms and an auditorium and was valued at $20,000. The firse burned so rapidly that the houses nearby were saved only by strenuous work of the local fire department.

Fifteen years ago the negro school building and furnishings on that same lot wer completely destroyed by fire.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. ACADEMY WINS JOURNALISTIC AWARD

APR 5 - 1941

CAMDEN, S. C., Apr. 3—Mather Academy received word yesterday that it was to be awarded a certificate of honor by the National Tuberculosis Association and the Columbia Scholastic Press Association for the Christmas seal issue of the Flashlight, January 6th.

Verdelle Williams, who received a certificate in the 1940 Tuberculosis essay contest, acted as editor of the issue. She was assisted by members of the class in journalism. This makes the third certificate which Mather Academy has received from the National Tuberculosis association.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
April 22, 1941

Negro Students Awarded Prizes

DENMARK, April 21.—Employment of negro craftsmen on national defense jobs was the important question discussed at the second annual workers conference held Friday at Voorhees Institute. Leaders in the trade industries took part in the discussion.

In connection with the conference a trade tournament was conducted in which ten high school pupils participated, namely: Wilkinson Hi, Orangeburg; Wilson Hi, Florence; Mather Academy, Camden; Lincoln Hi, Sumter; Marion Hi, Marion; Marlboro County Training School, Bennettsville; Allendale Co. Tr. School; Boll St. Hi, Clinton; Booker T. Washington of Columbia.

The morning session was given over to the trade tournament in which representatives from the high schools competed for prizes in brick-masonry, carpentry, printing, general shop and drawing.

Herman Ray of Voorhees won first prize for excellence in masonry, a $45 scholarship at Voorhees, and Wm. Smith, Voorhees, won 2nd prize, a trowel and level.

For excellence in carpentry, Henry Curry, Wilkinson Hi, won 1st prize, a $100 scholarship at 1941-42 at State A. & M. James Cook, Mather Academy, won 2nd prize, a hand saw. Hampton DuPre of Marlboro Tr. School received honorable mention.

In drawing, Esaw Simmons, of Voorhees, won 1st prize and received a complete drawing set. Ralph Lebby, Voorhees, won 2nd place and received one dollar.

In painting, Charles Houston of Voorhees won 1st prize, a set of brushes; Henry McFadden, 2nd prize, received one dollar, General Lee Rigens, of Wilson Hi, won honorable mention.

In general shop, Jas. Coleman of Voorhees, won 1st prize and received a complete set of tools. Eugene Brown of Mather Academy was 2nd and received one dollar.

P. V. Jewell, dean mechanic arts division, State College, presented the awards in carpentry.

J. E. Blanton, principal, Voorhees, presented awards in brick-masonry.

J. B. Felton, state agent for negro schools, presented awards to other winners.

W. H. Aiken, president of the National Builders Conference, of Atlanta, was the principal speaker at the afternoon session when the workers conference discussed the question of employment of negro craftsmen on national defense jobs.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 13, 1941

Brewer High School Offers Defense Vocational Training Program

Brewer high school is being used as a center for defense vocational training for Negro boys.

A class in carpentry and woodwork under direction of the agriculture department was started Monday night, March 31st. This class is composed mostly of farm boys. They are taught to read blueprints, simple estimation and other knowledges necessary in the intelligent working with wood and lights have been provided so they may get experience in the skills that will be needed. The class is now remodeling a building which will be used for an automobile shop.

Work in automobile mechanics will be started Monday. This course will be under the direction of the trades department and will be given six hours each day except Saturdays. In addition to the repairs of automobiles, tractors and other gasoline motors, a grease pit and a wash rack will be equipped so as to give superior training in such skills as will prepare service station workers.

This training offers an opportunity for which thinking Negroes have been wishing for a long time. The race has not been able to make its full contribution to the development of the country because there have been few opportunities for training in the skilled trades and modern methods of doing things.

Every boy should find a way to take advantage of this chance. Indications are that after this terrible period that is demanding the best skills that the world has, for mechanized production and destruction, there will be such an advance in methods, implements and machinery that there will be no profitable place for unskilled hands and untrained minds. The work of the world will be done with improved methods and machinery.

The class in woodwork which is primarily for farm boys starts at seven in the evening and lasts until ten o'clock. Auto-mechanics is a day time course and is for city boys, but will accept rural boys who are able to find the time.

Parents owe it to themselves and to the nation to make a way for their boys to get this training.

W. A. Armwood,
Principal.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
June 6, 1941

FINALS PROGRAM BEGUN AT CARVER

66 Seniors at Negro High School Will Receive Diplomas Tuesday

Commencement exercises at Carver high school, negro, opened here with class day exercises yesterday, will continue with the baccalaureate sermon Sunday and be concluded with graduation exercises Tuesday night.

Feature of the class day program held on the school lawn was the dedication of the flag and flag pole on the grounds, donated by the class. Presentation was made by Willie Free, class president, and acceptance was by C. C. Woodson. Jerry Salters played the national anthem on the trumpet as the flag was raised and taps as it was lowered.

Chaplain Johnson, of the 50th battalion at Camp Croft, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the Mt. Moriah Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

The 66 seniors will receive their diplomas at exercises to be held at the Mt. Moriah church Tuesday night with Rev. H. B. Jackson, pastor of Walker Memorial CMS church, as the principal speaker.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 27, 1941

DOWNTOWN JUNIOR HIGH IS PLANNED

Adjunct to Rivers School to Be Set Up in Building Next to Memminger

Junior high school classrooms, acting as an adjunct of Rivers junior high, will be placed in operation next year on the Memminger high school grounds adjoining the Beaufain street auditorium.

Four rooms of the Hertz building, now used as a store house, will be converted into classrooms accommodating approximately 120 pupils. Seventh grade pupils of Crafts and Bennett schools will have their classes in the new building.

George C. Rogers, acting superintendent of city schools, explained that the move was made as a safety and economy measure. With the children removed from these two schools, he said, there will be only Simonton, a negro school, operating with classes on the fourth floor. Seventh grade pupils from the other elementary schools are attending Rivers junior high.

It was proposed some time ago, Mr. Rogers said, to have a junior high unit which could be attended by students south of Calhoun street. Hereafter, he said, junior high students living north of Calhoun street will attend Rivers, and those living south of Calhoun street will attend the new unit.

Five main reasons were listed by Mr. Rogers for creation of a junior high unit.

They are:

(1) Elementary schools are crowded and this will relieve congestion in Crafts and Bennett schools.

(2) It will enable school authorities to remove all elementary school children from fourth floor class rooms.

(3) All elementary schools now will have six grades.

(4) Fifty-three additional pupils will be assigned to Rivers junior high where there is more room.

(5) It will serve as an economic move, because children in the new unit can use the Memminger auditorium, gymnasium and art, business and home economics laboratories.

The faculty for the new unit will be drawn from the schools from which the pupils are taken, Mr. Rogers said. The same curriculum will be followed as at Rivers junior high. An attempt will be made, Mr. Rogers said, to establish a class in handiwork for boys. A wood working shop probably will be built in a building at the rear of the new school unit.

Speaking of the safety factor, he said, the board of trustees recommended several years ago that only three floors be used. It has not been possible to put this plan into operation, however, because of the large number of pupils. New school designs, he said, call for two floors and a basement.

James Simons school and Mitchell school have three floors each. They are relatively new schools, Mr. Rogers said. The other schools are quite old. Murray vocational school and Rivers junior high are fireproofed.

Mr. Rogers said the influx of national defense workers already had swelled the enrolment of all schools in the city. The present enrolment shows 280 more white pupils than last year.

There is a great need for new negro schools in this area, he said. Five negro schools handle 5,789 students and nine white schools handle 6,567 pupils.

It has been necessary to run a double schedule at some of the negro schools. Two faculties are required and classes are held in the morning and afternoon. It amounts to two schools being run in one building, he said.

Legislation to award federal funds for construction of new schools in Charleston already has passed the house of representatives and should appear before the senate this week, Mr. Rogers said. Even if the bill be passed this week, there will be a delay because federal investigators will have to come to Charleston to determine the need for construction. They will decide what will be built.

Mr. Rogers added that the recent construction of St. Andrew's high school and William Moultrie high school, at Mount Pleasant, has reduced the strain on city high schools. Charleston, however, still provides for high school students from James island and Folly Beach.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
August 31, 1941

AVERY TO OPEN SEPT. 8

Institute to Begin 77th Term. L. H. Bennett is Director

Avery institute begins its seventy-seventh year Monday, September 8, at 8:30 a. m. The general assembly, to which the public is invited, will be held at 11:30 a. m.

Registration of all pupils will be held Thursday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. All pupils are requested to bring their promotion cards, and new pupils will bring their transcripts, card or diplomas from the schools previously attended. Registration and athletic fees and tuition for the first month are due and payable on registration days.

The directorship of the school, vacated by F. A. DeCosta, has been filled by the appointment by the American Missionary Association of L. Howard Bennett, who is a resident of Charleston, son of the late Rev. H. W. B. Bennett of the A. M. E. church. He is a graduate of Avery and of Fisk university. Bennett served Fisk for four years as field secretary.

Bennett was awarded a Julius Rosenwald fellowship for graduate study at the University of Chicago, and passed a year in graduate study at that institution.

Other changes in the faculty include the appointment of Elizabeth S. Jackson, Springfield, Mass., as secretary-bookkeeper; Lois J. Lawrence of Memphis, instructor in education; and Lilly Mae Harding, Toledo, Ohio, critic teacher of first and second grades. Director Bennett said two additional appointments would be announced later.

Other members of the faculty returning to their posts are: A. W. Hoursey, who received this summer from the University of Michigan his M. A. Degree in secondary education and sociology; C. H. Nicholas, head of the department of science; G. P. Singleton, graduate student at the University of Michigan, and head of the mathematics department; Hattie Greene and Josephine A. Colston in the home arts department; F. A. Clyde, supervisor of the training school; W. E. Bluford, head of the social studies department and director of the student cooperative; C. H. Parker, of the department of mechanic arts; D. J. Moses, instructor in English and choral director; R. N. Scott, instructor of music and piano; S. A. Butler, teacher in the junior high school; S. L. Burroughs, a student at the North Carolina state college of negroes during the summer, and director of the library at Avery.

Mr. R. Poinsette is returning after a year's leave of absence to head the department of English and dramatics.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Memphis Teachers Establish Record For Community Work

MEMPHIS, Tenn., [illegible] 16—The often repeated accusation that many of the principals and teachers in Negro schools are interested only in the return of the time to go home, pay day and vacation, has been smashed and denied by the principal and teachers at the Booker T. Washington high school, here.

Principal Blair T. Hunt who has served in that capacity for several years, has not only done credit to himself, community and the teaching profession, but has set a new standard for others to follow in doing community, charity and uplift work in 1940.

His personality and dynamic influence moved his faculty and student body to raise and turn over to various organizations for charity and relief, $1,165.80, following are the names of organizations, and amounts to whom said amount was given:

Tuberculosis Christmas Seals sold	$ 30.00
Parent-Teachers drive	48.50
British Ambulance fund	65.00
Milk fund	222.50
Good Fellows at Christmas time	147.50
To charity	262.00
To Community Fund	390.00
Total amount	$1165.50

This amount does not include several pairs of shoes donated the unfortunate and poor, 63 free lunches daily and 100 baskets containing groceries, etc. at Christmas time.

Humboldt, Tenn., Courier-Chronicle
February 6, 1941

Colored School Opens Practical New Service

A new service has been inaugurated by the home economics department of the Stigall High School. The teacher, Nelda McLin Williams, will serve as a coordinator for the housewives of Humboldt and the colored female household maids of Humboldt. The notice listed below indicates one service that will be rendered. A plan is being worked out which will enable anyone who desires household help to contact the teacher of home economics of Stigall High School, who will have a list of available help, both in school girls and adults who choose to register with her. There will be no cost for this service by the teacher. It should prove a great help to both housewives and workers.

Dyersburg, Tenn., Gazette
March 29, 1941

Morrison Given A Scholarship At Fisk For Summer Months

M. L. Morrison, Jr., principal of Bruce High School, has been awarded a scholarship at Fisk University, Nashville and will take a course there during the summer months.

Morrison, serving his first year as principal of Bruce High, has been highly complimented by W. E. Turner, director of the Division of Negro Education, Tennessee State Department of Education, for the splendid manner in which the Dyersburg institution is being handled by him.

Morrison is vice president of the Negro State Teachers Association and member of the Board of Deacons of Womack Temple, C. M. E. Church, Dyersburg.

South Pittsburg, Tenn., Hustler
March 6, 1941

WORK OF HIS INSTRUCTOR PRAISED BY COLORED YOUTH MAKING GOOD

28 Sawyer Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.
February 26, 1941

Rev. J. D. McCord,
McReynolds High School,
South Pittsburg, Tenn.
Dear Rev. McCord:

I know you are surprised in hearing from me.

I am writing you concerning the job I am now holding. Your ability and your teaching and instructing make it possible for me to hold one of the best jobs, that the company for which I work, has to offer to colored men. I am instructor in No. 1 Grinding Room. I have fifty-four (54) men to instruct every day.

I hope you much success, I hope you will long have the opportunity to use your ability in inspiring others as you have inspired me. We need more men like you. With your ability you will, with your initiative, inspire others as you have already inspired me to take hold and to hold fast.

The only thing I regret is, that I didn't take the interest I should have taken, while in school. You can rely on me doing my best in everything I undertake.

If I can be useful to you at any time, I shall be more than glad to respond.

I hope the boys take interest in what you teach them, because they will need it. If I had only known then, what I know now I would be better now. Not only "General Trades," but mathematics play a big part in my daily occupation.

I am expecting an early reply, and am expecting to see you soon. I am,

Very truly yours,
Thurman (Rat) Shelton

Benjamin Franklin's "Plough deep while sluggards sleep," seems to have fastened its meaning under the hide of young Shelton, whose letter above is self-explanatory. He is making good and to show his gratitude for the help given him by his teacher, Rev. J. D. McCord. he is saying, "I hope you much success," and "with your ability you will, with your initiative, inspire others as you have already inspired me to take hold and to hold fast."

Praised by Pupil

REV. J. D. McCORD

Rev. McCord is head of General Building Trades department at McReynolds High School, the county's leading colored place of learning, here in South Pittsburg. He is also pastor of Hurst Memorial church in North Chattanooga. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute where he came in touch with the late Booker T. Washington daily, this man had inculcated into his educational make-up many of the fundamentals that made Washington the leader of his race, and, indeed, one of America's greatest characters.

McCord is also a graduate of Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta. He has done work in Tennessee State College, also the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kan., and Educational Institute at Topeka.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 1, 1941

CRAVENS RESIGNS POST AT DONALDSON SCHOOL

Thirkield E. Cravens, colored, resigned yesterday as principal of the Calvin Donaldson Junior High school after a hearing before W. T. Robinson, superintendent of city schools, in which Cravens was allegedly accused of taking food from the school cafeteria.

Supt. Robinson said Cravens' resignation had been accepted, but declined to comment on the reason for the resignation. He declined to say whether criminal charges would be brought against the Negro principal.

It was learned, however, that Cravens was allegedly caught by a truant officer in the act of taking surplus commodities from the school cafeteria.

Cravens had been principal of the colored school for the past twelve or fourteen years.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 22, 1941

Bellevue Begins School Programs

633 Pupils To Receive Diplomas in County

Davidson County high school graduation exercises opened last night with the commencement program at Bellevue High School, and they are to be continued through Monday, culminating with the Central High commencement program Monday night.

The schedule for commencement programs at the other county high schools follow: Antioch and Goodlettsville, tonight; Cumberland, Donelson, du Pont, Isaac Litton, Joelton, Hillsboro and Haynes, Friday and Central High, Monday.

The county school system is graduating a total of 633 high school students this year, including 621 white students and 12 Negroes. Ten white schools are represented and one Negro school, the Haynes Negro High School.

The county elementary schools will end their school year Friday when a total of 1,154 eighth grade certificates will be presented, including 1,085 to white students and 69 to Negro pupils.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 12, 1941

NEGRO GRADUATES WILL HEAR ATKINS

FWA Specialist Will Speak to Howard High Class of 140, May 30

Prof. James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education, federal works agency, Washington, D. C., will deliver the commencement address to the 140 graduates of Howard High school, in Memorial auditorium, May 30, it was announced yesterday by Prof. William J. Davenport, principal.

The theme of all graduation activities, as well as the educational leader's address, will center around "The Negro in the National Defense Program."

"There is a very definite need for the awakening of our people as well as those of other groups to the place of the Negro in all phases of the national defense program. I particularly mean their training and aptitude for jobs that will permit them to earn a living, as well as contribute to their country on a par with other individuals," Prof. Davenport stated.

"That is the reason for our making national defense the main theme of all our activities at this time," he said. Prof. Atkins, is a well-known educator of Winston-Salem, N. C., and is in wide demand for the delivery of addresses to schools and colleges, and in assisting in compiling programs in the interest of Negro development and progress.

The commencement week program will open with senior class day exercises in the school auditorium Friday, May 23. Marion Elizabeth Heard will be presented the Ochs-Oakes award and winners of other awards and scholarships will be made known that night.

The Rev. A. L. Hickman, pastor of Warren Chapel A. M. E. church, will preach the commencement sermon Sunday, May 25, at 7 p.m., and special music will be furnished by the school's mixed glee club.

Walter Parks, president of the alumni association, has announced a special program in the school auditorium for Tuesday, May 20.

At commencement exercises, May 30, Eleanor Anita Bryson will deliver the valedictory address and Ruth Luvenia Brown will deliver the salutatory address.

Candidates for graduation are as follows:

Joe L. Arnold, Thaddeus C. Arnold, Margaret Elizabeth Baine, Jesse Belmont Barber, Myrtle Cecelia Barrow, Willie Mae Battle, Louise Marie Baxter, John Earl Bell, Geneva Benjamin, Thelma Bennett, Willie Bessie Benning, Julius Rowland Boaz, Marjorie Barnett Boggus, Edith Marie Bonds, Quintus R. L. Bonds, Maggie Bonner, McKinley Borders, Bettye Babbington Bryant, Charles Melvin Bryant, Elma Lou Brown, Ruth Luvenia Brown, Eleanor Anita Bryson, Marjorie Ella Bryson, Christine Burton, Morris D. Byrdsong, Ruby Lorene Carter, Virginia E. Carter, Marion Elizabeth Heard.

George Hill, Betty Marie Howard, Helen Louise Hudson, Susie Omelia Humphrey, Edwin Gamaliel Igou, Arca Sue Jackson, Brittie Mae Jackson, Lewis C. Jackson, Osceola Margaret Jarrell, Kathren Marven Jenkins, Horace Johnson, Luvetia M. Johnson, Grover Cleveland Jones, Ernestine A. Lawson, Melvin Rudolph Lester, John Lindsay, Sarah Jo Little, Ruthenia Mack, Annie Laurie Macon, Clement Maddox, James Elston Marsh, Wilbur Marsh, Mattie Hancock Matthews, Jennie Lee Mayo, Mary Elizabeth McCauley, J. Monroe McConnell, Elizabeth Sledge, Arthur Smith, Ida Mae Smith, James Smith, Lillie Mae Smith, Edward Gladston Smithwick, Clara Mae Spraggins, Hazel Sparks, Gertrude Vivian Staples, Dariel Mageline Stuart, Gladys Louise Stovall, Judson Dan Tatum, Jr., Eunice Grayce Thomas, Mildred Thomas, J. Clayton Thompson, Glen Tipton, Bennie Sue Usher, John Henry Walker, Jr., Matilda Gustava Walton, Etta Ware.

Nellie Lee Clark, Jesse C. Clayton, Jr., Virginia Annettie Cobb, William Collier, Ira N. B. Davis, Thomas Davis, William B. Days, Warren Dean, W. O. P. Dorsey, Jr., Mae Belle Dupree, Lillian Corliss Easterling, Virginia Bernice Evans, Edith Theresa Fearn, John Albert Foster, Laura Belle Foster, Vivian Cleopatra Garner, Marion Ardenia Gilbert, Sylvester Wardell J. Gilbert, Leona Bertha Glover, Hollis Leroy Grant, Mildred Magdalene Gray, Sybil Rebecca Guyton, Alice Ruth Halsey, Helen Margaret Harris, Hallie Louise Hatwood, Charles Mack Hendricks, Frank I. McElvain, John Steward McGhee, Juanita Zenobia Miller, Thomas Jerome Moore, Jr.

Samuel Howard Mynatt, Jr., Lois Willamine Nicholson, Willie Mae O'Neal, Joe Louis Osborne, Edward Parks, Jr., Mattie Pearl Patten, Nathaniel Pinkard, Lula F. Poole, Louise Ragland, Ruthie Belle Reid, Eleanor Ruth Reeves, Bernice Richardson, Herbert H. Robbs, Jr., William H. Rorex, Virginia L. Ross, Carrie L. Sampson, Janet Clinton Sanders, Beatrice Elizabeth Sasnett, Emogene A. Saxton, Eva Eunice Scruggs, Lois Charlina Seals, Vivian Louise Shropshire, Cora Belle Simmons, James C. Sims.

Janie Washington, Theodore Waterhouse, Margaret Bonita Watkins, Auldrey M. Westfield, Arwin Zane White, Joe White, Sidney Lanier Whiteside, Effie Mae Williams, Loma T. Williams, Robert Williams, Harry Willis, Agnes Loretta Wilson, Mildred Woods, Herschell Wilson Woods, Annie Mae Wright, Annette Wynn, Mackie Perry Wynn.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 21, 1941

633 High School Diplomas Will Be Conferred Here

A total of 633 high school diplomas will be conferred on graduates of ten white and one Negro county high schools in commencement exercises to be held over a five-day period from tonight through Monday night, it was announced today by County Superintendent of Schools W. C. Dodson.

Final meeting of Davidson County school principals for the current school year was to be held in the county court room at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

County elementary schools are to close their school year by Friday, and a total of 1,154 eighth grade certificates—1,085 to white students and sixty-nine to Negro pupils—are to be awarded, Dodson said.

The ten white high schools will graduate 621 students, and Haynes Negro High School will graduate twelve. Following is the schedule of high school commencement exercises:

Tonight, Bellevue; Thursday, Antioch and Goodlettsville; Friday, Cumberland, Donelson, du Pont, Isaac Litton, Joelton, Hillsboro, and Haynes, and Monday, Central.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 25, 1941

Negroes Seek to Build Community At a New Washington High School

Negro representatives of the county areas likely to be included in the establishment of the $39,000,000 TNT plant met with the school board Monday and submitted tentative plans for the relocation of Booker T. Washington High school. They also plan to build a community in which residents of these areas may live instead of moving to isolated sections.

B. Cortez Tipton, chairman of the community federation, and Reuben E. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the organization, representing the 150 families who will be dislodged, headed a committee of seven, and presented a proposition to the board asking for the purchase of the Z. C. Taylor tract in Jersey, south of Bonny Oaks, to relocate the Washington school.

In accordance with the plan the county will purchase fifty acres and build a modern county school in place of the Washington school, and the community federation and residents of the dislodged area will purchase and build modern homes, with the school as the center.

Negroes of Tyner, Magnus Pond, Turkeyfoot, Eastdale and Summitt will be affected by the present plans for the plant. The Washington school will not be torn down, but will be used for offices of administration, it was stated by Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal. It will therefore be necessary to construct a school at once if the colored children of the county are to be served at the next school term.

Washington High has been adjudged the best in the state for colored, and only last year expanded its program when public funds were used to build a modern trades building, gymnasium, and a building to house elementary and domestic science work.

Under the present plan, the fifty-acre tract will also provide for an experimental farm for raising foodstuffs, hogs and cattle to supply training for students and food for the school cafeteria, as well as a training school in domestic science for families in the community.

Of the 150 families to be in the proposed area, 98 per cent. are home owners, according to Chairman Smith. "Most of them work in Chattanooga, and surrounding territory, and three of them farm for a living," he said. "Requests for land in the proposed community area range from one-half to thirty acres a family."

"All homes to be built around the school area will have modern conveniences, in the interest of health and progress," he stated to the board.

Two other sites were offered as second and third choices by the committee after a poll had been made of the residents of federation. They were the Taney tract, on Brainerd road, and the Fox tract at Summitt.

Members of the committee were Smith, Profs. Upsaw and Tipton, Will Kelley, Mrs. L. Massengill, Bertha Fenessee and G. E. Leonard.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Whites Ask That Colored School Be Given to Them

DALLAS, Texas. — Reversing the usual procedure, a delegation of whites from the South Dallas area appeared before the school board, Tuesday night, and urgently requested that the Abraham Lincoln High School be given over to white pupils.

The school, built in 1938 at a cost of nearly a half-million dollars, aided by a Federal WPA grant, at present has an enrollment of nearly 1500 and a faculty of 34 teachers, under the direction of Principal T. D. Marshall.

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Charlottesville, Va. Progress
April 1, 1941

County Affairs Discussion Held

Four Local Persons Lead Public Meetings In Albemarle Schools

With a total attendance of more than 500, the series of forum discussions on County Affairs opened last night at four high school centers with Judge Lemuel Smith, Henry A. Haden, Dr. T. S. Englar, and R. Claude Graham as speakers.

Judge Smith, who spoke at McIntire High School, struck the keynote of the meetings in his introductory remarks when he stressed the timeliness of such discussions in these days when "the world is upside down" and many are misled by the apparent success of undemocratic forms of government.

"It is incumbent upon all citizens to be informed about their government," he said, as he emphasized the necessity for study and discussion of public affairs as the basis for preserving and strengthening our democratic way of life.

Answers Questions

After presenting a general picture of the organization and operation of the courts, Judge Smith responded to a number of questions from the audience, most of which bore on methods of handling delinquents and criminals after conviction. He stressed the need for an effective parole and probation system and was emphatic in deploring the failure of the last legislature to provide for such a system.

Mr. Haden, speaking at Broadus Wood High School, Earlysville, gave facts and figures on County income and expenditures. Of especial interest to his audience were his statements concerning County debts and sinking funds. "The total debt now stands at $1,006,500," he stated, "and against this there is a sinking fund o $605,944.71. Of the total debt $86,000.00 will be due May 1, and the balance in 1947 and 1948." He stated further that Ivy, White Hall, and Charlottesville Districts would be able to pay out in full when their debts become due, and that Rivanna District may also be able to meet its debt provided sufficient yield can be realized from interest on sinking funds.

Dr. Englar Speaks

At the Red Hill High School Dr. T. S. Englar, director of the Joint Health Department, and Miss Byrd McGavock, County Health Nurse, outlined the scope of activities engaged in by the Health Department and explained particularly those services with which the general public is least familiar, notably the constructive educational work carried on.

R. Claude Graham, who has just been re-elected by the County School Board to serve another term of four years, and Mrs. Pearl McD. Burford, Rural School Supervisor, discussed the school administrative and instructional program with an interested audience at Stony Point High School. Mr. Graham gave figures showing that slightly over 70 per cent of the white children in the County are now enrolled in the eight larger consolidated schools. Consolidation has brought about the closing of all but fifteen of the one-room schools for white children in the County he stated. The Negro schools, however, are not consolidated to nearly so large an extent, 29 of the 34 Negro schools still being of the one-room type. The transportation problem growing out of school consolidations was subject matter for some discussion following the main speech by Mr. Graham.

Next Monday evening, the series will be continued with Judge Smith speaking at Greenwood; Mr. Haden at Crozet, Dr. Englar at Meriwether Lewis, and Mr. Graham at Scottsville. The public is invited to all meetings.

Newport News, Va. Press
May 26, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOL DEDICATED

Hampton Institute Head Chief Speaker

(WILLIAMSBURG BUREAU)

The dedicatory address of the Bruton Heights school was given yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the school to a large crowd of the school's patrons. The speaker was introduced by Fred M. Alexander, State supervisor of Negro education and former head of the Newport News high school.

The main speaker, Dr. MacLean, stressed the point of building up education to make sense. He stated that the American system of education was the best in the world but it could be improved on by teaching the students subjects that would enable them to hold jobs and by putting education to work in the localities of the United States.

Cooperation also was stressed by the speaker who said that cooperation would help the Negroes to improve the conditions of their homes, to enable them to be better nourished, and to become better citizens in the community. He said the real test of the pupils does not come at examination time, but when he gets out into the world and finds out what good the subjects taught him has done for him and what the subjects will do for him.

Dr. MacLean, before coming to the Hampton institute, was the director of the General College of the University of Minnesota. He has been at the Hampton institute for approximately a year.

A mesasge to the class of 1941 was delivered by A. G. Richardson, Negro, assistant State supervisor of Negro education. He stressed cooperation for the common good in his talk. Other speakers on the program were Vernon Geddy, vice-president of the Williamsburg Restoration, and Rawls Byrd, superintendent of the Williamsburg school board, who also presented the superintendents and school boards of York and James City counties and the visiting celebreties.

Henry D. Carpenter Jr., Negro, principal of the Bruton Heights school, presided at this dedication and music was furnished by the Colonial Williamsburg quintet. Rev. Robert E. Lee, Negro, pastor of the Williamsburg First Baptist church, and Rev. T. H. Jones, Negro, president of the Ministerial Alliance, gave the scripture and dedicatory prayer and the closing prayer respectively.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Illiteracy In Alabama

The number of illiterates in Alabama is on the decrease, according to a tabulation of figures in the March issue of *The Alabama School Journal*, but there are still thousands of children in the state who cannot read and write. There is not a county in the state which does not have illiterates among its white children as well as among its Negro children.

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The tabulation, made by R. L. Johns, director of the Division of Administration and Finance, State Department of Education, shows 53,839 children between 7 and 20 years of age who could not read and write at the time of the 1940 school census. That is 6.6 per cent of the total number of children of those ages.

There has been a substantial reduction, however, in illiteracy since the previous school census in 1938. At that time the number of children between 7 and 20 who could not read and write was 68,571 or 8.3 per cent of the total.

Illiteracy is found more among Negroes than among whites, but the improvement is found in both groups. The number of white illiterates in the age group named has been reduced from 25,236 in 1938 to 18,386 in 1940. The number of Negro illiterates of the same ages was cut from 43,335 in 1938 to 35,452. The percentage of white illiterates dropped from 4.8 in 1938 to 3.5 in 1940, while the Negro percentage was dropping from 14.6 to 12.

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Here in Jefferson County we may take some pride in the fact that our illiteracy rate is the lowest of any of the 67 counties. The 1940 school census gave Jefferson 665 white illiterates between 7 and 20 and 844 Negroes. The white illiterates were 1 per cent of the total of white children, and the Negro illiterates were 2.1 per cent of the Negro total. The rate for both races was 1.4 per cent. No other county approached that figure very closely.

As might be expected, most of the illiteracy is found in the younger years of the period studied. Many children, because they live far from a school or for other reasons, are delayed starting their education. For that reason, of the 53,839 illiterate children of school age in Alabama, 49,992 are between the ages of 7 and 15, and only 3,917 between 16 and 20. In Jefferson County there are 42 in the upper age group and 1,467 in the lower, of both races.

MAR 18 1941

Compared to what was true 10 or 20 or 30 years ago, these figures are encouraging. They show that substantial progress has been made in reducing illiteracy. The improvement, as *The Alabama School Journal* points out, has been due to "improved instructural procedures, availability of state-owned textbooks, better cooperation of parents in sending their children to school, and consolidation of small schools accompanied by improved transportation facilities."

However, there still remains work to do. Although there exists an irreducible minimum of illiteracy, Alabama has not yet reached that point. If all the state had the same percentage of illiteracy as exists in Jefferson County, there would be only 9,053 illiterate children in the state instead of the present 58,839. Jefferson County's better showing is due to factors that do not always exist in rural counties, but the record in Jefferson is proof that improvement can be brought about through gradual change.

While we are making an all-out effort for protecting democracy along certain fronts, it should not be forgotten that genuine democracy is impossible without a general high level of education.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WPA Negro School Holds Exercises

18K

Graduates Hear Miss Leola Barlow, Of Teachers College

The auditorium of Booker Washington High School was crowded Friday for commencement exercises of the WPA Negro adult school. Numerous white friends of the graduates were among the interested listeners to the program, which opened at 8 p.m. with an invocation by the Rev. A. J. Watson, chaplain of the school and followed with a group of songs.

The address was delivered for the first time in the history of the school this year by a woman. Miss Leila Barlow, the commencement speaker, is completing her 11th year as head of the English department at State Teachers College. Introduced by Mrs. Camilla H. Hester, teacher at Booker Washington High, she spoke of the duties and opportunities for service that lie ahead of the youths who are receiving certificates at this time.

Miss Barlow, speaking on "An Emerging Social Order," said that the Negro in the years immediately following the depression has been confronted with inability to translate personal capital of service into self-support but with the present emergence of a social order in which social perception has increased and social conscience crown the government, especially the WPA, is attempting to eliminate such conditions.

She offered the hope that the new order would bring moral integrity, order with freedom and equality of opportunity.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Adult School At Jerusalem Is Successful

28 Students Enrolled For 6-Week Course During Summer

TALLASSEE, ALA., Sept. 3.—The Adult School taught in the Jerusalem Community closed August 29 after a six weeks' session. Six men and 21 women were enrolled. Julia McKinney, Loddie Russell and Ida Pearl Gray were the three students perfect in attendance. Julia McKinney age 72, a feeble old lady, who needed one-half hour to walk one-half mile said, "the school was too much help to her not to attend everyday."

Other than reading, writing and spelling, the pupils were taught citizenship, health and sanitation. The laws on public highways, on hunting and fishing grounds were taught. The majority of the students learned to bottom chairs with shucks instead of having to use goat hides and boards.

The people had not realized the danger of using water buckets and dippers at church services and two wine glasses used for communion, where 100 or more have to drink from. They have now begun to raise money to get a water cooler and communion set for the church.

They praised the superintendent of education, R. E. Trammel, for allowing the Summer school to be held at Jerusaleum.

SEP 4 1941

The following were enrolled: Julia McKinney, Loddie Russell, Ida Pearl Gray, Mollie Hooks, George Hawkins, Mattie Stokes, Mary Moore, Sophie Matthews, Rosie Davis, Annie Debose, Mary Griffins, Georgia Dallas, Annie Spann, Mary Burney, Sallie James, Jessie Judkins, Margaret Smith, Hattie Moore, Mary Ann Hooks, Kate Green, Kattie May Brown, Willie Hooks, John Hale, George Hunter, Cleve Debose, James Burney, and Hawood Hooks. S. W. White was the instructor.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

ILLITERATES EXCEED COLLEGE GRADUATES

FEB 1 2 1941

Language Group Finds Few Even Go To High School

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—(INS)—Illiterates outnumber college graduates in the United States, according to the Modern Language Association of America.

This was brought out at the three-day meeting of the association, which revealed the following pertinent facts:

Among 75,000,000 adults in the United States there are one and two-thirds times as many complete illiterates as college graduates.

One in every seven persons, or 14 per cent, have high school educations.

Approximately half have not reached the eighth grade in school and a majority have such a low general reading ability that it "is not sufficient to provide them a basis for thinking, independently on many matters of importance.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

165,000 Adult Negro Students Receive WPA Education Instruction

SEP 14 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11—The latest report reveals that out of a total of 748,538 students enrolled in adult education classes of the Works Projects Administration during April of this year, 165,086 were Negroes.

These figures made public by James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro Education, Works Projects Administration, show the following enrolments for the race by types of classes:

Vocational training, 13,950; literacy, 64,273; naturalization, 1,156; homemaking and parent education, 24,315; other adult education classes acounted for 61,393 adult Negro students.

Mr. Atkins explained that these enrollment figures do not necessarily represent the total number of different persons enrolled. Some persons, he said, may be enrolled in more than one class and therefore are counted more than once.

By states, the six highest enrollments of adult Negro students were found in Alabama, 19,142; Texas, 14,078; Louisiana, 12 642; Ohio, 9,467; and Illinois, 7,721. Other states reporting enrollments ranging downward from 7,500 to 5,000 included Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, Mississippi, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. New York City reported 4,204 Negro students in its Adult Education Program. California had 2,662 and the District of Columbia, 1,835.

With vocational training occupying such an important place in national defense efforts, the WPA Negro Education specialist regarded the distribution of the largest classes of vocational trainees as significant.

New York City with 2,471 Negro vocational students enrolled in the WPA Education Program, headed the list, Mr. Atkins pointed out. Virginia was next with 1,101 and was followed in order by Missouri, 1,058; Ohio, 965; Illinois, 856 and Alabama, 814. Indiana had 801. Other states reporting over 500 vocational education students of the race were New Jersey, California, Tennessee and Kansas.

SEP 14 1941

Reported as carrying the heaviest total Negro pupil load in the WPA Adult Education Program, literacy education classes enrolled 9,214 in Louisiana, 7,059 in Texas, 5,898 in Alabama, 5,698 in Mississippi, 5,188 in Georgia, and 3,949 in Tennessee.

The six states having the largest enrolment of Negro students in naturalization classes were Iowa, 296; Ohio, 217; Louisiana, 112; Pensylvania, 105 and New York City, 98. Tennessee also reported 98 Negro students in naturalization classes. Rhode Island had an enrollment of 71 students.

Illinois, with 2,261 Negro students, stood highest in homemaking and parent education class enrollments. Michigan followed with 2,094. Then came Virginia's enrollment of 1,984; Ohio, 1,918; Pennsylvania, 1,744 and Indiana, 1,420. Other states having 1,000 or more Negro homemaking and parent education students were Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Alabama and Louisiana. North Carolina had 983; New York City, 419 and the District of Columbia 78.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ignorance Keeps 100,000 Southerners From Serving In United States Army

OCT 25 1941

CHICKENS are coming home to roost in the South, where more than 100,000 men of draft age have been rejected for lack of education.

Poorly paid teachers, a poor quality of education and poverty combine to keep hundreds of thousands of youth, white and colored, either semi-literate or illiterate.

The result is that in the southern states hundreds of thousands of men have been rejected because THEY HAVE NOT A FOURTH GRADE EDUCATION.

This is not a record of which to be proud. Most of the states could do more for education than they are doing. The revelation of illiteracy and semi-illiteracy ought to serve to prod the educational leaders of the South to take corrective measures.

While it is true that colored youth are the greatest sufferers, hundreds of thousands of whites are ample illustration of Booker T. Washington's theory that one must stay down in order to keep another down.

The South is paying dearly for its blind obsession with the doctrine of racial superiority and its unenlightened program of "Keeping the Negro in his place."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TOO IGNORANT FOR THE ARMY

More than 100,000 young men in the South have been turned down by Selective Service Boards for lack of education!

The Selective Service Board has ruled that no selectees will be drafted who haven't a fourth grade education.

A modern army cannot depend on illiterates and semi-literates, and so in the South particularly a large segment of the population has been eliminated from the draft.

A highly productive peace-time civilization cannot be built upon a working population in which a high percentage is unfit for Army duty. Men who are not fit for Army service are likewise not equipped for the economic, social and political responsibilities of citizenship.

OCT 9 1941

In 1939 there were 979,666 white children enrolled in the first grades of the South's public schools, according to James C. Derieux, a South Carolina newspaper man. But in the fourth grade there were only 617,998 enrolled. The 261,668 difference represents, for the most part, a difference in the number dropping out after one, two or three years.

For Negro children the difference was even more startling: 605,498 in the first grade, 251,316 in the fourth. The "mortality" was 354,182.

Children drop out of schools for two reasons:

Economic necessity, which forces hundreds of thousands of rural children, more boys than girls, to go to work to help the family eke out an existence.

Poor quality of education, which fails to capture the interest and imagination of many children.

The education being offered in thousands of schools is so unattractive and so unrelated to the every-day problems of living that neither pupils nor parents feel the product is worth the sacrifice required to get it.

The Advertiser knows of one school in Alabama where the attendance has almost doubled in three years. There has been no increase in population in the area, the only factor in the increase having been the vitalization of the school's program. Older boys and girls who had not attended school for four or five years, and in some instances even longer, returned because they were convinced the school had something worth getting.

OCT 9 1941

In this instance, an imaginative principal and staff with above-the-average abilities were able to develop a program related to the needs of the area served. They have had to pay the price of over-crowded rooms and havier work loads, but even these handicaps have not discouraged them.

But as a whole Alabama cannot expect to get this kind of service from its teachers when salaries are not sufficient to maintain decent standards of living. At present there is a migration of able teachers away from the schools, and in many instances only an idealistic interest in their work has prevented good teachers from accepting better paying jobs.

OCT 9 1941

Despite the fact that its effort is above the average as states go, Alabama could, of course, do even better. (The surplus now in the State's treasury is proof of that fact.) Year in and year out, however, the Southern states with low per capita wealth cannot maintain educational standards in line with those of the nation as a whole.

The present emergency proves—if any additional proof was necessary—that education is a national problem and should be a national responsibility.

A nation facing a crisis cannot depend upon poorly-educated men and women for effective agricultural and industrial production and the training of armed services. The strength of the whole is dependent upon the strength of every part right down to the last individual man or woman.

A nation at peace operates on the same principle. Direct Federal aid for education in increasing quantities is essential.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL ON PRACTICAL EDUCATION

NOV 29 1941

SPEAKING before the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association in New Orleans on November 19, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, called attention to the need for more practical training in our schools and colleges of the South. After pointing out that the number of adult illiterates between the ages of 21 and 35, as shown by the registration for the Selective Army Draft, is seventeen million Americans, and not five million, as was stated in the 1940 census, he told the teachers that theirs is a most important task in prepare the Negro youth for complete living and service to himself and his country. Then discussing the nature of education he said:

NOV 29 1941

"Unfortunately for our group, we have not been any too friendly toward any type of training which does not tend to emancipate us from manual labor . . . In this scientific age, when we are traveling by air, and our ships are sailing under the water as well as on the surface of the water, our messages carried by telegraph, telephone, cable, wireless and by radio, it is of the highest importance that we, a minority group, economically America's weakest group, do not neglect that type of training which will enable us to type of training whith will enable us to work and figure permanently in the development of these great mechanized forces which play a major part in education, democracy and defense."

One of the things the present war has brought out is that we as a race have been paying more attention to the abstract theories of education and the classical side of education than we have to the more prattical side—that side which will enable our graduates to get immediate work upon completing their courses.

The skilled mechanics, the technician, is just as necessary to our type of civilization as is the professional man or woman, and there are more jobs in the former field than in the latter.

18k-1941
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 30 1941

GEORGIA IS Conquering ILLITERACY

By JULIA MOSELEY.

IT IS EASY to sit down in an arm chair and think of reasons why children should go to school or for that matter why any of us did. Today with an aroused patriotism on all sides and the weight of decisions depending on the intelligence of people it is interesting to speculate on how many people in Georgia who are at least 10 years of age will be listed by the 1940 census as illiterates.

Back in 1930 the census came out with 210,736 illiterates 10 years of age and over for the state of Georgia. That amounted to 9.4 per cent of the population, and the count included both white and negro. Comparing the count on illiteracy for the past three decades and averaging the returns for 1940 promise to be only half those of 1930. The smaller table shows how progress in doing away with illiteracy for Georgia has run from 1900 to 1930.

When the 1930 census was taken 79 per cent of the population were 10 years of age and over. If the same figure still holds for the 1940 census, the 100,156 illiterates would amount to a tiny bit over 4 per cent. And this means that the illiteracy rate of 1940 has definitely gone down to less than half of what it was 10 years ago.

The repeated statement that effective democracy demands educated voters has implications right now. In 1885 the number of white people who couldn't read or write was almost the same as the number for the Negroes in 1930. The diagram for Negro illiteracy shows it to be greatest from 1900 to 1910, a period which followed the passing of constitutional amendments taking away the right to vote from illiterates in the southern states. Also, the least progress in doing away with illiteracy among white folk was in 1920 to 1930, when so many people thought they had prosperity and had to go to work. The dynamics of the population of Georgia have a part in the life of the future of the United States and doing things about illiteracy and inadequate education is one way to have more voters who know what is going on.

MAR 30 1941

	1920-1930	1910-1930	1900-1930	Average
Native white	17,899	15,145	8,261	13,768
Mixed, foreign and native parentage	78	52	26	52
Foreign born	359	415	415	396
Negro	87,856	95,246	74,719	85,940
	106,192	110,858	83,421	100,156

	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			MIXED PARENTAGE			FOREIGN BORN			NEGRO		
Year	Total	Illiterate	Per Cent	Total	Illiterate	Per Cent	Total	Illiterate	Per Cent	Total	Illiterate	Per Cent	Total	Illiterate	Per Cent
1870	835,929	468,593	56.0	462,718	124,939	27.0							373,176	343,637	92.0
1880	1,043,840	520,416	49.9	553,769	128,362	23.2							479,863	391,482	81.6
1890	1,302,208	518,706	39.8	689,969	113,384	16.5	15,181	561	3.7	10,208	572	5.6	600,623	404,014	67.3
1900	1,577,334	480,420	30.5	841,200	99,948	11.9	19,488	483	2.5	11,616	746	6.4	724,305	379,156	52.3
1910	1,885,111	389,775	20.7	1,003,230	79,875	8.0	20,740	328	1.6	11,829	833	7.0	846,195	308,639	36.5
1920	2,150,230	328,838	15.3	1,237,776	66,796	5.5	24,654	259	1.1	14,656	875	6.0	896,127	261,115	29.1
1930	2,238,192	210,736	9.4	1,376,840	46,707	3.4	26,109	191	.7	16,028	861	5.4	821,083	163,237	19.9
										13,822	554	4.0			

Cedartown, Ga., Standard
August 21, 1941

ILLITERATES HIGH AMONG REGISTRANTS

Sixteen Per Cent Could Not Write Names

Sixteen per cent of Georgia's 402,636 draft registrants are illiterate, according to reports from local boards which have classified 73 per cent of the men registered, it was revealed yesterday at selective service headquarters.

The reports, compiled through July 15, show that 8,830 white men and 27,086 Negroes have signed their questionnaires with an "X." Some 46,000 registrants could not write their names when they registered for selective service.

The Army has inducted 695 Georgians who can't read or write, 256 white men and 439 Negroes, through May 14. A regulation has since been added which places illiterates in Class 4-F, "physically, mentally or morally unfit."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

ILLITERACY.

(From The Waycross Journal-Herald.)

Out of 402,636 draft registrants in Georgia, 16 per cent are illiterate.

That 16 per cent includes many more Negroes than whites.

We cite this merely to show that despite the marvelous advance Georgia has made in eliminating illiteracy, nevertheless some 46,000 registrants could not write their names when they registered for selective service.

That is the number, it is to be remembered, between certain ages. Outside those age limits are other illiterates.

It would be a fine thing if the effort to eliminate illiteracy in our state is continued until not a single illiterate remains.

Many of those who are illiterate will be delighted to have that condition removed.

Georgia is going forward. Let's make it an all-round advance.

18k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

She Learned To Read 75 Years Ago, Now She Is Learning How To Write

JAN 4 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Mrs. Anna Hayes, who learned to read when she was a ten year old slave on a Mississippi plantation, waited 75 years to learn how to write, but now that she's begun to actually write letters, she's eager to learn more.

A student in a WPA adult education class, she can be depended on to be present regardless of the weather. "I guess I'm doing pretty good", she says, with quite earnestness, "I write letters to friends in the South and I think they can read them because I get answers back. You know, after I started to learn a little, I just craved to be able to write a letter. It's a real pleasure to me, too. I'll go to school as long as I'm able or as long as it lasts. Some days, when there are lots of people there, we have a right good class".

Mrs. Hayes has two daughters, 20 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. She lives with one daughter and when she isn't sleeping, eating or reading, she is usually found at the dining room table carefully practicing her exercises with paper and pencil.

"I could read when I was ten years old" she explains, "I lived on a plantation called 'Walnut Grove', owned by Mrs. Jane Sanders, a widow. The madame, as we called her, was teaching her five year old son to read. But he wouldn't learn his alphabet unless I was standing next to him. So I stood over him and learned it all, too. After that I read all the primers I came across, and I read the Bible and Sunday School books, though I didn't learn any more. I was the only slave of about 100 on the plantation who could read".

REALIZES AMBITION

Robert Brooks mails a letter.

ROBERT BROOKS, a venerable white-haired Negro, had just one consuming passion. He wanted to get letters delivered to him like his neighbors did. Sometimes he'd intercept the postman near his home at 1243 West 14th street.

"Wish I'd get some letters," he'd say. The postman, sympathetic but realistic, would reply: "You'll never get any unless you write some."

"But I can't write," was Brooks' answer.

Though in his 60's, Brooks determined that he'd learn to write. Back in the deep South he never had a chance for schooling, but a chance came in Chicago, through the WPA's adult education program. He enrolled at the Maxwell Y. M. C. A., 1012 Maxwell street, according to H. M. McCullen, Cook County director of the program.

He began to study his alphabet and form his letters last summer. Just before Christmas he sent his first letter, a brief note to his teacher. He got an answer, his first visit by the postman, for a Christmas present.

Now he's become one of Uncle Sam's most persistent stamp customers, and the postman frequently rings twice at his home—in the same day.

ILLONIS

Cleveland, Mississippi—News
February 20, 1941

NEGRO ADULT EDUCATION CLASS COMPLETES STUDY

The Adult Education class taught by W. H. Toler of Duncan has completed its program on Defense, it was announced this week. The program was carried out Monday night.

Speeches were heard from Rev. J. W. Keys on "The Negro and Defense"; from John Applewhite on "Farmer's Part in Defense" and the teacher on "Adult Education and Defense". The importance of raising all foodstuffs possible was stressed, as well as the principle of saving all that is possible and the maintenance of health.

Sponsors of the study are B. J. Sanders, Jeff Keys, John Applewhite, Mrs. V. C. Chisler and Ed Robinson.

18k- Miss.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

STATES' FIGHT ON ILLITERACY MAKES GAINS, SAYS VISITOR

FEB 13 1941

North Carolina, ranking seventh among the states in illiteracy, according to the 1930 census, is rapidly reducing its once high rate through an extensive educational campaign, W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., said Thursday while visiting in Portland.

The educator said that compulsory public school education and the furnishing of textbooks to students had been instrumental in reducing illiteracy in the state. North Carolina, the college president declared, has five educational institutions for Negroes supported by the state, more than any other state in the union.

Livingstone College, named for David Livingstone, famous missionary and African traveler, is the chief institution of learning for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a denomination which embraces 450,000 members, Trent said.

The Negro educator, who attended the recent Association of American Colleges convention at Pasadena, said he was impressed with the 'thoroughness" of both public school and higher education in the west.

FEB 13 1941

Trent said that he was the first alumnus to become president of Livingstone College in the 59 years of its existence. Formerly a YMCA worker, Trent was elected president of the institution in 1925.

Trent visited J. F. Smith, pastor of the A.M.E. Zion Church, a Livingstone alumnus, while in Portland.

—The Oregonian.

Louisburg, N. C Times
April 18, 1941

COLORED ADULT EDUCATION CENTER

The Colored WPA Adult Education Center with 75 enrollees observed National Negro Health Week in Louisburg the past week at Jack Hayes' old store. Martha Ella Perry is teacher-in-charge. The health program consisted of health discussions by prominent citizens. Home sanitation was demonstrated by the cleaning and rearranging of several homes. Healthful menus were planned and served to the community's under nourished. Health songs were sung and the colored minister, Rev. James Neal, cooperated by delivering an inspiring series of lectures on health. The students adopted as their slogan: "Health for Defense."

Columbia, S. C. State
June 3, 1941

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO THINK.

Common prudence requires that we assume the continuance of selective service for many years, and that we make appropriate adjustments in our ways of life. One of these adjustments—and it is of great importance in South Carolina—must be made in the field of education.

This state is now granting, indirectly, exemption to about three-fourths of the Negro boys, and perhaps one-third of the white boys. All these boys are free from the obligations and are denied the privileges of selective service. Why? Because they are either illiterate, or semi-literate; because they have not the equivalent of a fourth grade education, and the armed services now require men who have the equivalent of at least a fourth grade education.

This is a serious situation, with long-term potentialities. South Carolina's quota of men for training will not be reduced. The ignorant will merely be passed over, and the selectees will come, necessarily, from the top flight of both races. This will be fine for the armed services, but it will not be fine for South Carolina. What can the illiterates and the semi-literates do in civil life? We shall have them on our hands as unskilled workers, as farmers who do not know how to farm, as misfits in society.

A gentleman who has given much thought to the problem writes to The State: "It seems to me that insomuch as illiteracy acts as exemption or certainly deferment, and since South Carolinians and people of the South are more or less inclined to volunteer in the service, and since the likelihood is that men with superior training in the profession of rebuilding the body and material wealth of the country are likely to be placed directly in the service, we are going to be in a very unenviable position at the close of the conflict. In other words, we are going to have taken out of training, perhaps, our leadership in the fields of engineering, medicine, chemistry and so on. It seems that the South will never recover if those who are taken are doing real service in the upper brackets and are put in positions which give no recognition to their capacities and training as valuable rebuilders."

Think of the situation in this way: Selectees in South Carolina, because so many of our young men are too ignorant to be acceptable to the armed services, must be chosen from a group of the choicer young men, and not from all the young men. It is possible that all Negro selectees must come from about ten or fifteen per cent of the young Negro men, because three-fourths of the Negro boys have not the required education, and of the remaining one-fourth, many will be physically disqualified, heads of families, or exempt for other reasons.

The general situation is discussed by Sadler Love in the Ed-Clip service of the cotton manufacturers' organization: "Figures based on the reports of the state department of education show what is happening in South Carolina," writes Mr. Love. "For example, in 1929 there were 120,639 children enrolled in the first grade, and in 1940 only 15,459 had reached the eleventh grade. The decline between the first grade and the eleventh grade, both Negro and white, was 87 per cent. The decline in white enrollment between the two grades was 72 per cent, and in Negro enrollment was 97 per cent. Stated more simply, of the white and Negro pupils enrolled in the first grade in 1929, four out of five dropped out before reaching the eighth grade, and seven out of eight dropped out before reaching the eleventh grade. That is an alarming picture."

Now consider the situation wholly apart from the military emergency, and from the probable continuance of selective service as domestic policy in the United States. Consider education in relation to income. Are the two related? Listen: In North Carolina a careful study has been made of 44,963 boys and girls. The results of this survey of youth have been issued in a volume "Paths of Maturity," from which this quotation comes:

"The effect of education upon the annual income of a family is indicated with startling clearness...The white fathers, for instance, who never went to school are estimated as earning a mean annual income of $861.11. Those who were graduated from high school nearly double this figure by having a mean annual income of $1,652.49, while those who went on to college, whether they graduated or not, push their mean annual income upward to $1,889.29. Negro fathers who never went to school have an estimated mean annual income of $692.85 as compared with a mean income of $850 for those who were graduated from high school, and $990.38 for those who went to college.

"Does education yield money returns? Seemingly so, for if we divide the difference between the income of those who never went to school and those who attended or graduated from college by sixteen—the assumed number of grades college graduation implies—we find an average annual increase in income for each grade completed by the white fathers of $64.26 and of $18.60 for the Negro fathers."

The quotations and the comments in this discussion explain why this newspaper has talked so persistently and insistently about reapportionment of South Carolina's public income, about putting more of that income into education efforts, especially in the primary and secondary schools.

Men are not rejected by the armed services because they do not have improved highways in front of their doors; or because their towns, cities, counties or states do not have new and modernly equipped public buildings; but they are rejected because their communities have not equipped them with the required minimum of education.

South Carolina's great need is for improved human beings. No other kind of improvement is fundamentally important. Give us improved men and women, and all other improvements worth while will come along as consequences of the better work done by trained people. Invest money in people, and there will be money to invest in things.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 5, 1941

BLOW THE LID OFF!

Governor Maybank has called members of the state board of education, and others, to meet with him June 19 to consider the public education problems of South Carolina. The State hopes, earnestly, because of its devotion to South Carolina, that the consequences of the special meeting will be important; and The State believes the consequences can be made important if officials and citizens who understand the public education problems will fight hard enough, long enough, and loud enough.

A serious situation exists in South Carolina. About three-fourths of all young Negro men are ineligible for military service because they have not enough schooling. About one-third of all young white men are unwanted by the armed forces because they have not enough schooling. And the industrial development of the state—agricultural development, too—is being held back because we have not enough skilled workmen, and not enough young men with enough education to be trained as skilled workmen.

This condition is due to one general cause: South Carolina's failure to do a better job in primary and secondary education. This state has neglected its children of both races, and both races will pay heavily for that neglect. Shall we persist in the error of our ways, and therefore continue to pay heavily, and needlessly?

Call your meeting, Governor, and tell those who attend exactly what's what. Then tell all of us. Many of us are ready for you, or for somebody, to take the lead in a determined, planned fight for the development of the human resources of South Carolina.

This state must live now, and henceforward. It cannot live now, and thencebackward. Conditions never again will be as they have been. A complacent disregard for the training of a large number of our boys and girls is likely, under the swift changes of today and of tomorrow, to result in quick disaster.

The unschooled boy has no place now in war, and he will have no place in peace.

Blow the lid off, Governor! This is the time to put emphasis on the only kind of fundamental improvement there is—improvement of people.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 26, 1941

BALL AND CHAIN.

Figures taken from reports of the state department of education show that about one-third of the white boys enrolled in the first grade in 1936, had disappeared from the public school system by 1940. This implies that nearly all the missing one-third stopped school after one or two or three or four years.

Corresponding figures for Negro boys show that approximately three-fours of those enrolled in the first grade in 1936, had disappeared from school in 1940.

Can South Carolina go forward while these rates of disappearance from primary schools continue?

The armed forces have not the time to teach illiterates or semi-literates. Industry's preference is for workers who have more basic education than the average boy can acquire in two, or thre or four years in school. Modern farming requires the possession and the use of information.

What will South Carolina do about its boys? Do the people of this state wish a heavy proportion of them to be unprepared for war or for peace?

A large group of ignorant men is as a ball and chain tied to the legs of South Carolina.

Greenville S C Piedmont
January 7, 1941

Adult Negro Program Set

Education Project Classes Meet For Six Weeks Starting Tuesday

Plans had been completed this afternoon for a negro adult education program centering in Sterling high school, and offering a variety of classes on Tuesday and Thursday nights for six weeks beginning next Tuesday night.

To facilitate attendance training centers are being set up at the high school, Phyllis Wheatley center, and at the Sullivan street, Gower street and Allen grammar schools.

Courses will be given in the various branches of domestic service the use of modern household appliances, correct service technique, writing, telephoning, conversation, menu making, planning and personal health, in addition to other vocational training, music and Bible study.

The program is being operated through the cooperation of city school officials.

Directing the project are J. E. Beck, J. W. Walker, Abbie Chapelle, Marie Fisher, C. E. Hammond and P. E. Stewart, registrar.

Greenville S C News
February 9, 1941

ANDERSON AGAIN TO BE DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTION

White Educators To Assist In Conduct Of College For Six Sessions

MEETS EACH MONDAY

The fifth annual session of the Fountain Inn Negro Adult college, first of its kind in the United States, will open Monday night, February 17, and will continue for six consecutive Monday nights.

G. A. Anderson, principal of the Fountain Inn negro schools and director of the negro adult college since it was founded in 1937, again will be in charge of its activities. C. I. Chipley, superintendent of all Fountain Inn schools, will cooperate again in the project.

Theme of the 1941 session will be "Education for Better Rural Living." Classes have been arranged to suit negroes in every walk of life. There will be no examination and there will be no cost.

TWO PERIODS PLANNED

Two periods are planned. The first will start at 7:30 p. m. and the other at 8:20 p. m. In between will be a five-minute intermission and at the conclusion of the last period recreation, forums and music have been planned.

Courses and instructors are: "Manners and Neighborhood Entertainment," Naomi Byrd and Rosa Broadnax; "Home Management," Eunice Robinson; "Occupational Skill," James D. Hammond; "Vocational Agriculture," G. A. Anderson; "The Family and Its Problems," Gussella Anderson; "Keeping Well and Being Attractive," Idelle Jenkins; "Reading, Writing and Arithmetic," Valiencia Harrell and Justine Odom; "Participating in Public." Louise Mattaway and Agnes Singleton; recreation and music, Justine Odom, Menefield Rosemond and Ruby Glenn.

Audrey Dixon will serve as registrar and Vera Yeargin will be clerk.

Visiting instructors will be Miss Jessie Hunter, district home economics supervisor; F. R. Alexander, district agriculture supervisor; Loui Greet, trade and industrial supervisor, and R. O. Johnson, coordinator for the Greenville County Council for Community Development.

Consultants will be James F. Whatley, county superintendent of education; L. P. Hollis, superintendent of Parker district schools; Mattie Pegues, itinerant teacher-trainer for home economics; Dr. Ralph Lyon, educational director of the county council; John Burgess, itinerant teacher-trainer for agriculture, and W. H. Crawford, itinerant teacher-trainer for industrial education.

The college, all classes of which will meet at the Fountain Inn negro high school, is being sponsored by the Fountain Inn public schools, the county department of education and the Greenville County Council for Community Development.

Registration and enrollment will take place Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. A banquet will be held at that time.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
March 28, 1941

Colored Citizens Education Center Begins On Tuesday

An adult education center for colored citizens of Florence will be conducted at Wilson high school for a period of six weeks, one night each week, beginning Tuesday night, April 1.

The faculty of this continuation school will consist of colored city school teachers and local citizens who are specialists in their particular fields.

Further information may be obtained by getting in touch with any of the colored city school teachers.

A wide variety of courses are being offered. Any one who is not now in school, regardless of his educational background is invited to register in at least two of these courses.

The following courses are being offered: practical household art gardening. cooking, sewing, home making, group singing, practical citizenship, general business current events, everyday English, hobbies, first aid. community health, physical education, religious education fundamentals, child welfare, community organization, employer and employee, book review.

Those who desire t otake advantage of this unusual opportunity may register at Grant's Drug store Holmes school and Wilson high school.

All classes will begin at 7 p.m. at Wilson high school.

cooking. Miss Strother; sewing and home making, Mrs. White; group singing and practical citizenship, Mr. McIver; general business and current events, Mr. Miller; everyday English, Mrs. Perkins; hobbies. Mr. Williams; first aid, Miss Vivian Jones; child welfare and community organization. Mrs. Lola Jones; community health, Mrs. Huggins; physical education, Mr. Huggins; religious education, Rev. Taylor; fundamentals, Mrs. Buckner, and book review. Mrs. Fredrick.

All classes will meet for forty five minutes beginning at seven and eight o'clock.

Register at Grant's Drug Store, Holmes School or Wilson School.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
March 30, 1941

Colored Adult Education Center Begins Tuesday

The Colored Adult Education Center scheduled to begin Tuesday night at Wilson school offer apportunities that no one should miss, it was stated last night.

A wide variety of courses will be directed by an efficient faculty.

The following courses are being offered:

Practical Household Arts Mr. Myers; gardening, Mr. Person;

Anderson, S. C., Mail
February 24, 1941

Educational Center Will Be Established In City

Adults To Be Offered A Variety Of Courses At W. Market Street School

A Citizen's Educational Center, giving Andersonians the opportunity to refresh themselves in various lines of cultural study will be held at West Market School during April. The course will last for five weeks.

A steering committee comprised of the principals of the seven grammar schools of the city are planning the courses to be offered at the center, courses which appeal to those persons who have had opportunity for advanced study as well as to those who have had limited opportunity for education.

The movement, sponsored by the State Adult Educational Department in cooperation with the Anderson County Department, is one which will have wide appeal to all persons who wish to refresh themselves along several lines of study.

List Courses

Such interesting courses as the following already have been planned in detail and will be offered: "Browning," by Miss Regina Cook Cowdrick, of the English department of Anderson College; "Shakespeare," by Miss Cowdrick; "Making Art a Hobby," by Mrs. M. D. Boulware, of the art department of Anderson College; "South Carolina History," by Dr. E. C. McCants, superintendent of city schools; "Bible Study," by Rev. James Appleby, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; and "Child Guidance," by Miss Gladys Beach, personnel director of Anderson College. Other courses will be added to the list, it is said.

The educational center was planned following conferences, with J. C. Holler, county superintendent of education; Dr. E. C. McCants, superintendent of city schools; Miss Will Lou Gray, state supervisor of adult education; Avery Hunt, principal of West Market Street School, who has been designated director of the center; and Miss Lessie Moore, who will supervise similar programs in the county.

Twice Per Week

The center will be open twice a week on Tuesday and Thursday nights from 7 until 9 o'clock during a period of five weeks, Mr. Hunt has announced. During the allotted period each evening two classes will be held divided by an assembly period.

West Market Street school was chosen as the place for the center, because its auditorium will seat a large number of people. All principals of the grammar schools are cooperating as members of the steering committee to plan the courses of the program. Serving with Mr. Hunt are G. A. Garrett, of North Anderson; A. H. Fort, principal of North Fant; Mrs. Lottie Estes, Glenn Street; Mrs. John Lomax, East Whitner; J. M. Wingo, Kennedy Street; and Mrs. Maude Buchanan, Southside.

Each individual who enrolls will be allowed to take two courses among those offered. Further details concerning enrollment will be announced later.

Others Planned

The movement is one which has proved highly successful in other parts of the state. It is recalled that centers were held in Batesburg and Leesville during October. For several years they have been conducted at the Greenville High School and at Parker High in Greenville.

Miss Lessie Moore has charge of establishing centers in surrounding communities. Arrangements are being made for courses at Townville.

Negroes also will be given the opportunity of further study in a center which opens tonight at South Fant School, where six teachers are offering courses, Miss Moore stated. Others will be offered at Pendleton, Honea Path, Belton and at other points in the county. A total of twenty-one Negro teachers will have charge.

A wide-spread movement, the educational center will prove equally beneficial to all types of students. The public is urged to watch the newspapers for further announcements.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 25, 1941

Adults Aided Also In New Program Here

Buildings Improved To Take Care of Gains Of Columbia System

Columbia's progress and increase in population during 1940 was reflected in increased enrolment in the Columbia school system for the 1940-41 session, reports at the office of A. C. Flora, superintendent, show.

With only a few exceptions, individual schools showed consistent increases in enrolment. This was true for both white and Negro schools of the system.

The following figures were taken at the end of 12 weeks after schools began their fall sessions; they show enrolment figures for 1939-40 and 1940-41 sessions.

Columbia high, 1,317-1,330; Dreher high, 710-823; University high, 309-317; Hand junior high, 567-487; Wardlaw junior high, 666-608; Hyatt Park junior high, 225-183. Total white high schools and junior high schols, 3,794-3,748.

Also, Arden school, 186-207; Withers, 27-51; Hyatt Park, 373-393; McMaster, 492-471; Moore, 263-276; Hamrick, 330-306; Logan, 574-625; McCants, 178-186; Schneider, 774-862; Taylor, 528-650; Watkins, 162-187; Kindergarten, 74-68. Total elementary schools, 3,961-4,282.

Total for all white schols, 7,755-8,030. This represents a net increase of 275 in the white schools.

For Negro elementary schools, 3,261-3,368; Negro high schools, 1,554-1,552. Totals for Negro schools, 4,815-4,920, an increase of 105.

The total net increase for all city schools was 380.

The teaching staff of the city schools was increased over the 1939-40 session to take care of the additional enrolment. The number of white teachers was increased from 291 to 301, and the number of Negro teachers from 127 to 132.

New Public Services

While enjoying an increase in enrolment in the schools, the administration endeavored to increase its services to the public during 1940. To serve not only school children, but to aid adults in learning new things or supplementing working knowledge in various subjects was the purpose of the administration.

To follow out this idea, a citizen's education center was inaugurated in April. At the center a variety of courses were taught once each week for several weeks. Subjects ranged from gardening to current history, from salesmanship to knitting. In all more than 30 different courses were offered. A similar center is planned for the spring of 1941.

In addition to this comparatively brief training course, evening classes were begun at Columbia high school. These were designed to supplement working knowledge of persons employed at various jobs, to enable them to perform their jobs more efficiently.

Further extending education facilities to adults, classes to train national defense workers were begun at the Columbia high school building. In cooperation with the defense education program of the U. S. office of education, classes for draftsmen, sheet metal workers, auto mechanics, and carpenters were inaugurated, and are still being carried on.

School Plants Improved

No new school buildings were built during the year, but the work of improving and maintainng in the best order possible the existing buildings and plants went forward. During the summer workmen renovated school furniture and built additional articles to furnish school buildings. Painting was done in a number of buildings, in some cases with the assistance of W. P. A. funds.

At present plans are on foot to install lights in a number of unlighted school rooms in the city, and to carry on other needed improvements. Authorization of a loan for the purpose has already been made by county authorities.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 16, 1941

VARIED COURSE ARRANGEMENT IS TO BE OFFERED

Anderson Heads Event Again —Runs Six Consecutive Monday Nights

TWO CLASS PERIODS

Plans are complete for the opening of the fifth annual Fountain Inn Negro Adult college tomorrow night, according to G. A. Anderson, principal of Fountain Inn negro schools and director of the college, which will continue for six consecutive Mondays.

The theme of the 1941 session will be "Education for Better Rural Living." Classes have been arranged to suit negroes in every walk of life, Anderson said. There will be no examinations and no cost to those attending.

RECREATION PERIOD

Two class periods are planned. The first will open at 7:30 p. m. and the other at 8:20 p. m. Between classes there will be a five-minute intermission and at the conclusion of the last class period, there will be a recreation period with music and formus planned.

C. I. Chipley, superintendent of Fountain Inn schools, will cooperate again in the project. The college was organized in 1937 and Anderson has been director since its organization.

The college is said to be the first of its kind in the United States.

Courses and instructors are: "Manners and Neighborhood Entertainment." Naomi Byrd and Rosa Broadnax; "Home Management," Eunice Robinson; 'Occupational Skill," James D. Hammond; "Vocational Agriculture," G. A. Anderson; "The Family and Its Problems," Gussella Anderson; "Keeping Well and Being Attractive," Idelle Jenkins; "Reading, Writing and Arithmetic," Valiencia Harrell and Justine Odom; "Participating in Public." Louise Mattaway and Agnes Singleton; recreation and music, Justine Odom, Menefield Rosemond and Ruby Glenn.

Audrey Dixon will serve as registrar and Vera Yeargin will be clerk.

VISITING INSTRUCTORS

Visiting instructors will be Miss Jessie Hunter, district home economics supervisor; E. R. Alexander, district agriculture supervisor; Loui Greet, trade and industrial supervisor, and R. O. Johnson, coordinator for the Greenville County council for Community Development.

Consultants will be James F. Whatley, county superintendent of education; L. P. Hollis, supreintendent of Parker district schools; Mattie Pegues, itinerant teacher-trainer for home economics; Dr. Ralph Lyon, educational director of the county council; John Burgess, itinerant teacher-trainer for agriculture, and W. H. Crawford, itinerant teacher-trainer for industrial education.

The college, all classes of which will meet at the Fountain Inn negro high school, is being sponsored by the Fountain Inn public schools, the county department of education and the Greenville County Council for Community Development.

Nashville Tenn Banner
April 4, 1941

Adult Education Program for Negroes Planned

A program of adult education for Negroes in Nashville is being planned by the City Adult Education Council, under the leadership of T. J. Clinnison, a Nashville teacher, and Otis H. Boatright, president of the Nashville Association of Teachers in Colored Adult Schools.

Five adult school zones have been set up and schools established where subjects ranging from reading for beginners to business law and bookkeeping are being taught.

Tonight at 8:30 o'clock a program will be held at the Kayne Avenue Baptist Church for members of the fifth school zone. Presided over by E. J. Turner, president of Carter-Lawrence Adult Council, the meeting will include music and talks by teachers connected with the Fifth Zone school, which is the school serving the Southwest section of Nashville's Negro community. J. C. Hulle is principal of the Carter-Lawrence school.

Knoxville Tenn ~~Journal~~
August 31, 1941

Two Adult Negro Night Schools To Open Classes Here Sept. 8

Two adult Negro night schools, with classes each Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 7:15 to 9:15 p. m., will open Sept. 8, Hugh Betts, Supervisor of Adult Education, announced yesterday. The classes will be held at Austin High School and Beardsley Junior High School.

Registration at the two schools will be held Sept. 2 through Sept. 8. First classes will be Sept. 8, Betts said. Lula Drake will be principal at Austin and Monroe D. Senter will be in charge at Beardsely.

"Knoxville has the distinction of having the only public adult education program for Negroes in the state. The Negro program for adults has been in operation continuously since 1929," Betts said.

Betts said more than 500 adult Negroes attended classes during the 1940-41 school year at the two schools. An enrollment of more than 700 is expected for the current year, he said.

The faculty for the Austin Adult Night School and subjects are: Virginia Reed, fundamentals; Letitia Johnson, fundamentals; Margaret Hannum, fundamentals; Wilbur Sims, mathematics; Neisco Jackson, English and Negro History; Edna Arter, English; L. C. Flack, science and history; Bessie Brice, typewriting; Nora Turner, foods; Edith Nowlin, shorthand and bookkeeping; Ruth Brice, art; Bessie Richards, music; Marcellus Saunders, music; LaFayette Wyly, barbering; Henry Lenoir, dramatics; Estelle Smith, first-aid; Irene Enloe, needlework and knitting, and Mabel Cloud, general sewing.

Beardsley Adult Night School faculty and subjects are: Elizabeth Brown, English; Saphorina Mason, fundamentals; Mildred Seals, fundamentals; Mrs. A. J. Bacote, history; H. H. Smith, mathematics; Mrs. L. Hargraves, dramatics and speech; David Howell, community problems; Cleo McMahan, handicraft; Elizabeth Fitzgerald, bookkeeping and typewriting; C. H. Presnell, cooking; Ruth Smithers, needlecraft; Varnel Ford, music; Mrs. Riley Haynes, nursing and health; J. E. Richards, metals and welding; C. Camphor, woodwork and drafting, and Elizabeth Bragg, library.

K - Va.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 18, 1941

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

In reply to a question about a summer night school for Negroes in Richmond this year, you recently stated that none was planned. I am sure you will be glad to know that there will be a night school session for Negro adults at the Armstrong High School, beginning about the middle of May. This summer night school has been held for the past six years, under the sponsorship of the WPA, the State Board of Education, and the Richmond School Board. The director is Miss Cornelia S. Adair; the principal, A. L. Terrell. There will be ten teachers this summer, who will conduct classes in all grades from the first through the ninth. The school will be in session on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights from 7:45 until 9:45 o'clock. There is no charge for tuition.—A School Man, Richmond.

Thank you very much.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 23, 1941

Discovering State Illiteracy

Announcement has been made by the draft authorities in Virginia that of 201,993 men classified by local boards, 13,964 were forced to sign their questionnaires with a "mark" because they could not write. Of these latter, 6,684 are white men and 7,280 are Negroes. They represent about 7 per cent of the men classified during the period in question.

The proportion raises questions in the operation of the draft law that have far-reaching results. The Army is slow to accept illiterates. Consequently, the more illiterates who are placed in deferred classifications, the larger the number of educated men who have to be called on for Army service. This aspect of the matter is disturbing Lieut. Col. Mills Neal, State director of the draft. He is hopeful that changes in the regulations can be made to permit the utilization of more of these illiterate men, believing that in many instances they can perform valuable work in the Army. They probably can.

But the publication of the figures has had the further result of producing expressions of surprise in Virginia that the proportion of illiterates has been running so high. It should not. There is no secret about illiteracy in Virginia. The standard definition of an illiterate is a person ten years of age or older who can not write in any language. On this basis the Bureau of the Census has recorded that, on the basis of the 1930 Census, 162,588 persons in Virginia are illiterate and that the percentage for the State is 8.7.

The findings of the draft are actually less, although not much less, than the findings of the Census. The two are close enough together to serve as a rough check on each other and thereby to suggest that there is nothing surprising in the report of the draft authorities. They have merely collided with an ancient and lamentable Virginia condition which is better than the condition in some other States (North Carolina's 10 per cent, Alabama's 12.6 per cent, South Carolina's 14.9 per cent, for instance), but much worse than the national per cent of 4.3.

But the surprise may be beneficial. It may drive home to more Virginians the stern duty of bringing the State's literacy nearer the national level.

Camden, Ala., Era
January 30, 1941

SNOW HILL NEGRO SCHOOL BEING REMODELED

Snow Hill Negro School of Wilcox County is receiving a remodeling of its girls' cottage. a woodwork shop, a music hall, and numerous other improvements as result of the NYA community assistance available to every district of Alabama.

The girls' cottage is being remodeled with an enlarged laundry, and foundation for the standard design woodwork shop is being dug. Ground has already been broken for the new proposed Aubrey Williams Music Hall to be built on the grounds.

A two-story dormitory for boys was built by the NYA at Snow Hill last year, and an addition has just been compseted to the NYA boys' cottage making possible the housing of 25 more boys. NYA girls serve meals to 200 in the cafeteria every day.

New dormitory to house 50 students and a sheet metal shop are going hp on the grounds of the Millers Ferry Negro School through the NYA program of community assistance.

Valued at $4,000, the dormitory is nearing completion, and foundations have already been dug for the sheet metal shop.

NYA's first boost to the Millers Ferry school was a gymnasium built last year, but Negro girls of Wilcox County have had a handicraft project for some time. They make chairs and hats out of cornshucks and weave baskets of pine needles.

Dr. John E. Bryan, state administrator of NYA, points out that this commdnity assistance is avvailable to every district in the state of Alabama.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Nathan W. Collier

The passing of Nathan W. Collier, late president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, at his home in Augusta, Ga., removes another landmark in the field of pioneer Negro education.

For forty-five years Dr. Collier had served this institution. His life and work have been to Florida youth what Dr. John Hope has been to Georgia and Booker Washington to Alabama.

MAR 2 - 1941

He was a quiet, unassuming man. His mild manners and his technique in getting things over brought many fine considerations to the institution he loved and served with so much vigor. He lives in thousands of hearts and efforts of the students. He felt that no task was beneath the honest effort of man and in all his work he dignified labor and its vital essentials.

MAR 2 - 1941

With the passing of such men as Dr. Collier, younger men are faced with the challenge they have lived. In a few short years the scene will be completely changed and a new order will supplant the old. We are wondering if the young men will prove the steel and initiative of the old patriots who threw up the foundation and the bulwark upon which Negro youth are passing.

Dr. Collier claimed Georgia as his home and it was in quiet retirement at his cottage in Augusta where he passed after an illness of a long duration. Georgia was proud of him and delighted to honor him as her son.

As the recent custom, in commemoration of his untiring efforts and sacrifices, he will be buried on his beloved campus at Saint Augustine, where the memories of his last resting place will occupy the post of director and adviser in sweeping influence on that campus. There will still be a blessed presence of Dr. Collier near his tomb, where men may retreat for silent counsel with the great man who made the oldest city in the United States famous by having lived in it.

St. Augustine, Fla. Observer
May 15, 1941

Bill Proposed For Negro School

House Bill 1184 — By Turner and Versaggi of St. Johns, providing for the acceptance by the State Board of Education of title to tract of land near St. Augustine, to establish school for negroes. To State Institutions.

A bill providing the acceptance by the State Board of Education to title to a tract of land near St. Augustine for the purpose of eslishing at a later date a school for colored persons to be known as the East Florida Industrial School was put in the House hopper by Representatives Turner and Versaggi of St. Johns.

The tract consists of 200 acres. Erection of the school is not contemplated in the immediate future.

Toccoa, Ga., Record
February 6, 1941

A Georgia Problem Remains Unsolved

In 1937, the legislature of Georgia accepted a gift from the Negro women of the state, in the form of a $26,000 building, debt-free, whcih was to house a training school for delinquent Negro girls. Located in Bibb County, near Macon, the school is an imposing edifice, designed and built in the most efficient manner. A single thought motivated these women; the erasure of an evil and deplorable condition from our state, the plight of the Negro girls who have started life on the wrong foot.

But today—as since the structure was given the state, it remains vacant, pending action of the legislature in appropriating funds for its operation. Why? We do not know, any more than our readers know, but the earmarked funds were not made available. Now where are these girls? They are roaming aimlessly about the streets and byways of this great state, a menace to themselves and to society, white and colored.

Self-help is a virtue worthy of attention from those in authority. This gesture on the part of the public-spirited Negro women of Georgia might be only the beginning. Without encouragement, however, what on earth can we expect of it? The matter has been brought up, batted down, tossed around until it is in all probability a discouraging factor to the people who really want to relieve this miserable condition.

The Negro women thought that a modern building, with pleasant environment, would be enough to encourage the State of Georgia to maintain what they had bravely begun. Not so, it appears.

The problem has elicited the support of most juvenile court authorities and judges in Georgia; would elicit the approval of them all. Just ask them. The time has certainly come when the individual citizen must arise, speak loudly, and see that an intelligent answer be given the question.

There are schools, reformatories and other institutions for wayward white boys and girls, and certainly the problem of the Georgia Negro could be solved as easily. It would require perhaps $25,000 annually to operate on a beginning basis, caring for 60 to 75 girls. Let us suppose that number of delinquents could be sent—free of their lack—into society from the institution annually. Figure it for yourself. Would that not be a pleasant relief for everyone concerned?

If you and your neighbor realize what is going on, and most of you do, talk this matter, think about it seriously. And for your own sake, tell your representatives what you believe. Will you?

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution
January 28, 1941

Highway Board Debt Pay Plan Before House

Lovett Claims Measure Would Free Fund of Several Millions.

By JACK SPALDING.

A bill to permit the Highway Department to issue written acknowledgments of its debts that its embarrassed creditors would be able to assign to other parties was introduced in the house of representatives yesterday by W. H. Lovett, of Laurens county.

Lovett's measure would permit the Governor, state auditor and chairman of the Highway Board to audit and approve the board's obligations. The board would then be able to make written acknowledgment of the validity of the certified claims which would be assignable in writing to banks or other agencies or persons "free of equities, counter-claims, set-offs and recoupments against the department."

Effect of the bill, Lovett said, would be to make negotiable paper out of the claim certificates, freeing the several million dollars' worth of paper that has been frozen since federal indictments, among other things, have created doubt regarding the legality of some of the department's practices.

Exemptions Listed.

The department's refunding bonds, refunding notes and certificates were the only obligations exempted from the provisos of the bill.

Before meeting in joint session with the senate the house heard the first reading of 16 new bills and voted heartily in favor of a resolution inviting Ted Lewis and his band to play for them at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Before the house convened, the committee on the state of the republic met and reported favorably on all important bills before it with the exception of the measure repealing the one per cent allowance given motor fuel distributors to cover their collection costs.

Action on it was deferred. A companion measure which has passed the senate and was reported favorably by the house committee was called back for reconsideration.

New bills brought in addition to Lovett's included five by Fulton's delegation straightening out kinks in the county's budgetary system and purchasing department; an act by Representatives Candler and Turner, of DeKalb, to extend the Decatur city limits by 300 square feet; a measure to substitute lethal gas for the electric chair as a means of carrying out death sentences, and a bill making physical examinations necessary before marriage licenses can be issued.

The 300 feet the DeKalb representatives want incorporated in Decatur is part of a subdivision between Oakhurst and the Seaboard railroad.

Representatives Weaver and Bloodworth, of Bibb; Ansley, of Lee; Bynum, of Rabun, and Key, of Jasper, sponsored an act that would forbid dental colleges or dental departments of colleges and universities charging more for work done in clinics than the actual cost.

Welfare Fund Sought.

The Bibb and DeKalb delegations sponsored a measure asking the assembly to appropriate $15,000 to the State Welfare Department for the remainder of this fiscal year to equip and support a Negro division of the Georgia Training School for Girls near Macon; and $20,000 for its maintenance the next year.

Representative Sills, of Candler, asked the legislature to authorize the Board of Regents to establish an agricultural and mechanical training school for Negroes in southeast Georgia. The same legislator introduced a bill that would transfer the sale of game licenses from sporting goods stores and other establishments to county ordinaries' offices.

The bill to change the method of executing criminals was introduced by Representative Welsch, of Cobb, while Representative Looper, of Dawson, sponsored the measure requiring medical certificates before marriage.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution
February 20, 1941

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES ASKED

I was in Atlanta a few nights ago, having carried my team up to play in the preliminaries of the Clark-Renaissance. I met an old friend of mine and during the ensuing conversation he asked me two questions: "If you were a representative in the Georgia legislature, what bill would you present to the body?" "What is to become of the old Clark University campus?"

These questions have started a train of thought in my mind. Clark University at present is located three miles from Atlanta on the South Pryor-Federal Prison car line and is one of the oldest colleges sponsored by the Methodist church in Georgia. A new plant is now being constructed for the college on the west side, hence what is to become of the old campus, buildings, etc.?

If I were privileged to be a member of the Georgia legislature I should present a bill urging the people of Georgia to purchase these buildings and convert this campus into an industrial or technical school for Negro youth similar to the establishment at Monroe for white.

At present trades or vocations taught in high schools are inadequate in that the emphasis is put on the academic work and when the course is finished the boys or girls are not particularly fitted for anything, having been exposed to a smattering of this and a smattering of that.

There are hundreds of Negro boys who are eager for technical training—the lack of which makes for their drifting into "anything they can get to do" and quite often into undesirable occupations that make them a liability to society. Negro boys, too, like to make things, grow things, mix chemicals, tamper with machinery, experiment with electricity, and to learn plumbing. In order to learn these things, now, it is necessary for them to go to an institution of higher learning which most Negro boys cannot afford to do.

Since I am a Negro and therefore cannot be a member of the legislative body of my state, I hope that someone who can will be touched with the vision of the great need of converting the old Clark campus into a school such as I described above and thusly help Negro youth to make a place for itself in society that will reflect credit upon the race and to the state which it lives in. A school of this kind will pay dividends in reduced funds needed to maintain reformatories, in a lessening of tax money needed to reduce sickness and alleviate poverty.

RALPH. A. LONG.
McDonough, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 4, 1941

JURORS PRAISE SOME BRANCHES OF COUNTY WORK

Efficient Operation Praised in Report From Subcommittee

A number of departments of the Fulton County Government are being operated in a highly efficient and businesslike manner, according to the presentments of the March-April Fulton grand jury, which was specifically charged with conducting an investigation of county affairs.

The grand jurors commended the County School Department, headed by Superintendent Jere Wells, and the school building program under the recent $750,000 school bond issue.

The sheriff's office, under J. C. Aldredge, was found to be conducted in a businesslike manner, while the operation of Fulton Tower under Chief Jailer A. B. Foster and W. T. Turner, chief steward, was held to be a model in prison administration despite needed physical improvements.

The personnel of the Public Works Department, headed by A. A. Clarke, chief of construction, was held to be highly competent and on the job. The county's prison camp system was found to be functioning efficiently.

The grand jurors approved also the administration of the adult prohibition office under George Allen Maddox, and the County Alms House, under Mrs. Charles Boynton.

It was recommended, however, that the administration of the Negro Boys' Industrial Farm be given a thorough overhauling and that the White Boys' Industrial School, abandoned last year, be reopened.

The expanded County Health Department, under Dr. R. W. McGee, was found to be doing excellent work in safeguarding public health, while the County Farm program is being carried out with efficiency by Director S. D. Truitt. However, a vast improvement in the operation of the county's six farms could be effected if Director Truitt is given more authority to carry out his ideas, the grand jury held.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY AND KAN. VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

FEB 28 1941

WESTERN UNIVERSITY in Kansas City, Kansas, and the Kansas Vocational School at Topeka are state-supported institutions for Negroes. Both schools have existed for a number of years in the state of Kansas with the backing and support of Negro denominations and tax-paid money. Since the very beginning of these schools in Kansas there has always been a controversy among various groups. But through it all the two schools have remained and are still part of the educational set up of the state of Kansas. Both schools, from time to time, have been used as political footballs for the Democratic and Republican parties as well as for the purpose of educating Negro youths.

Once more the two schools are tossed on the football field to be tossed about until some of the sides make a score. This time the issue pending in the State Legislature is for the consolidation of the two schools into one. This consolidation is said to be necessary in order to make a more adequate school and to cut down on expenses.

The present set up of the two schools regardless to what they have meant to the educational advantages of colored people in the past does not, in our opinion, measure up to the standards of Kansas education. That is to say, the set up is not adequate enough to give our boys and girls a complete education in any trade or phase of education desired so that they will be able to take their places in life and perform. Of course, we are not so stupid as to say that the schools are not doing some good. But most certainly they are not adequqately equipped to present a program of modern education. This,however, is attributed to a number of factors, namely ,a lack of appropriation, lack of interest on the part of Kansas Negroes, and because most people look upon the schools as a mere political football.

THE PRESENT PROPOSAL of the state Legislature to consolidate the two schools has met favorable reactions in some parts of the state and unfavorable reaction in other parts of the state. There are both negative and positive views given. Allow us to present some of the views as found by observations made by this newspaper.

1. We find a large number of Negro citizens who are in favor of the consolidation of the two schools because they see the need of an adequate vocational school for the training of Negro boys and girls. They say that the development in our present defense program is making a demand that Negro boys and girls be trained in certain phases of precision work: mechanics, aircraft work, sheet metal work, buildings and trades. They claim that neither of the two schools is equipped adequately to send boys and girls out into the world so that they can get jobs as skilled workers. This group, however, is divided on one point. Some are for the consolidation if they make Western University the main school, while others are for it if Kansas Vocational School is made the main school. They are together on one point, and that is that there is need for an adequate school for the training of boys and girls.

2. There is another group who are not for the consolidation of the schools under any circumstances. They are for the discontinuance of both The argument which they present is that the continuous bickering around with the two schools will eventually lead to the elimination of Negroes from other state institutions such as Kansas University, Kansas State Teachers college and the school at Manhattan. They further argue that the schools are operating under a jim-crow set up for the purpose of giving a few jobs to members of our race and giving politicians a chance to toss the schools about like footballs. They claim that the sacrifice of young people in these schools who come out not qualified to hold down first class jobs in trades does not justify the employment given to members of our group as instructors in state institutions. They further argue that the program of education in the state of Kansas should be broad enough to give members of our race who are qualified as teachers opportunity to work in any institution and not limit them to a jim-crow set up. They further say that they believe the preparation of our youth in efficiency and competency for jobs should be the most important feature of any educational program.

THESE TWO VIEWS as advanced by citizens over the state suggest one thing, according to our opinion, and that is the time is at hand for a show down on the two state schools. This show down must come between the Negroes in the state of Kansas and the administration in control. The time is at hand that the Negroes of Kansas must decide whether they want the schools or want a school merger under a separate set up. Also the Negroes of Kansas must realize that unless some program or agreement is worked out so far as these schools are concerned in the educational program of Kansas and the life of the Negro people—that the present set up of the schools is not meeting the requirements of the modern age in education of our boys and girls. They must realize that either the schools ought to be discontinued or one of them should be made a first class school, and that we must accept one of the two and run the risk, if we accept the latter, of being forced out of other state institutions. They must realize that if they want their boys and girls to measure up in the world and be able to compete with others, they must have the best of training. The present set up does not give them the best of training.

On the other hand the state administration must realize that in order to make either one of the schools come up to required standards more appropriation will be needed rather than consolidating the schools for the purpose of cutting the

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NORTH CAROLINA

182 7e

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 4, 1941

Negroes Get Donation In Legislature

RALEIGH, Feb. 4.—(UP)—Thirty-two singing negro boys have accomplished what college presidents and state officials have been trying to do for three weeks—they got an actual donation from the legislature's joint appropriations committee.

Moreover the negroes got theirs in cash.

When the Morrison Training school of Hoffman, N. C., appeared to ask for an increased appropriation, Superintendent E. L. Boyd didn't follow the set procedure of pleading for an hour or so.

Instead he presented the reform school's glee club, directed by Edith Humbert.

The club sang three numbers and got two encores. Then the committee voted unanimously to pass the hat for the boys and a total of $12 was collected.

Meanwhile Boyd, in a brief and good-humored talk that brough frequent laughs from the committee, presented requests for $201,66 in new buildings and a $90,000 increase in the school's biennial appropriation.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
February 1, 1941

Want Institution For Negro Girls

RALEIGH, Feb. 1—(AP)—Members of the North Carolina Interracial Commission, who conferred with Governor Broughton here yesterday, were assured by the chief executive that he would obtain for them a hearing before the joint appropriations committee on a request for an allotment to establish an institution for delinquent Negro girls.

The commission members told the governor there was a need for such an institution, where Negro girls could be trained for industrial and domestic work. Bishop Edwin A. Penick, Episcopal clergyman, and Mrs. W. T. Bost, head of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, headed the delegation.

Winston Salem ~~N. C. Journal~~
February 7, 1941

Proof of the Pudding

L. L. Boyd, superintendent of Morrison Training School for Negro boys, grew tired of trying to explain to legislators every two years just what his institution was accomplishing in the training and rehabilitation of youth.

So this year he tried something different.

When Boyd appeared in the purlieus of the State Capitol the solons expected the usual report and request for funds, a request, which, as usual, would be subjected to the paring knife before receiving the legislative O. K.

Much to their surprise there was no speech, no eloquent plea for increased appropriations. Instead Boyd ushered into the committee room a group of neat-appearing Negro boys. They lined up and entertained the solons with spirituals and folk songs. Every youngster wore the mark of intelligence and excellent training. Every boy looked as if he knew he was going some place in life.

Hence, the legislators were given the proof of the pudding. Boyd did not have to tell them what he and his assistants were accomplishing at Morrison Training School. They could see for themselves what was being done.

Here is an idea that probably needs a lot more exercise than it receives.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Students Win Strike Demands at Bordentown

APR 12 1941

PHILADELPHIA.

The first of a series of proposed new changes in student regulations, credited to a one-day strike went into effect at the Bordentown Manual Training School on Tuesday, with the extension of hours for socializing.

APR 12 1941

Also, it was learned, a study of student governing bodies is being made to ascertain the advisability of instituting a student court at the school for the handling of minor rule infractions.

Students Present Demands

These and other changes were included in a petition drawn up by the students several weeks ago and presented by representatives of the body during a special conference with the principal. The students stayed out of class that day, on March 17, awaiting the results of the conference.

According to W. R. Valentine, principal of the school, students will now be permitted to socialize on the campus after the dinner meal for forty-five minutes, three days a week, in addition to the regular periods already set aside.

APR 12 1941

A source close to the administration said that the student demands followed the visit of a group of persons from New Jersey, the previous Sunday, who mingled on the campus and attempted to incite the students by intimating that they were "not being treated right."

Blame Outside Agitators

This source expressed the belief that the visitors were members of a group in the State which has leveled an attack at the school, contending, among other things, that the institution was not accredited.

The registrar of Rutgers, who was quoted as saying that the school was not accredited, recently retracted the statement and said that a mistake had been made.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
January 24, 1941

UNEVENTFUL WEEK ENDED BY SOLONS

Controversial Bills Placed Before House

18L

COLUMBIA, Jan. 23 —(AP)—The General Assembly wound up an uneventful week today but bills sure to provoke warm debate at some later date went into the hopper in both Senate and House.

Tomorrow's sessions in both houses will be limited to local matters. The House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee also adjourned their joint appropriation hearings until next Tuesday.

A bill to repeal the 1939 passenger automobile inspection act was introduced in the House by a group of representatives headed by Grant of Chester and Odom of Darlington. A similar bill failed by a narrow margin to pass the House last year.

The act, which has come in for bitter legislative denunciation and equally as partisan defense, requires a semi-annual safety inspection of lights, brakes, horns and steering apparatus. Vehicles must pass the tests before they are given windshield stickers certifying that they are in good driving condition.

The perennial effort to have the state take over the Cooper river bridge at Charleston was launched again with introduction by the Charleston delegation of a bill that would authorize purchase of the bridge by the Highway Department.

The bridge, a giant cantilever span, is the only toll bridge remaining in the state. Its purchase price has been variously estimated in the past years at between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000. No price however, was mentioned in the bill, which provided for the issuance of highway notes of indebtedness in the amount of the cost.

Both the inspection act repeal bill and the Cooper river bridge measure went to the Roads, Bridges and Ferries Committee.

Senator Laney of Chesterfield authored a bill to provide free textbooks in the first seven public school grades. The cost was estimated by him at $360,000 a year. The measure went to the education committee.

Reps. Courney, Graham and McDonald of Florence and Byrd of Jasper sponsored a resolution that would have a House committee confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on "methods and means of increasing the income of farmers." Referred to the agriculture committee, the resolution provided for the appointment of the committee members by the speaker.

Rej. Wolfe of York introduced a bill, referred to the labor, commerce and manufactures committee, to require hosiery mills to pay employes time-and-a-half for Sunday work.

When judiciary committee bills to ratify general election approval of constitutional amendments providing for biennial legislative sessions were reached on the House calendar, Rep. Berry of Richland interposed an objection to their immediate consideration. This automatically carried them over until next week.

Before the appropriation hearings ended for the week, the Ways and Means and Finance committees heard requests from the school book commission, the Confederate Infirmary, state treasurer, board of bank control, the industrial school for girls, chief game warden and the John G. Richards industrial school for Negro boys.

The Berkeley county supply measure became the first act of the session when it and another Berkeley act were ratified and sent to the governor.

18m-1941

ALABAMA

Huntsville, Ala., Times
February 7, 1941

Dedicate Library At Scottsboro

Mrs. Claude Davis, Miss Ruth Powell and Horace Moses, of the Huntsville Public Library went to Scottsboro this afternoon for the dedication of a negro library there, which has just been completed.

Judge J. S. Benson, of Scottsboro, was scheduled to make the dedicatory address. Mrs. Davis also was slated to speak.

The library there is housed in a remodeled and repainted house. The librarian is Horace Snodgrass, who has been largely responsible for making the house an attractive place for colored people to come and read.

Books are furnished by the regional system of the Huntsville library.

18m-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW LIBRARY FOR FLORIDA STATE SCHOOL

1941-1941

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Two telegrams, one each from Florida's United States senators—brought the news to the tireless, devoted President J. R. E. Lee that he has succeeded once more in procuring another much-needed building for the Florida A. and M. college—that the institution is to have a new library to replace the outgrown one which was erected in 1908.

The first telegram to President Lee was of December 13, from Senator Charles O. Andrews, as follows:

"President Roosevelt and WPA have approved WPA Project 50,501, providing for the construction of a library for Florida A. and M. college. Amount of federal funds, $59,758."

On the following day, Senator Claude Pepper sent President Lee this telegram:

"I am glad to advise that the President has approved WPA Project 50,501 in the amount of $59,758.00 to construct a library building for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college. Regards."

To the sum above the General Education Board will add $25,000 for building a total of $84,758; and $10,000 for equipment.

When these two telegrams were read by a member of the faculty, at the close of Sunday vespers, a remarkable tribute was paid by the students; faculty; college and visitors from Tallahassee—white and colored—to President Lee.

Because the Sunday evening program was one of Christmas music, it was requested that no applause be given when the welcome news of the telegrams was recited; it was suggested that any who cared to show their appreciation for the man who toiled so successfully to widen the influence of the college might stand and remain standing until released by President Lee. As soon as the last word of the last telegram was read, the entire audience in absolute silence rose as one man, and showed that they do appreciate President Lee's years of faithful, productive service.

Miami, Fla. News
July 6, 1941

GROUND BREAKING FOR NEGRO LIBRARY SCHEDULED TODAY

Ground breaking ceremonies for the Dorsey Memorial Library for Negroes will take place at 17th st. and First ave. N. W. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. J. Avery Guyton acting chairman of the board of trustees in the absence of Lt. Commander William H. Green, chairman, will preside.

Mayor Clifford H. Reeder will break the ground and will speak. On the program will be the Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor of Mt. Zion Negro Baptist church, the Rev. J. E. Culmer, pastor of St. Agnes Negro Episcopal church, the Dorsey high school band and the negro singers known to radio audiences as Tropical Airs. The lot on which the library will be constructed was donated for that purpose by the late D. A. Dorsey, negro real estate owner and benefactor to his people. He also gave a park to the negro section and the lot on which the Dorsey negro high school is built.

The first unit of an adequate library for the negro section will be started at once with Paist and Steward architects and the M. R. Harrison Construction Corp. builders. When completed it will take the place of the small one-room library, known as the Dunbar Branch of the Miami Public library now in operation by the city. The late Dorsey appointed a board of trustees in connection with his gift of the lot for a library on which was named white and negro leaders, among them Lt. Commander Green, who is chairman, the late Judge Frank B. Stoneman, friend and adviser of Dorsey, Mrs. T. V. Moore, Mrs. M. F. Wittichen, then president of the Miami Woman's club, and the Rev. Culmer, Dr. George W. Hawkins, Lovell Richardson, Ann Coleman and Annie Twine. Mrs. J. Avery Guyton was appointed to the vacancy left by Judge Stoneman's death.

The Washington Heights Library Assn., headed by Dr. Hawkins, was instrumental in raising $2,500 towards the building fund. The library committee under which the Miami Public library, Flagler Memorial library, Dunbar Branch Negro library and St. Albans Negro library in Coconut Grove are operated is Mrs. Moore, chairman, Mrs. Thomas T. Stevens, vice chairman, Mrs. J. Lawton Rast, secretary, Mrs. Fred W. Hosea, Mrs. Hayes Wood, Mrs. Lon Worth Crow and Mrs. W. A. Haggard.

Miami, Fla. Herald
August 13, 1941

Doors Will Swing Open Today At Dorsey Memorial Library

A long-cherished hope of negroes in Miami's northwest section will be realized today when the new Dorsey Memorial library at N. W. Seventeenth street and First avenue opens its doors.

Formal dedication ceremonies will be held later, probably this fall, but the library will begin lending books today in order to meet the deadline set by the late D. A. Dorsey, negro leader, who donated the site for the library and for whom it is named.

When he signed the deed shortly before his death on Feb. 29, 1940, Dorsey stipulated that title to the property should revert to him if it could not be actually used for a library within 18 months.

City Provided $7,000

The city of Miami came to the rescue with appropriations totaling some $7,000 to complete the building, which had been started with the $2,600 raised by the Washington Heights Library Association. This club was organized June 6, 1939, under the joint sponsorship of the Miami Woman's club and the Friendship Garden and Civic club for negroes.

Ground-breaking ceremonies took place on July 6, and the one-story, concrete block and stucco building was rushed to completion. Plans for the structure, which now contains a lobby and two wings, one for children and one for adults, call for addition of a work room later.

2,000 Books On Shelves

Some 2,000 books formerly housed in the Dunbar branch of the Miami Public library, 2059 N. W. Sixth court, have been moved into the Dorsey Memorial library as the nucleus for the new collection. Operated under the supervision of the Miami library committee and Mrs. Frances G. Parsons, librarian of the city public library, the new institution will be open for the present from 2 to 7 p. m. every week-day.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 9, 1941

DEDICATE NEGRO LIBRARY TODAY

Susan Dorsey Will Unveil Picture of Donors At Ceremonies

Dedication of the Dorsey Memorial library for negroes at First avenue and N. W. Sixteenth street at 4 p. m. today will close Miami's observance of National Book week.

Constructed on a lot donated by the late Dana A. Dorsey with funds raised by the Washington Heights Library Association and the city of Miami, the library will serve Miami' entire negro population of approximately 35,000.

Dr. Robert L. Allen, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, will give the dedication address and pictures of the late Dana and Rebecca Dorsey will be unveiled by their daughter, Susan Dorsey.

Reeder To Accept Deed

Mayor C. H. Reeder will accept the deed from the library trustees, and a response to his greetings will be made by Mrs. T. V. Moore, chairman of the Miami Woman's club library committee.

The Rev. J. W. Drake, pastor of St. John's Baptist Church, will give the invocation and Rev. H. W. Fayson, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, the benediction.

The Dorsey high school band, directed by Principal David Dobbs, will play and the Tropical Airs chorus will sing negro spirituals. A book shower will be held, with guests asked to donate books for the library.

Mrs. J. Avery Guyton, chairman of the library board of trustees, will preside.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 9, 1941

Negro Library Dedication

THE new negro public library will be dedicated today with appropriate ceremonies.

The structure is a credit to the colored population of the city which has worked and sacrificed to bring it to realization, assisted by a group of white citizens representing the Woman's club.

The dedication is open to the public. You can do a fine public service by donating a book or books to the nest egg of 2,000 volumes with which the library starts.

18m-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

OUR LIBRARIES

THE BEST ANSWER TO ANY irresponsible criticism of New York's public libraries is to be found in the annual report just released. The 160 pages show the wide service these institutions are rendering on the cultural front. It also shows how sadly lacking has been the required public support. In the words of Dr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, library director, "The breaking point is not far distant." MAR 29 1941

Harlemites will be pleased to note the account on pages 123-124 of the fine work of our own Schomburg Collection. This is the first time we have noted such a section in the yearly review. According to this statement, the attendance of the Schomburg Collection was about 13,000 persons for the year. Students, writers and laborers were served. Exhibits were prepared for the New York Worlds Fair, the American Negro Exposition of Chicago and for the Library of Congress. The rare Frederick Douglass newspapers were put on microfilm. The catalogue is in process of revision. Tough reference questions were answered. The Honor Roll in Race Relations was a success. Gifts were received from the President of Haiti and from many authors.

It is high time that we should realize that the Schomburg Collection is not "just another library." It houses samples of the culture of Negro peoples in all times and from all parts of the world. In this sense, it is an invaluable repository of history and literature. MAR 29 1941

It is good to know that actual construction of the new 135th Street Library is in the offing. Here the Schomburg Collection, as well as the other departments of the library, will find a new and larger home. It is earnestly hoped that with this new building will come ample provision for books and personnel. In these days when so many billions are being spent to destroy, is it too much to request that a few thousands be spent to preserve some of the real values of civilization?

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Miss Madison Inducts New Library Note

MAY 10 1941

By OLLIE STEWART

NEW YORK

Some people wish for jobs and some people make their own. Miss Dorothy Madison, who lives here at 853 St. Nicholas Avenue, belongs to the latter group. She took a novel idea and worked at it, and now there's little danger of her being unemployed.

What does she do? Well, I'll let her tell you. . .

Walking Librarian

"I walk," says Miss Madison, "about ten hours a day, three or four days a week. I have a regular route and regular customers. I carry with me several books. My customers select a book, read it and keep it a week—and pay me a quarter."

Sounds simple, doesn't it? Well, there's a lot more to it than meets the eye. MAY 10 1941

First off, Miss Madison had to buy books before she could rent any. She had to invest a tidy little sum in the hundreds of volumes she now has. Every time a best-seller comes out, she has to invest some more.

Then books wear out, and people move suddenly, and children occasionally tear off covers, and houses catch on fire. And in addition to these things, human beings are so constructed that some of them are onery enough to read a book and say they didn't like it to keep from paying the fee.

Miss Madison rests up at night by doing her own book-keeping. She tops this off with a liberal dose of book reviews—reading metropolitan papers religiously, and trade papers and sales charts from other cities.

Caters to Women

"Most of my customers are women," she says. "I find them home in the morning as a rule, but sometimes I have to make a second trip in the evening.

"'Native Son' is still being asked for. I have about ten copies and they're kept pretty busy. For the average best-seller I buy about eight copies. MAY 10 1941

"'The Big Sea' by Langston Hughes has been pretty popular, but I find that a lot of people do not hear about books written by colored authors sometimes for months after they've been on the market."

Dorothy Madison didn't start out by being a walking library. She opened a book store in 1937—and after a couple of hopeful years had to admit to herself that while books are a great boon to the mind, they are definitely not what the landlord likes to receive on the first and the fifteenth in lieu of cash.

But while she still had the store, she made the momentous discovery that the average person likes to read, but dislikes to go out to get a book—and hates even more to have to return it. So the store became past history, she made delivering and collecting books her job.

"I have made a lot of friends," she will tell you. "And because I've had to read my own books, I've got more education than I got in school."

And since she has to be pretty sure that people will rent a book before she invests two or three dollars in it, this reporter was anxious to know what mental yardstick went with her when she went downtown to buy a book that was not a best-seller.

"I look for a certain ending," she said. "Almost everybody likes a success story. When I find one, I buy it. And I know it will rent."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Terms Library Facilities For Research In Race Schools Poor

JAN 21 1941

NEW YORK,—(ANP)— In an article appearing in the current Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro literatures deploces the "sad state of creative scholarship in the Negro colleges and universities of this country."

Dr. Reddick blames the lack of productivity on the part of the Negro scholar on unabailibility of laboratory and library facilities. He says, "The manuscript deposits in the leading southern colleges is only fair....The other research resources in the South are seldom and only partially available to Negro

Dr. Reddick Suggests Program To Obtain Results

scholar. Of the 595 public libraries in the 13 southern states which have been surveyed, only 83 were reported as giving service to Negroes. In some of the state, county and municipal archives of the region the Negro is sometimes permitted to use the ocuments 'somewhere in the building.' More often—especially in the deep South—he is not.

"In summary, it may be said that when the present inadequate reasearch facilities—meaning books, buildings, library personnel—to expect important work in any quantity is to indulge in the illusion of an idle dream."

To correct the situation that now exists Dr. Reddick advocates that a thorough test be made in the courts of the procedures of certain tax supported libraries of excluding Negroes. He is also in favor of trying to induce the federal government and any such foundations which plan to esatblish regional library centers in the South to have any grants-in-aid which may come from them should carry the proviso that Negro scholars shall have access to the materials.

To build up directly the libraries in Negro colleges, and to build up a few great collections of Negro literature are other steps which the author advise should be taken.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. L. D. REDDICK DEPLORES LACK OF GOOD LIBRARIES

Tells How to Correct Conditions in South for Negro Students.

JAN 17 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—(ANP)—In an article appearing in the current Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of Negro literature deplores the "sad state of creative scholarship in the Negro colleges and universities of this country."

Dr. Reddick blames the lack of productivity on the part of the Negro scholar on unavailability of laboratory and library facilities. He says, "The manuscript deposits in the leading southern colleges is only fair....The other research resources in the South are seldom and partially available to the Negro scholar. Of the 595 public libraries in the 13 southern states which have been surveyed only 83 were reported as giving service to Negroes. In some of the state, county, and municipal archives of the region the Negro is sometimes permitted to use the documents 'somewhere in the building.' More often—especially in the deep South—he is not.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Schomburg Curator Disputes Hampton President's Claim

Jan. 27, 1941

Enthusiastic But Not Accurate, Dr. Reddick Contends

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—"More enthusiastic than accurate" was the response of Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection when he was shown the recent statement of President Malcolm MacLean of Hampton Institute that the Hampton Library of Negro literature is "on par with or even superior to the famed Schomburg Collection of the New York 135th Street library and the Moorland Negro Collection of Howard University."

"I have just had an opportunity to examine the newly issued catalogue of Hampton's Negro Collection", continued the Curator, "and if it shows what that library contains—and it is supposed to do this—and if president MacLean has been quoted accurately—and the press release was from Hampton—the simple fact is that not only does the Schomburg Collection contain almost twice as many volumes and documents as does Hampton's but also the New York institution holds on shelf number one, more rare and valuable books than are in the entire Virginia library."

"The real question, however", Dr Reddick concluded, "is not which of the dozen-odd collections of Negro literature scattered over the country is the biggest. They are all small and inferior. More irreplacable and invaluable material on the history of the Negro is lost each year than is possessed by any of these little libraries.

"The important question which should be receiving our attention is to get all interested institutions to cooperate in a system and to get some real money to collect these valuable books and manuscripts now going to waste. For example, the cost of one bombing plane would adequately endow the Schomburg Collection for the next ten years".

DEFENDS SCHOMBURG LIBRARY

FEB 1941

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—(ANP)—"More enthusiastic than accurate,' was the response of Dr. L. D Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection, when he was shown the recent statement of President Malcolm MacLean of Hampton Institute that the Hampton library of Negro literature is "on a par with or even superior to the famed Schomburg collection of the New York 135th Street library and the Moorland Negro collection of Howard university.

"I have just had an opportunity to examine the newly issued catalog of Hampton's Negro collection," continued the curator, "and if it shows what that library contains—and it is supposed to do this—and if President MacLean has been quoted accurately—and the press release was from Hampton—the simple fact is that not only does the Schomburg collection contain almost twice as many volumes and documents as does Hampton's but also the New York institution holds on shelf number one, more rare and valuable books than are in the entire Virginia library.'

18m-1941
Statesboro, Georgia—Herald
March 20, 1941

Negro Library Circulates 1,032 Books 5,000 Times

The negro population of Statesboro and Bulloch county like to read as well as the white population.

Records reveal that 8 books in one section of the county circulated 65 times in one week and in another section 13 books circulated 74 times in one week. These figures indicate the interest in the negro branch of the Bulloch county library but the lack of books to supply the demand.

The negro branch of the library moved into new quarters the first of this month with 1,032 volumes. The librarian, Ester Best, is a graduate of Georgia State College at Savannah. The library committee is H. Van Buren, H. K. Gross, Maenelle Dixon, Julia P. Bryant, James Prestley, Peter Wilson and U. S. Grant.

According to the records of the negro branch of the library 684 books were circulated during the month of February of this year and the 1,032 books had a circulation of approximately 5,000 for eleven months of last year.

The librarian points out that the adult readers want to read about their own race. They want to read books written by negro writers. She states that the negro children have shown an intense desire to read, but because of a limited number of books they have not been able to satisfy that desire.

The negro library is a branch of the Bulloch county library, and is located on Cotton Avenue near the negro school.

Statesboro, Georgia—Herald
June 5, 1941

Negro Library Gets $1,000 From Rosenwald Fund

According to an announcement made this week the Bulloch County library had been given $1,000 by the Julius Rosenwald fund to be applied on books for the negro branch of the county library. New books for the negro branch will be ordered soon.

Dr. C. M. Destler, member of the library board, reported the donation to the board at its regular monthly meeting held in the library Saturday afternoon at last week.

Plans for the organization of summer vacation reading clubs were suggested and studied. It is expected that these clubs will be organized at various centers in the county where books are being distributed.

Mrs. Nan Edith Jones, librarian, reported that a total of 4,183 books were checked out during the month of May. The bookmobile reported a circulation of 3,129 books. The largest daily circulation was 488.

Mrs. Fred Hodges, chairman of the library board, presided at the meeting.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Morris Brown Gets $9,000 For Library

According to an announcement just released by President W. A. Fountain, Jr., the General Education Board has made a grant of $9,500 to Morris Brown College to expand its library facilities.

Out of this grant $7,500 has been allocated for books and current periodicals, while the remaining $2,000 will be used for equipment.

This generous grant by the General Education Board will give the students an excellent opportunity to do most of their research work and collateral reading in the college Library.

During the past week, Turner Theological Seminary was formally opened for the year, with appropriate exercises in the college chapel. Dr. Charles L. Hill, dean of the Seminary, delivered the principal address, using as his subject, "Can Christianity Survive?"

The Holy Communion was administered by Rt. Rev. W. A. Fountain, Sr., Presiding Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of Georgia. Several visiting ministers were present.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Hon. James H. Porter, Chief Patron Of Georgia Baptist College, Macon, Georgia, Gives The School $30,000.00 To Erect An Academic Building

To the Many Friends of Georgia Baptist College:

I have just received a letter from President C. J. Gresham, Georgia Baptist College, Macon, Georgia, acknowledging receipt of $55.95 remitted to the school through me by the Georgia Baptist Association, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Gresham also advised me that Mr. Porter had given the college $30,000.00 to erect an Academic Building. The building will consist of eight or ten rooms more or less. A chapel seating 500 or 600 people, administrative offices for the officers and rooms for the advanced students.

I think this is information that the public should be fully advised of.

President Gresham informs me that the school is in better shape in every way this year than last year—in money and students. He reports that he is able to meet the salaries of the teachers promptly, when due and to pay off other current bills when due. This is information that the friends of the college ought to know. God helps those who honestly strive to help themselves. And He is helping our college because under the leadership of President Crouch and his faithful co-workers, we are striving to make good in spite of efforts of others to make us fail. At Dublin at our State Convention we hope to complete our budget of $20,000.00 to cover the convention's yearly expenses. Mr. Porter told us sometime ago to pay our teachers promptly and keep our credit, and not fret about the building. That problem would take care of itself.

Yours for the work,
G. W. JORDAN,
President Sunday School Convention.

Library Problems In South Discussed at Atlanta Univ.

MAR 22 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—Educators and librarians from approximately twenty-five southern colleges, library officials in several of the leading universities in the United States, representatives from major foundations, state agents in Negro schools, and state library supervisors gathered at Atlanta University last weekend to take part in the two-day Library Conference sponsored jointly by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the General Education Board.

More than one hundred persons were in attendance at the proceedings which were open by invitation to persons interested in the betterment of library facilities for Negroes in the southern states.

The general theme of the conference was "Library Needs of the Community—Equipment and Service of the Librarian—with Particular Reference to the South and the Negro."

The conference was planned by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University with the assistance of President Florence M. Read of Spelman College and President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College. All sessions were held in the Atlanta University Library and were presided over by President Clement.

DISCUSS FACILITIES

At the opening session Friday morning, Miss Anita M. Mostetter, secretary of the board of education for librarianship of the American Library Association, spoke on "Questions for a New Library School"; and Dean Louis R. Wilson of the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Chicago, addressed the conference on "Factors Conditioning Library Facilities in the Southern States." General discussion on these subjects was opened by Dr. W. W. Bishop, distinguished librarian at the University of Michigan.

MAR 22 1941

At the afternoon session, Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was the first speaker. Others on the program were Miss Tommie Dora Barker, dean of the Emory University Library School, whose subject was "The Education of Librarians for Service in the South"; Mrs. Eliza Atkins Gleason, librarian of Talladega College, who discussed "Public Library Service for Negroes in the South"; Mrs. Ruth Theobald Young, visiting lecturer of the Emory University Library School, who spoke on "A State Program for Library Extension"; and Miss Ernestine Rose, librarian of the 135th Street Branch, New York Public Library, who discussed "The Library — An Intelligence Center for the Community"

Saturday morning at a University Convocation in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, members of the Conference were special guests of the affiliated institutions. An inspection tour of the campuses took place before the Conference sessions were resumed in the library.

MAR 22 1941

The principal address at the morning program was delivered by Miss Florence R. Curtis, formerly director of the Hampton Library School. Her subject was "Problems and Conditions which the Librarian Faced and the Progress which has been Made."

Several speakers took part in a panel discussion concerned with "The Problems Which the Librarian Faces—with Particular Reference to the Work of the Negro College and the High School." Fred McCuistion, field agent of the General Education Board, served as chairman of the discussion, which was participated in by Mrs. Hallie Beacham Brooks, librarian of the Atlanta University Laboratory School; Walter G. Daniel, librarian of Howard University; Wallace Van Jackson, librarian at Virginia Union University; Miss Virginia M. Lacey, catalogue librarian at Atlanta University; Dr. Louis Shores, director of the library school at the George Peabody College for Teachers; and Miss Charlotte Templeton, librarian at Atlanta University. The conference was brought to a close with a general summary of the happenings during the two-day session by Dr. Carl H. Milam, executive secretary of the American Library Association.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

College Presidents, Deans On Hand For Conference of Librarians

MAR 22 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—College presidents and deans from all sections made an impressive group at the Library Conference at Atlanta University which closed its two-day session here today. The heads of nineteen colleges and junior colleges were registered, while other institutions were represented by their deans.

The college presidents included William H. Bell, of Alcorn A. and M. College; John B. Watson of Arkansas A. M. and N. College; David D. Jones, of Bennett College; Horace M. Bond of Fort Valley State College; G. Lamar Harrison of Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston; E. C. Pete of Paine College; M. Lafayette Harris of Philander Smith College; Robert P. Daniel of Shaw University; Felton G. Clark, of Southern University; Buell G. Gallagher of Talladega College; Judson L. Cross of Tougaloo College; John M. Gandy of Virginia State College; William J. Clark, of Virginia Union University; Florence M. Read of Spelman College; Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College; W. A. Fountain, Jr. of Morris Brown College; L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia College; John H. Lewis of Dunbar Junior College; David A. Lane, Jr., of Louisville Municipal College; Rudolph Moses of Dillard University; and Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

MAR 22 1941

Among the deans were J. B. Bowles of Houston College for Negroes; Sister M. Madeleine Sophie of Xavier University; and James P. Brayley of Clark College.

Royston, Ga., Record
March 20, 1941

Libraries For Negro Schools Of County

Through co-operation of the County Board of Education and the Rosenwald Foundation a library has been provided for each negro school of Franklin county. These libraries, each complete, arrived some days ago and are being distributed to the twelve negro schools of the county this week. These libraries are not elaborate but they will serve a need for reading material and also they will perhaps lead a desire which will cause other books to be added in the future.—Lavonia Times.

Alma, Ga., Times
March 20, 1941

Libraries Established In 8 Negro Schools

According to a recent announcement by Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Supt. of Bacon schools there are eight of the negro schools who have libraries. The Rosenwald Endowment Fund has made this possible.

There is much progress being made in all of the schools of the county during the past few years. At present the negro school trustees of the Alma school are trying to arrange to build a much needed school buiding for the city.

Lavonia, Ga., Times
March 14, 1941

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Carnesville, Ga., Herald
March 20, 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier

DISTINGUISHED LIBRARIANS HOLD CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

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MAR 2 2 1941

At the two-day Library Conference at Atlanta U. last weekend, a distinguished group of college presidents, deans, specialists and trained librarians were in attendance to discuss the library needs of the community, the equipment and service of the librarian, with particular reference to the South and the Negro.

In the top photo, left to right: Dr. Carl H. Milan, executive secretary of the American Library Association, summarized the conference at the closing session.

Center: Seen at the panel discussion on "The Problems which the librarian faces." Left to right: Fred McCuistion, field agent of the General Education Board; Miss Virginia M. Lacy of Atlanta U.; Miss Charlotte Templeton, A. U. librarian; Dr. Louis Shores, library director, Peabody Teachers' college; Walter Daniel, Howard U. librarian, and Wallace Van Jackson, Va. Union librarian.

Right photo: President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta U. welcomes the delegates at the opening session.

MAR 2 2 1941

Bottom picture: The delegates who attended the conference, under the joint sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board. Front row: Miss Ernestine Rose, Trevor Arnett, Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, Mrs. Eliza A. Fleason, Dr. Carl H. Milan, Miss Susan Grey Akers, President Clements, Miss Florence B. Curtiss, President Florence M. Reed of Spelman and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays.

18m-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LOUISIANA

18m-La.

New Books Given Colleges

MAR 24 1941

Miss Dorothy Pentecost (left), Dillard University sophomore, looks on while Miss Ruth McCoy (right), reference librarian, explains the use of the index in one of the new books purchased under a Carnegie Corporation grant of $4500. Dillard University is one of the twenty-eight Negro colleges to which grants have been made in an effort to stimulate general undergraduate reading.

180-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

House of Good Shepherd Provides a Haven for Baltimore's Homeless Girls

NOV 8 1941

Catholic Institution Now Has 110 Charges, Some of Whom Will Choose to Remain in Its Wholesome Environs

By EDWINA HARLESTON

BALTIMORE.

For nearly half a century the House of the Good Shepherd, located on Calverton Road and Franklin Street, has served as a refuge and rehabilitation center for wayward and homeless girls.

Maintained by the Catholic order, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, white, the institution provides a home for 110 girls whose ages range from ten to twenty-one years.

Most of the inmates are placed there by juvenile court judges; some of them are sent by their parents, while still others come of their own accord.

Learn Practical Subjects

In addition to elementary and junior high school training, the girls are given instruction in domestic science, commercial subjects, dramatics, and music.

They have formed a twenty-piece orchestra and a choral group of about sixty voices. They have made public appearances on several occasions and broadcast over local radio stations twice last year.

In an effort to give each young woman the type of training she will find most useful upon her discharge from the House of the God Shepherd, courses are also provided in fine and plain sewing, crocheting, laundry work, general housekeeping and cooking.

NOV 8 1941

Chief Aim: Character

According to Sister Mary, the Mother Superior, the chief aim of the school's activities is character - building. The girls are taught, first of all, respect for themselves and for the rights of their neighbors.

"Our moral training consists principally of giving each child a pleasant, definite occupation; thus accustoming her to the responsibilities of life," the Mother Superior stated.

Although the inmates attend Catholic services, they are not compelled to become Catholics. A number of them join voluntarily.

Careful Attention to Health

Health and recreation have a definite place in the program of the school. Each girl submits to a complete physical examination upon admission, and medical, dental and specialized clinics are maintained by the home under the supervision of competent physicians and nurses.

During the summer months the girls play baseball and other out-of-doors games on the playground adjoining the buildings. Sound motion pictures, table games and radio entertainment are provided for winter recreation. There is also a library at their disposal.

Some Join Sisterhood

Girls who choose to remain in the institution at the end of their rehabilitation period assist the sisters as monitors—and general helpers, while still others join the Magdalen Order, a cloistered sisterhood.

The Baltimore House of the Good Shepherd is made up of the convent, which is the residence of the sisters; the training school and the Magdalen Home, a separate convent for colored women.

NOV 8 1941

1 of 350 Such Homes

This institution is one of 350 homes scattered over the world under the direction of the Good Shepherd Order. It receives its support from State and city appropriations, and from the proceeds of the large laundry.

18m-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dime A Dozen Awards

AN ANSWER

By L. D. REDDICK
Curator, Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library

FEB 22 1941

Under a front page caption, "Dime a Dozen Awards," an editor of the Pittsburgh Courier disagrees violently with the selections for the Spingarn Medal and the Honor Roll in Race Relations. As for the Spingarn Medal, we leave that to the N. A. A. C. P. Let us examine the strictures on the Honor Roll.

Now, it is surely the Constiutional right of this editor—or anybody—to disagree with these selections, but is it fair or accurate to term them "dime a dozen?" He thinks that the achievements of those listed do not have "social value." All that we say is that evidently some people think that they do.

But the gross misunderstanding behind the editorial is revealed in the implication that the selections were made in some sort of cheap, hurried or cavalier fashion. Nothing could be further from the truth.

A committee of 100 persons scattered throughout the country submits nominees. These 100 persons represent virtually every field of endeavor, every political faith, creed and class. Among them are newspaper editors, labor leaders, college presidents, sports writers, youth leaders, business men, artists and athletes. The results are tabulated. If these persons—each well known in his own field—are unable to exercise the good judgment the editor finds so lacking, then who is? FEB 22 1941

This particular editor, apparently, is piqued because one of his reporters was not so honored. In fact, "every step taken in behalf of Negro aviators, civil and military was engineered by this Negro reporter, backed by this newspaper" (iPttsburgh Courier). If this correspondent exerted half such influence, he is doubtless doing a very great work; however, the committee of 100 did not rate him above the others. As a matter of fact, the two feature columnists of the Pittsburgh Courier who served on this Committee did not even mention his name. Perhaps it was merely an oversight. All the same it may cause some readers to wonder whether or not the editorial rather than the Honor Roll is really the "irreducible absurdity."

Finally, all the above facts as to the painstaking and impartial method of conducting the poll, even the names of many of the members of the committee of 100, were sent to the office of The Pittsburgh Courier in the various press releases. Could it be that the busy editor does not read his own mail? If the editorial writer did not know the facts, he was uninformed; if he did know the facts, his editorial was irresponsible. We choose to believe the former.

Sincerely yours,
L. D. Reddick, Curator
Schomburg Collection,
New York Public Library.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

DR. REDDICK TO MAKE HAITI GOOD WILL TRIP

APR 25 1941

NEW YORK CITY. — In line with the efforts of the United States Department of State and related institutions to foster the development of cultural relations among the American Republics, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomberg Collection will spend the month of May in Haiti.

Elie Lescot, named by the Haitian Congress last week to a five-year term as successor to President Stenio Vincent said:

"Every part of Haiti is capable of growing rubber crop," soon to be undertaken on the ground of the U. S. Mr. Lescot and a party arrived in Miami by special Pan American Clipper en route to Washington, where the President-elect will confer with officials.

APR 25 1941

NEW YORK
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As Dr. Reddick Read Honor Roll

FEB 23 1941

18m

Worth Kramer (left), choral director and Rev. Glenn T. Settles (center), narrator, both of "Wings Over Jordan," congratulate Dr. L. D. Reddick (right), of the New York Public Library upon the announcement of the Honor Roll in Race Relations. This program was carried by 108 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System and rebroadcast in England through the British Broadcasting System. It drew comment in Mrs. Roosevelt's column "My Day" and an editorial, Saturday, February 15, in the NEW YORK TIMES entitled, "Americans All."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Art Collection Transferred

FEB 23 1941

The Schomburg Collection of Negro literature and art, which for years occupied the top floor of the 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library, 135th St. near Lenox Ave., has been removed to a section of the Harlem Branch of the New York Public Library, 9 W. 124th St.

18m

Transfer of the famous collection of rare books by and about Negroes, and of paintings, sculptures and countless pieces of native African art, was made necessary by the alteration now being done there. A new wing is being added reaching from the rear of the present building to 136th St. The collection will be returned to enlarged and modernized quarters in about six months.

Branch libraries in various parts of Harlem have temporarily assumed the functions of other departments of the 135th St. Branch.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SCHOMBURG COLLECTION GETS FIRST EDITIONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—With the addition of the manuscript and galley proofs of Anna L. Curtis' "Stories of the Underground Railroad," published on September 15 by the Island Workshop Press, the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature now includes a round dozen first editions, manuscripts, and galley proofs of recent books, Curator Lawrence D. Reddick announced this week.

The entire collection consists of some 10,000 books, 3,000 manuscripts, and several thousand etchings and pamphlets, by and about Negroes covering all phases of their history both in Africa and the rest of the world. "Stories of the Underground Railroad" is a compilation of short stories chiefly about Quaker children who were instrumental in helping slaves escape to the North in the years just prior to the Civil War. One story tells of the heroism of Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave who returned again and again to lead her friends and relatives to freedom. Miss Curtis, an active member of the Society of Friends, is the first person to write these tales, which have heretofore lived mainly in the family records and memories of the descendants of the children who are the heroes and heroines of the book.

Among the recent manuscripts on display in this collection are such well-known titles as Richard Wright's "Native Son", Henrietta Buckmaster's "Let My People Go", Angelo Herndon's "Let Me Live", Langston Hughes' "Not Without Laughter," Waters Turpin's "O Canaan," Du Bois' "Dusk of Dawn," and Countee Cullen's "The Lost Zoo.' One of the most interesting of its first editions is that of the poems of Phyllis Wheatly, who was kidnapped in Africa at the age of eight and sold in the Boston slave market to the Wheatley family, many years before the Revolution. Her owners soon recognized her ability and educated her, helping her to publish her poetry.

The galley proofs of "Stories of the Underground Railroad" are already on view in the collection, and the manuscript will arrive next week.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Social Workers To Speak At Social Workers Conference

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The program of the New York State Conference on Social Work will open at Buffalo, Tuesday evening, October 21 and continue through Friday, October 26.

One section of the Conference will be devoted exclusively to The Role of the Negro Social Worker," at which Theodore E. Brown, executive secretary, Dunbar Association of Syracuse, will preside.

Speakers on behalf of the Public Agency will be: Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, field supervisor, Department of Welfare; S. A. Allen, Supervisor of Racial Problems, State Department of Social Welfare. The Private Agency will be represented by: Dr. Warren M. Banner, director of Research, National Urban League, and Henry W. Pope, secretary, Committee on Negro Welfare, Welfare Council.

At 4:00 o'clock on Thursday, Mary van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, and one time president of the International Conference of Social Work, will speak under the auspices of the New York Conference of Negro Social Workers, of which James H .Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, is president, and Doris Madison, director, Senior Women's Community Club, is secretary.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

135th ST. BRANCH LIBRARY

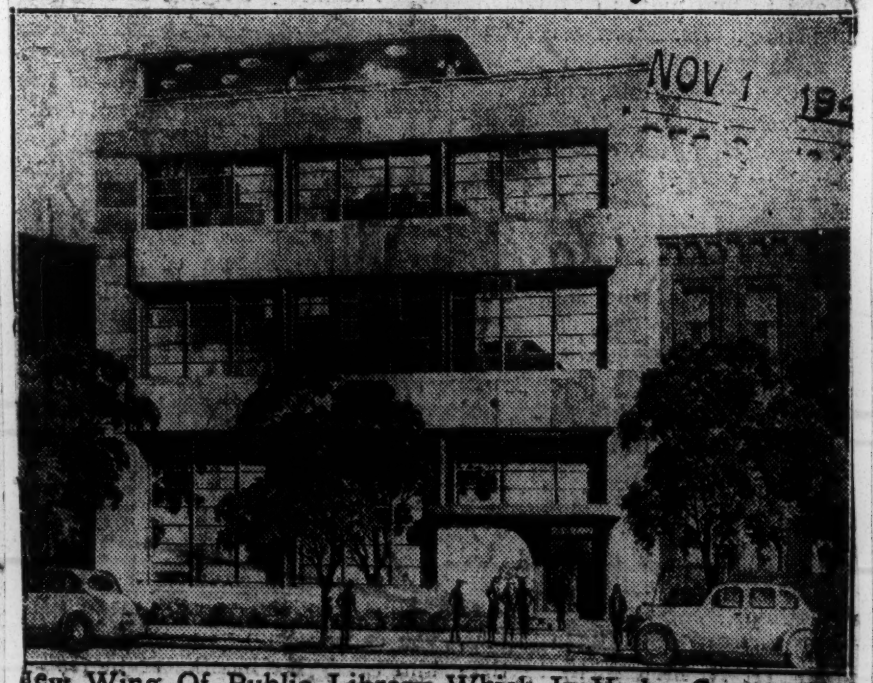
FOR MORE than a decade, residents of Harlem agitated for enlargement of the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library to take care of the Schomburg Collection of books and historical manuscripts on the Negro, but it remained for Mayor LaGuardia to find the money for this project.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 28th, the Mayor will lay the cornerstone for the Extension to this branch library, which is a four-story fireproof structure on the site of the home of the late A'Lelia Walker at 104 West 136th street. Costing close to a quarter of a million dollars, this addition makes the 135th Street Branch one of the largest and most important in the public library system.

The Mayor's interest and help in bringing this public project to fruition is but another bit of evidence that the Negro peoples of New York have at City Hall a Mayor who is not only interested in their physical welfare but also in their cultural development.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

How Addition To Public Library Will Look



New Wing Of Public Library Which Is Under Construction

Cornerstone For Extension To 135th Street Branch Public Library Is Laid At Exercises

The cornerstone of the extension to the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, was laid on October 28th. at four p. m. Frank L. Polk, president of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, presided at a short ceremony, at which the speaker were Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Major Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of Public Works. Miss Ernestine Rose, Librarian of the 135th Street Branch Library. Thomas B. Dyett, vice-chairman of the Library Citizen's Committee of the 135th Street Library, Justice Myles Paige of the Court of Special Sessions, and Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs.

The 135th Street Branch Library, built from funds given to the City by Andrew Carnegie, has been serving Harlem since 1905. The need for remodeling and expansion has long been felt, and the administration has been strongly supported by the efforts of the Library Citizens Committee, twenty public-spirited members of the community. The great public sentiment in favor of the project was voiced in a petition with over 9000 signatures, presented to the Mayor in the Spring of 1940.

The new structure, which extends the library through the block from 103 West 135th street to 104 West 136th street, was designed by Louis Allen Abramson under the supervision of Major Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works. The construction which is expected to be completed in the early part of 1942 will cost approximately $200,000.

The first floor consists of one open room for the circulation of books to adults, as well as an office and work room. There is a "browsing room" for adults on the mezzanine and rooms for special exhibits meetings and recorded music.

On the second floor there is a reference room for adults a reading room and club room for young people and a small conference room with books for parents and teachers.

The Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature and the office of the Curator Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick are situated on the third floor. For users of the collection there are, as well, an exhibition room, a lecture room. and two seminar rooms.

The old building the entrance of which is on 135th street, is being remodeled, and will contain the children's library, with room for circulation, story hours, and reference work. In the basement of the old building the auditorium, with a stage, will continue to be used for amateur dramatics. There will be an auditorium in the basement.

18m-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
January 14, 1941

WPA Project For Negro Library Branch Approved

President Roosevelt has approved for the Granville County Library Board a Works Project Administration project for erection of a library building to serve the colored citizens of Oxford and Granville county.

The project has been in process for approximately 12 months and word of the approval by the President came Saturday from Congressman A. D. Folger of the Fifth District.

The WPA will make a contribution of $2,277 to the project while a like amount will come from local sources, including taxes levied for the Granville County Library and from voluntary contributions.

The project for erection of the library, which is to be located on a lot granted by the Board of Town Commissioners, just north of the Colored Baptist church on Granville street, also contemplates the development of a recreation center for colored citizens and the lot, which is quite large, may also be used as a site for a proposed club building for colored people.

The Library Board, of which B. W. Parham is chairman, has approved plans for the building and these plans also have been approved by WPA officials. The structure will be a one-room frame building, of cottage design, with basement. It will be 40 x 20 feet, with sufficient windows to provide a well-lighted building.

Influential colored citizens of the county have said they would sponsor the development of a recreational center on the property, Mr. Parham said. News of the approval of the project brought joy to the colored people, who have waited patiently for establishment of a branch of the county library to serve their requirements.

The colored branch will operate under the supervision of the Granville County Library Board.

New Bern, N. C. New Bernian
February 20, 1941

PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO LIBRARY AID

Plans for a campaign during the week of March 16-22 to raise funds for a new building for use of the New Bern colored library were made Wednesday at a meeting of the white and negro directors of the library at the West street school.

The week's drive will be opened with a mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, March 16, at which talks and musical selections will be featured. It will be closed with a public program of local musical talent as a benefit performance to obtain additional money for the library.

A lot just across the street from the Good Shepherd hospital has already been purchased by the library directors, using chiefly the proceeds from the benefit program given here last year by Nell Hunter, Negro soprano soloist from Durham.

Plans for an attractive building of brick veneer have been drawn by Raymond Fuson, local architect. WPA aid will be sought for erection of the new building. Voluntary contributions will be asked of both white and negro residents for the sponsors' part of the cost.

The library is now maintained with city, county and WPA aid, but it has far outgrown its present cramped quarters in a tiny room at the Negro high school building. There are approximately 1,000 books, and the circulation figures are high. A number of magazines are bought regularly, and others are donated. Copies of the Sun-Journal, donated by the management, are on the shelves daily.

Besides being used for general reading, the library is a chief source of material for the Negro school reference work. Residents of the surrounding territory, as well as the city, use its volumes.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 15, 1941

NEGRO LIBRARY PLANS TWO BRANCHES IN CITY

The Richard B. Harrison Library will open two branch libraries, it was announced yesterday by H. M. Lee, The librarian.

One of the branches, at the Oberlin Road School, will open tomorrow and be open daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. The other branch, which will be in the Chavis Heights Community Center, will open on Monday, June 23. Its hours will be from 2 to 8 p. m. daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

Charlotte, N. C. News
July 9, 1941

New Library Branch Opened

Opening of a regular branch of the Charlotte Public Library at the Fairview Homes Negro low-rent housing project of the Charlotte Housing Authority was announced today by Hoyt Galvin, library director.

The branch is located in the administration building of the project and is open every day in the week except Sunday. A permanent librarian has been assigned to duty there.

The Fairview Homes Branch gives the Charlotte Public Library system two Negro branches. The other is the large Brevard Street Negro Branch which was established at the same time the library itself was.

Charlotte, N. C., News
October 22, 1941

N. C. Negro Librarians Meet Here

Convene at J. C. Smith Friday and Saturday

The eighth annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro Library Conference will be held at Johnson C. Smith University Friday and Saturday.

Convening for the first time in Charlotte, the conference has as its theme "The Library in the World Crisis." Over 150 librarians and library scientists are expected to attend.

Registration will begin Friday morning at 12 o'clock in the Carnegie Library and, after an initial business session at 3 P. M., the convention will formally get underway at 5 o'clock in the University auditorium in Biddle Memorial Hall. Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of the local institution, will extend a welcome to the conference; Mrs. Charliese P. Sheffield, of State A&M College, Orangeburg, S. C., will bring greetings from the South Carolina Negro Library Association, and the principal address: "Negro America Faces the Future," will be delivered by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University.

DINNER FRIDAY

At 8:30 Friday night, Johnson C. Smith University will be host at a conference dinner in the University refectory. Dr. M. J. McCrorey, wife of President McCrorey, will bring greetings on behalf of the University. An address: "Negro Librarians Face the Future," delivered by Dr. Eliza Atkins Gleason, director of the School of Library Science, Atlanta University, will be the high spot of the dinner. The day's session will be brought to a close with a special party at the Grand Theater at 11 P. M.

The convention will continue Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock with group discussions on various phases of library work. Led by Miss Robbie L. Goodloe of North Carolina State College for Negroes in Durham, the college librarians will concentrate their discussion on the panel: "Educating for a New World Order". Other problems for discussion are: "Adult Education in the Public Library", "Library Service to Rural People", "How the Public Library May Help in the Present World Crisis", and "Vitalizing the School Library Through the Library Club."

FINAL SESSION

After a final business session at 11 A. M., the convention will end in a luncheon at 2 P. M. Saturday afternoon in the University refectory.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 7, 1941

Survey Shows Need Of Branch Libraries

Hoyt Galvin Issues Report On Book Survey—Shows That Branch System Is Desired, Particularly For Children and Among Negroes.

Need for branch library service—particularly for children and Negroes—was seen as result of a sample survey made by the Charlotte Public library, according to the library director, Hoyt R. Galvin, yesterday.

Among adults the survey showed that the present system of having a large central library served approximately the areas of the city which could naturally be expected to be interested in using the library's facilities.

Using maps of the city, the library staff studded them with pins to represent the persons on the library's rolls, the number whom the library served on the sample day. The results, children, and Negroes were marked by diffently colored pins.

Most striking evidence for the need of branches was presented by the Negro survey. Pins were clumped around the Brevard street institution and almost nonexistent in other Negro-populated areas, except for Biddleville which was marked with a scattering of pins.

BROOKLYN READERS.

The map showed that 80 per cent of the Negro library users came from Brooklyn, and the area adjacent to it. The Biddleville users were explained by the presence of Johnson C. Smith university there.

The survey among child users showed that the library's facilities were used in overwhelming proportion by children living in adjacent neighborhoods. But Mr. Galvin pointed out that the quality of a pupil's school library had a great influence on whether he made use of the city library's services.

White adult users were spread out more proportionately than in other classifications. Heaviest concentration of librarygoers was marked in Elizabeth and Colonial Heights and in nearby Fourth Ward.

Surprising lack of library-users were noted in the bare areas of Myers Park and Eastover. Director Galvin said those sections were explained by the heavy concentration of book clubs there and the fact that the residents bought their own books.

18m-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Presents $1,000

OCT 28 1941

Dr. Samuel Richard Higgins, President, presented the Trustees of Allen University $1,000 in 'cold' cash for Allen's library fund last week when the board was holding the fall meeting in Columbia.

Columbia S C State
November 2, 1941

Negro Readers Being Served By Waverley

The Waverly branch of the Richland county public library will take a large part in the celebration of Book week among the Negro residents of the community.

Many programs and events have been scheduled for this nation-wide celebration among the Negro schools of Columbia and Richland county in cooperation with the Waverley branch library. The principals and teachers will stress the need and importance of going "Forward With Books."

Waverley school has arranged a display of posters and book jackets around the walls of the library and the entire school will take part in a Book week contest.

Each teacher will select a book to read to her class. Then the children will reproduce it on the classroom window-sill. The Waverley branch librarian, Julia Talley, will judge the displays and the winner will be announced over the school radio program.

The radio program will be devoted to the Book week slogan, "Forward With Books." A short histor yof Book week will be given and a story will be told by Katherine Wheeler of the Waverley branch library.

New Howard and Saxon, under the supervision of their principal, C. W. Madden, have received a special group of books which the teachers will use for Book week. Many of the classes are planning window-sill displays and other exhibits.

In all the schools the first, second and third grades will make book marks. Those teachers of the second, third and fourth grades, who can make the arrangements will bring their classes to the Waverley branch to introduce them to the "Wonderland of Books."

The Waverley branch invites all teachers of the city and county schools as well as all parents to visit the library to become acquainted with the librarians and the book collection.

At the branch there are many posters on display and many new books available. For classes visiting the library stories will be told suitable to the grade and an introduction to the library will be given.

Mullins S. C., Enterprise
November 20, 1941

The Old Library Building Is Now Vacated and May Be Used for Library for Negroes

The old building which has housed the Mullins Library since 1910 was vacated last week. Books, book shelves, and furniture were moved to the beautiful new building just completed.

Mrs. Mary Yarboro is supervising the work of moving from the old building and is also in charge of adapting the old shelves to the spacious new Library and reading rooms.

The new building not only makes a fine appearance from the outside, but causes one to swell proudly upon viewing the interior. With its high windows showering floods of soft light into the reading rooms, the building and its architectural design make the large rooms ideal for use by research students and casual readers.

The organization of the Mullins Library harks back to the year 1907. In that year, Mrs. S. Hughes Schoolfield, envisioning greater and better things for Mullins, called together a mere handful of ladies of Mullins. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Schoolfield. For the purpose of sponsoring a Library a civic league of ladies was formed. Officers of the organization were Mrs. W. H. Daniel, Sr., president; Mrs. Richard Winstead, vice-president and Mrs. L. L. Rogers, secretary. (It is significant to note there was no treasurer). Unfortunately, a complete list of those present at the first meeting is not available. Within a few months, the first Library was opened in a rented room on second floor on upper Main St.

Meeting with initial favor, a strong public demand arose to obtain a larger building and more books.

An appeal was made to the Mayor, J. Lee Platt, and council, composed of J. T. Schofield, J. F. Byrd, F. Chalmers Rogers, Dr. J. M. Bethea, and E. G. Carmichael. The meeting was held on the second floor of the old Enterprise building, then standing on the site now occupied by the James L. Martin hospital. The year was 1910. The mayor and council voted unanimously to donate $300 with which to purchase the small lot on Main street, the same as that on which the Library now being vacated stands. J. Lee Platt, who had contracted with the owner, Dr. Jno. J. Bethea, to purchase the building and lot for the future home of The Enterprise, graciously yielded to the wishes of the Library sponsors, and the lot and building were acquired for Library purposes. In the granting deed it was stipulated that in the event the lot ceased to be used as a Library project, it would revert to the Town of Mullins.

At the time of the purchase of the lot, W. A. Hardwick owned and operated a store on the corner of Main and Wine. The Hardwick site became the object of the ladies of the Civic League, and ways and means studied with the view of acquiring it. Since it was on the corner and adjoined the lot already owned by the Library, it was most essential that it be added.

Mrs. S. Hughes Schoolfield bought the property and by a generous donation of a large portion of the original cost, made possible its becoming a part of the Library lot. Ladies of the Civic League, hereafter mentioned, and many other residents of the town and patrons of the Library worked hard and long to complete the purchase.

The beautiful building, which now adorns the corner, is a monument to the industry and perseverance of many persons throughout the 34 years since the beginning of the Library proposal.

Among the charter members of the Civic League, original sponsor of the Library, who contributed liberally of time and funds in interest of an ever greater Library and more adequate facilities, were: Mesdames W. McG. Buck, S. H. Schoolfield, Richard Winstead, L. L. Rogers, J. Lee Platt, F. A. Smith, Wm. Scott, J. R. Williams, A. T. Helms, H. O. Schoolfield, R. H. Hubbard, C. J. McCall and Miss Edna McCall. Their earnest efforts and the help of Rev. B. K. Mason, J. Lee Platt, A. T. Helms, C. J. McCall, W. McG. Buck of Mullins and Henry Buck, of Marion, and the continuig fight of a host of other residents here, finally resulted in the erection of the magnificent building in 1941.

Since 1907, the Librarians have been: Mrs. W. McG. Buck, 1907-08; Mrs. Pearl N. Bethea, 1908-10; Mrs. Lucy J. Corley, 1910-12; Miss Edna McCall, 1912-18; Mrs. W. McG. Buck, 1919; Mrs. S. R. Cooper, 1920; Mrs. Richard Winstead, 1921; Mrs. Mary Yarboro, 1922 and continuously since that year.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 2, 1941

HOWARD LIBRARY ASKS HELP

—Times Staff Photo.

Helen Millsaps, city-county extension librarian (extreme left); Kate Hunter, community librarian, center, and Lydia Henderson, school librarian, workers at the Howard High school branch of the public library, plan a spring drive for new books and redecoration of their library headquarters, in the basement of Howard High school. They will appeal to the public for assistance in enlarging their program for Negroes in the community

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 2, 1941

BOOK DRIVE IS SET BY NEGRO LIBRARY

Howard High Branch Plans to Ask for Redecorated Reading Room

The Howard High School Branch library, situated in the basement of the school, is the main source of library facilities for Negroes. Last year it circulated a total of 12,816 books for adults and children, according to records available at the institution.

The three workers at the institution have dispensed 9,854 adult and 2,962 children's books on card, and will be in position to do more with a little aid," they state.

On account of the overcrowded condition at Howard, the main reading room has to be used during the day by students for homeroom and study purposes, and seats are scarcely available for grown-ups during these periods.

"There is need for new books, paint for the dingy walls, floor covering and window shades," the management stated. "We plan a spring drive to meet these needs and seek the support of the public in our efforts."

Community branches are maintained at East Fifth Street Junior High school and Calvin Donaldson and Orchard Knob Junior High and Booker T. Washington High schools. New books are needed at all these stations as well as the Howard High branch.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
May 2, 1941

Negroes Plan Library Week

A Library Week to acquaint Knoxville's Negro public with the use of the library will be observed at Carnegie Library, East Vine Avenue, May 4-10.

Sponsored by the Library Committee of Carnegie Library, the week will be opened with an informal tea and program Sunday. The tea is sponsored by The Monday Book Club.

A hobby exhibit Monday will display handiwork of P. W. Dawkins, Negro craft worker. Floral arrangements will be demonstrated by the Garden Club Tuesday. The program Wednesday will be directed by the Heliotrope Club.

Programs by adult education teachers Thursday and by the Parent-Teacher Association Friday will be followed Saturday with a story hour for small Negro children. After the story hour, a Music Appreciation Hour will be held for older children.

The Negro Library Committee consists of C. W. Cansler, chairman; Mrs. I. B. McAdoo, Mrs. J. H. Presnell, Prof. O. T. Hogue, and the Rev. F. C. Spurgeon.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
May 7, 1941

CARNEGIE MARKS LIBRARY WEEK HERE

Acquaint Negro Public With Library Facilities.

Library Week is being observed at Carnegie Library, East Vine Avenue, May 4 to May 10 to better acquaint the Negro public with the purpose and facilities of the library. The week's program is sponsored by the library committee, headed by Chairman C. W. Cansler.

The program for this afternoon will be presented by the Heliotrope Club, an organization of young women. Adult Education Day will be observed Thursday and Friday has been reserved for the Parent-Teacher Association. A story hour for small children and music appreciation hour for older children will be held Saturday afternoon.

In addition to the chairman, other members of the library committee are: Prof. O. T. Hogue, the Rev. F. C. Spurgeon, Mrs. I. B. McAdoo and Mrs. J. H. Presnell.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
October 12, 1941

Negroes List Reopening Of Library

An open house program will mark the reopening of Murphy branch library for Negroes, 208 North University Avenue, Friday. Children have been invited to inspect the newly decorated library quarters from 3 to 6 p. m., and adults from 7 to 9 p. m.

At 8 p. m., a program will be given with C. W. Cansler, chairman of the Library Committee, presiding. Short talks will be made by Miss Helen M. Harris, librarian of Lawson McGhee Library; a representatives of the Lawson McGhee Board of Trustees; the Rev. B. B. Harris, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Knoxville College; and the Rev. F. C. Spurgeon, pastor of Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church. The choir of the Roger Memorial Baptist Church will sing, and the pastor, the Rev. L. A. Alexander, will offer the invocation.

Hostesses for the open house will be Mesdames J. L. Cary, Mildred Ward, U. S. Clark, B. M. Benton and S. H. Hatley and Misses Alfreda Delaney and Mabel Williams.

Use of the building, which is located opposite College Homes, is given to the city rent free by the American Missionary Association. A branch library was operated in the building several years ago but was closed during the depression. Meanwhile library service to this community has been continued from a room in one of the Knoxville College buildings.

Circulation of books from the Murphy Branch will begin Oct. 21, on the following schedule: Tuesday, 1 to 5 p. m.; Thursday, 1 to 5 and 6 to 9 p. m., and Saturday, 9 to 12 a. m. Mrs. Sallie J. Carr and Mrs. Eloise Pickett Bruce, librarians at the Free Colored Library at Vine and Nelson Streets, will be in charge.

Members of the Negro Library Committee who have cooperated with Miss Harris and the Board of Trustees of Lawson McGhee Library in bringing about the reopening of Murphy Branch are C. W. Cansler, chairman; Mrs. I. B. McAdoo, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Presnell, O. T. Hougue and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette.
April 22, 1941

Negro Library Observes First Year Tomorrow

Harmon Foundation Art Will Be Exhibited In Open House

The Robert Robinson Negro library of Alexandria at 638 North Alfred Street will observe its first anniversary tomorrow with an afternoon of open house. The public is invited to visit the building and view a special exhibit of Negro art sent as a temporary collection by the Harmon Foundation of New York.

Last year in response to a pressing need for the library facilities, the city government erected the new building and established the service. Although it is maintained as a separate organization, it is under the supervision of the Alexandria library.

Evelyn R. Beam who holds a librarian's certificate for the Commonwealth of Virginia, is the assistant in charge. She received her librarian's degree at the Hampton Institute and taught at Newport News high school. She has also given summer courses in library work at Atlantic University.

According to Miss Elizabeth Watson, head librarian for Alexandria, figures on the amount of service offered by the Negro branch this year give an excellent and far above average rating to its members as borrowers and readers. A registered membership of nearly 600 persons is reported, showing that 12 per cent of the Negro population of Alexandria have become active borrowers in the library's first year, and have read an average of 20 books per person.

An indication that high school and elementary school students are using the library books to supplement their school work is shown in the fact that half of the borrowers are children through high school ages.

The exhibit featured in the anniversary observance centers on paintings by Negro artists. It will be on display from tomorrow afternoon through May 21.

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Roanoke, Va., World News
May 7, 1941

Plans Okayed For Library

Funds of $20,000 Are Set Aside

Proposed plans for the Gainsboro branch library were approved by a committee of colored citizens during a conference held yesterday afternoon at the main library in Elmwood park.

Attending the conference were Edmund Goodwin, chairman of the library board; Miss Pearl Hinesley, librarian of the Roanoke public library; Architect B. N. Eubank, of the firm of Eubank and Caldwell, which prepared the plans; and Rev. A. L. James and Attorney Jacob L. Reid, member of the colored committee. Unable to attend the meeting was Dr. E. D. Downing, third member of the colored committee.

The Gainsboro branch library, which will serve the colored citizens of Roanoke, will be erected on the northeast corner of Patton and Gainsboro avenues and will face Patton avenue. It is planned also to build a new main library in Elmwood park.

Funds totaling $20,000 have been set aside for the Gainsboro branch library, this to include the cost of new equipment as well as the cost of the building. WPA assistance will be sought, however, and this should increase the amount of money available for the project appreciably.

Preliminary estimates will be obtained on the cost of building the new branch library, Mr. Goodwin said, adding that the architects would begin drafting working plans if these estimates are in line with expectations. Since it is planned to seek WPA assistance, no general contract will be let but the work will be done under the supervision of the architects.

The library board approved the plans for the branch library recently and then submitted the plans to the colored committee. After conferring with various colored citizens, the colored committee met Monday.

Plans call for a building similar in appearance to the Raleigh Court branch library. The building, to be of red brick, will have one story with a main reading room 78 feet long by 28 feet wide. In an alcove opening off of this room will be an alcove in which the reference department will be quartered. A lecture room will open off of the main reading room also.

Roanoke, Va., World News
April 29, 1941

Colored Group Given Branch Library Plans

Plans for the projected building of the Gainsboro branch library were given yesterday to a committee of colored citizens, which will study them for several days before giving its approval or disapproval.

The plans were presented to the group at a meeting yesterday afternoon by Edmund P. Goodwin, chairman of the library board, and others. The branch library is to be built on the northeast corner of Patton avenue and Gainsboro road on property acquired recently from St. Andrew's Catholic church.

The colored committee comprises Rev. A. L. James, Dr. E. D. Downing, and Jacob Reid, attorney. The colored librarian is Mrs. Virginia Lee. After the group approves the plans they are to be presented to council for approval.

VIRGINIA

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

JUL 12 1941

Va. School Releases Principal and Matron

CAMBRIA, Va.—A. M. Walker, principal of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute for sixteen years, has been eased out of his job without so much as a formal notice.

H. Leslie Giles of St. Paul Institute, Lawrenceville, succeeds him.

Mrs. A. T. Long, wife of a former principal, was also released after serving for 45 years as teacher and matron. Mrs. Giles will take her place.

JUL 12 1941

Christiansburg Institute is owned by the Friends' Freedmen's Association of Philadelphia, a Quaker organization.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Gov. Allows 3 Million for Institutions

BALTIMORE

Seven State institutions for colored people and nine State-aided institutions will receive in excess of $3,000,000 during the next two years as a result of the State Legislature's recent approval of Governor Herbert R O'Conor's budget recommendations, an AFRO survey shows this week.

APR 19 1941

In addition, $350,000 of this amount will go toward equalization of teachers' salaries in the Maryland counties and $50,000 will provide scholarships for Maryland students who desire to study at institutions of higher learning outside the State.

A comparison of the O'Conor appropriations with those during the years 1938-39, when the late Harry W. Nice was Governor, shows that Governor O'Conor has allotted twice as much to our institutions as did his predecessor. Mr. Nice appropriated only $1,392,204 as compared with the present governor's three million.

$1,372,434 to Four Schools

Largest increases over the Nice administration provided by Governor O'Conor are for the Cheltenham School for Boys (which during the Nice administration was in process of becoming a State institution), which during Mr. Nice's term received only $90,000 for that two-year period as compared with the $558,378 provided by Mr. O'Conor for the next two years.

Morgan State College (which was not State institution during the Nice regime) will receive a total of $519,800 during the next two years as compared with the $120,000 it received during the previous administration.

Princess Anne College, which was denied appropriations for new buildings during the Nice term, which allowed only $51,966, will be able to add at least one new building with the $151,966 allowed by the present governor.

The Maryland School for Girls at Glenburnie will receive twice as much ($142,290) during the next two years as it received under Mr. Nice, when it was allowed $77,280.

Henryton Figure Lower

The remainder of the seven State-supported institutions all get considerably more than they received under the Nice administration except the Henryton Sanatoruim, whose appropriation during the next two years is slightly less than that awarded by Mr. Nice.

[Inasmuch as this institution comes under the general administration of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatoria there might be a slight discrepancy in this figure.]

Under the Nice administration, this institution received $228,110, and during the next two years under Mr. O'Conor it will receive $215,340.

Bowie State Teachers' College, which received $100,028 under Mr. Nice, will receive $162,050 under Mr. O'Conor; Crownsville State Hospital, which received $573,820 under Mr. Nice, will get $822,800 under Mr. O'Conor.

Other Allotments Maintained

Of the State-aided institutions, only one will receive increased appropriations over those granted by Mr. Nice. This is the Home for Friendless Colored Boys at Catonsville, which received a total of $4,000 under Nice but will get $5,400 during the next years.

Five of the State-aided institutions will receive the same appropriation for the next two years they were allowed under the Nice regime. They are: Shelter for Aged and Infirm Colored People, St Peter Claver School for Girls, Provident Hospital, the A.M.E. Home for Aged, and the Maryland School for the Blind.

Only Three Take Cuts

The remaining three have been allotted less than they received during the Nice regime. They are the Mission Helpers' Day Nursery, which will get $2,000 as compared with $4,000 it received from Mr. Nice; the House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls which is getting $2,000 less than the $8,000 allotted by Mr. Nice, and the N. M. Carroll Home for Aged, which is getting $1,000 for the next two years as compared with the $2,000 awarded it by Mr. Nice.

The following table shows the comparative appropriations for the two administrations:

Name of Institution	Nice Adm. 1938-1939	O'Con'r Adm. 1942-1943
STATE INSTITUTIONS		
Bowie State Teachers' College	$100,028	$162,050
Md. Training School for Girls at Glenburnie	77,280	142,290
Crownsville State Hospital	573,820	822,800
Princess Anne College	51,966	151,966
Henryton Sanatorium	228,110	215,340
Cheltenham School for Boys	90,000	558,378
Morgan State College	120,000	519,800
Equalization of Teachers' Salaries		350,000
Scholarships	60,000	50,000
STATE-AIDED INSTITUTIONS		
Provident Hospital	40,000	40,000
A.M.E. Home for Aged	3,000	3,000
Home for Friendless Boys	4,000	5,400
Md. School for Blind	26,000	26,000
N. M. Carroll Home for Aged	2,000	1,000
Shelter for Aged & Infirm	1,000	1,000
St. Peter Claver School for Girls	3,000	3,000
Mission Helpers' Day Nursery	4,000	2,000
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls	8,000	6,000
Total Appropriations	$1,392,204	$3,060,024

APR 19 1941
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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Sarah D. Brown Memorial To Be Unveiled

FEB 23 1941

A bronze tablet in memory of Sarah D. Brown, founder of the Woman's Aid of the Home for the Aged, will be unveiled on Saturday, February 22, at 2 p. m., at the Home, 4432 Vincennes avenue. Mrs. Maude B. Eaves is chairman of the Memorial committee. Her aides are Mesdames Ogarita Stark, Anna Lee, Mae Tucker, Margaret Banks, Daisy North, Julia Hawkins, Minnie Plummer, Jean Shaw, Lillian Drakeford, Elizabeth French and Mary Wickliffe.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
June 9, 1941

Emergency Home For Negroes Seeks Funds

The Booker T. Washington Emergency Home for negroes, which has operated here for the past eight years, is making a quiet campaign among its friends, both white and colored, for contributions which will carry forward its program. The Home is an affiliate of the Booker Washington Association which is state-wide in scope.

The home at Selma is caring for needy, dependent negroes who receive no other aid, a total of 63 inmates having been registered. In addition the home has provided operations for 55 persons, has cared for 32 transients and has furnished medical care for 559 prenatal cases. This work has been done through the public's support.

Mobile, Ala., Register
August 10, 1941

Colored Old Folks Home Dedication Scheduled Today

Ceremony Will Mark Official Completion Of Renovation Project

Formal opening and dedication of the Colored Old Folk's Home on Spring Hill Avenue at Mobile street will take place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, according to an announcement yesterday by the Rev. U. J. Robinson, chairman of the board of trustees.

The building has been remodeled and renovated throughout at a cost of more than $3,500, raised by donations from friends and the sale of a small piece of property. The administration is making an effort to have the home equipped with new beds, curtains, rugs, chairs and other furnishings to make the residents more comfortable.

A brief program has been prepared for the dedication service, which will be open to the public. Missionary societies, clubs and other organizations are requested to send delegations. Many of the white missionary societies have expressed a desire to be present.

The Colored Old Folk's Home is one of the agencies assisted by the Community Chest.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

SILHC

By RALPH

It Won't Be Long Now

JAN 1 1941

Soon the Georgia legislature will be gathering at the state capitol for their regular session. There'll be a new, yet old, governor, Gene Talmadge, inaugurated. There'll be changes at the capitol, and its adjuncts. And there'll be talk. Lots of it. Talk and talk and talk. For that is the one thing a legislature never fails to do. The members like to hear themselves orate.

There'll be a lot of important measures and issues up for decision. Undoubtedly there'll be factionalism and partisanship. There always is. But we may reasonably hope that, out of it all, something or other good for Georgia will result, before adjournment sine die.

There will be scads of people asking the legislators to enact this or that. A few of these who ask will be sincerely patriotic Georgians, asking only those things they deem good for the state. Others will be motivated by selfishness, seeking something for themselves, some special opportunity or privilege.

Some will get what they ask and many will be disappointed. That, again, is always the way.

A Matter Of Decent Justice.

There is one issue that will be before the legislature, however, that I'd like to do some asking about. It is a comparatively minor affair, yet one that involves something vastly important. For, involved in it, is the decency and the humanity we like to think associated with the name "Georgian."

It is an issue that has been up before and has hitherto been denied. Few people have talked about it, few have known about it, for the interested folks are largely of a comparatively inarticulate group in our population. Yet, the denial of this request has been a black mark against Georgia, one that I truly hope the coming legislature will erase.

Here is the story of the situation and of the request.

School For Negro Girls

JAN 1 1941

Georgia has provided institutions, some of them fine, some inadequate, where various classes of our society may find rehabilitation after they have gotten off on the wrong foot in life. There are training schools for delinquent white boys and for delinquent white girls. There are reformatories and educational opportunities even in our prisons.

There is, however, no institution for Negro girls who need a helping hand and guidance back into the right pathway of life.

Some years ago desirous of remedying this lack, the better class of Negro women, all over the state, decided to do something to remedy this lack. They didn't ask the state to defray the cost. They didn't even ask their white friends.

They set to work and subscribed the needed money among themselves. Organizations of Negro women, all over the state, took part and raised the money. They built the institution. It is in Bibb county.

Then they gave it, a free gift, to the state which is their state, just as it is ours. The state they want to help and the state they love.

Today, as ever since it was so proudly and beautifully given to the state by those Negro women, that institution stands empty, locked and idle, because the state has refused the small appropriation needed to operate and maintain it. It is cruel thing the state of Georgia has done to these Negro women and a thing which I sincerely hope the coming legislature will have the decency to correct.

True, the place is not large enough to care for all the unfortunate Negro girls who need its services. But it will help many of them, and because it cannot work a miracle for all is no reason it should not do what it can for all it can reach.

An Example For Encouragement

JAN 1 194

What these Negro women did, in erecting that building, could be an example of tremendous imoprt to all Negroes of Georgia. It is a symbol of the best in their race and a promise of greater self-help to come. But, if the great state of Georgia so scorns such a gift, what encouragement can there be for public spirited Negroes of the future?

JAN 1 1941

There is a lot involved, much more than appears on the surface, in this request. It could easily mean tremendous things for Georgia in the future if the legislature looked with sympathy and understanding in this instance [illegible] of surrendering in[illegible] outworn prejudice.

180-1941

KENTUCKY

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Institutions Benefit From Will Involving $622,000

FEB 14 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—Henry Abraham, 88, 1711 South 4th Street, left an estate of $622,000 when he died January 31. The bulk of that estate goes to relatives, but quite a few orphanages and institutions received $500 each. Among them are two colored institutions. The Red Cross Hospital and St. James Old Folks Home get $500 each. The Little Sisters of the Poor get $500 and they include colored people in their charitable work.

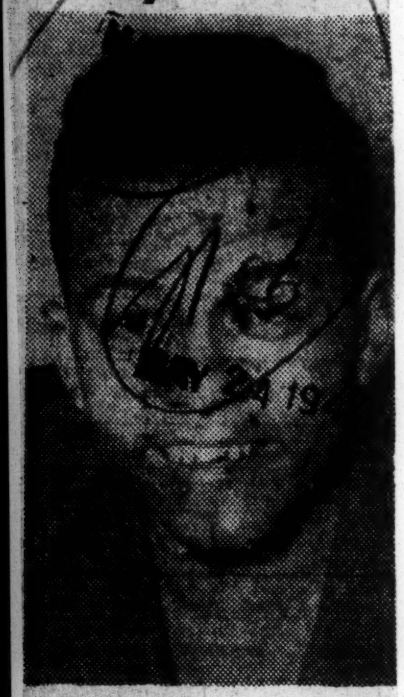
180-Ky

18 o-1941

NEBRASKA

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

In Boys' Town



James Smoot, now a resident of Father Flanagan's Boys' Town in Nebraska, whose fare to the famous boys'haven was raised by Band Leader Gene Krupa after he learned that the ambitious 16-year-old lad, an orphan, needed assistance. A couple of months ago, Jimmy hitch-hiked to New York from his native Natchez, Miss., to make his fame and fortune, but could not make a go of it.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

JOE LOUIS AND BILL ROBINSON ENTERTAIN COLORED ORPHANS

FEB 8 1941

Joe Louis and Bill Robinson were honor guests of 200 children living at the Colored Orphan Asylum in Riverdale, New York, Sunday, in an "Achievement Day" program, emphasizing the accomplishments of the Negro in American Life.

A surprise guest, who came in at the last minute was John Kieran, of "Information Please" fame, and sports writer for the New York Times. Introducing the world's heavyweight champion and the beloved dancer to the wide-eyed children and a group of other guests, Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr., chairman of the arrangements committee, and medical director at Riverdale, pointed out that "Uncle Billy" and "Uncle Joe" have risen to "the highest pinnacle of endeavor" during the past week Bill Robinson in entertainment, as the headliner of the President's Birthday Ball; Joe Louis, in sport, as the successful defender of the world's heavyweight championship for the thirteenth time.

Dr. Patrick also cited the achivement of Richard Wright, in letters, as the winner of the Spingarn Medal, for his novel "Native Son." Mr. Wright sent his regrets through Dr. Jesse Miller, who assisted Dr. Patrick with the arrangements.

With Joe Louis acting as the referee, future aspirants for his crown battled in an improvised ring in the third-floor auditorium of the Administration building. In the "Paperweight" division, Andy Davidson (55 lbs.) fought Ishmael Aruz (54 lbs.); Rudolph Corning (66 lbs.) was up against Herbert Aruz (71 lbs.) in the "Spiderweight bout; and in a special "Speed vs. Weight" contest.

FEB 8 1941

Following the boxing the youthful audience began to clamor for Bill Robinson and the genial entertainer danced while the children clapped hands and stomped their feet until the wooden floors of the auditorium creaked.

"What is the oldest institution for colored children in the country"? Dr. Patrick asked John Kiernan, of "Information Please." "Why, the Colored Orphan Asylum," I think, the columnist replied. "And the largest?" The answer, again, was the Colored Orphan Asylum.

Other notables were introduced during the course of the program including E. Sims Campbell, cartoonist, Elmer Carter of New York Unemployment Appeal Board, and Fredi Washington, actress.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SUPPORT IS URGED FOR NEGRO YOUNG

MAY 4 - 1941

Orphan Association Reports 221,816 Days' Care Given to Children in Year

387 IN FOSTER HOMES

Operating Costs for 1940 Put at $322,257—Deficit of $29,164 Is Shown

Wider public support is needed to expand the insufficient community resources for the care of Protestant Negro children who must be removed from their own homes by the Children's Court or Department of Welfare, Henry R. Murphy, executive secretary of the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, 5901 Palisade Avenue, Riverdale, declared in the organization's 104th annual report, covering 1940, made public yesterday.

During the past year the organization gave a total of 221,816 days' care or the equivalent of a full year's care to 607 children. At the beginning of the year the agency cared for 166 children at Riverdale, 387 in foster homes, four in Downingtown Industrial School and fifty-five at Camp Norge, and gave after care to thirty-two, a total of 644.

MAY 4 - 1941

Last June Camp Norge was closed and some of the children there were transferred to the Children's Aid Society. As of Oct. 31 last, the census showed 632 children under the organization's care.

During the year 101 children were committed to its custody and 117 were discharged. The average age of the children was 12 years; the average length of stay, five years and seven months.

The foster home service was improved through the opening of a Harlem office at 306 Lenox Avenue. Psychological and psychiatric services have been made available for foster home children who have special behavior and emotional problems. Both foster home staff and cottage care personnel have been increased.

MAY 4 - 1941

Operating costs during the year amounted to $322,257. Income was $308,677, but $15,484 was earmarked to carry over to the new fiscal period, leaving a deficit of $29,164 for the twelve months.

Officers of the organization are Mrs. Willard Parker, first directress; Mrs. Lawrence Orton, second directress; Mrs. Frederick Garnjost, third directress; Mrs. Peyton F. Anderson, secretary; Mrs. Paul D. Donchian, treasurer, and Miss Constance Wright, assistant treasurer.

Within three years qualified Negroes have replaced white workers as pediatriciah, nurse, secretary, dietitian, head of clothing department, matron and now assistant superintendent.

Mr. Poe came to Riverdale eight months ago as Institutional Case Worker from Philadelphia, where he has been engaged as a supervisor in the Department of Public Assistance.

SEP 27 1941

Mr. Poe's wife, the former Miss Frances Thornton, has been employed as Case Worker in the Agency's Foster Home Department, located at 306 Lenox avenue.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Promoted To N.Y. Orphan Home Post

SEP 27 1941

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. —John W. Poe has been promoted from institutional case worker to assistant superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum in Riverdale, Henry R. Murphy, executive secretary announced Monday.

J. W. Poe

Poe succeeds John O. Rommel, who recently resigned from the post after two years of service.

With the appointment of Poe, every full-time position at the Riverdale institution, except Mr. Murphy's is staffed by trained Negro personnel.

Wiltwyck School for Negro Boys Offers Young Pre-delinquents a Chance at Life

Graduates Sent Back to Homes After Training

By ROBERT BAGAR,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Two little colored brothers were doing the Edgar Bergen-Charley McCarthy act in a Harlem street late one night. The older played ventriloquist with a wooden doll, to the huge enjoyment of bystanders, and the younger went around with his hat in his hand collecting pennies.

The Wiltwyck School for Negro Boys considered that "predelinquency," a transitional state lying between normality and possible criminality. So the youngsters, through the recommendation of the children's court, were remanded to the school for spiritual, moral and physical regeneration.

There are many such cases at the Wiltwyck School, which is a project of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, Bishop Manning president.

Court Saw Need.

Situated on a wooded estate on the Hudson near Esopus, N. Y., Wiltwyck was started four years ago as an experiment after the Juvenile Court, noting that resources were endless when it came to removing a maladjusted white child from his home, pointed out to Bishop Manning that there was no similar organization for the betterment of Protestant Negro boys, among whom a considerable number were beginning to show predelinquent tendencies.

Since the school's founding other institutions have taken Negro youngsters under their care and given them further training in vocational subjects. Or home conditions have been improved to give the youngsters a chance to prepare for normal, healthy lives.

Under the guidance of the Rev. T. W. B. Magnan, rector of the school, a staff of case-workers, headed by Esther M. Hilton, and a number of Negro councillors and teachers—white and Negro—the boys undergo a course of treatment and education based on individual leanings.

Mary Bryan, one of the case-workers, explained that the children are put under subtle but strict surveilance from the moment they become candidates for the school. All of them must be recommended by the Children's Court; all of them must be predelinquents, that is, youngsters whose environment might lead to delinquency, yet whose records show nothing more serious than truancy, or petty stealing or similar faults.

At the Wiltwyck School for Negro Boys.

Take Pride in School.

And the supervision continues even after "graduation" from the school, "graduation" signifying the child's readiness to re-enter his home and, of course, the home's fitness to receive the child.

"The children are so proud of Wiltwyck that they sing its praises among their friends when they leave," Miss Bryan said. "There's a rigid code up there, by the way, you've got to prove your mettle before you can be accepted as an equal. One little boy, whose case I was working on, had heard about that and he asked me, 'Is it true that you got to fight your way in there?'"

This week "commencement" exercises are being held at Wiltwyck. Some 20 youngsters will "graduate," either to their own homes or to foster homes, which have been selected in association with other groups, or even to some other school by way of a scholarship. All of them have passed the course of schooling, which is under the supervision of the New York Board of Education.

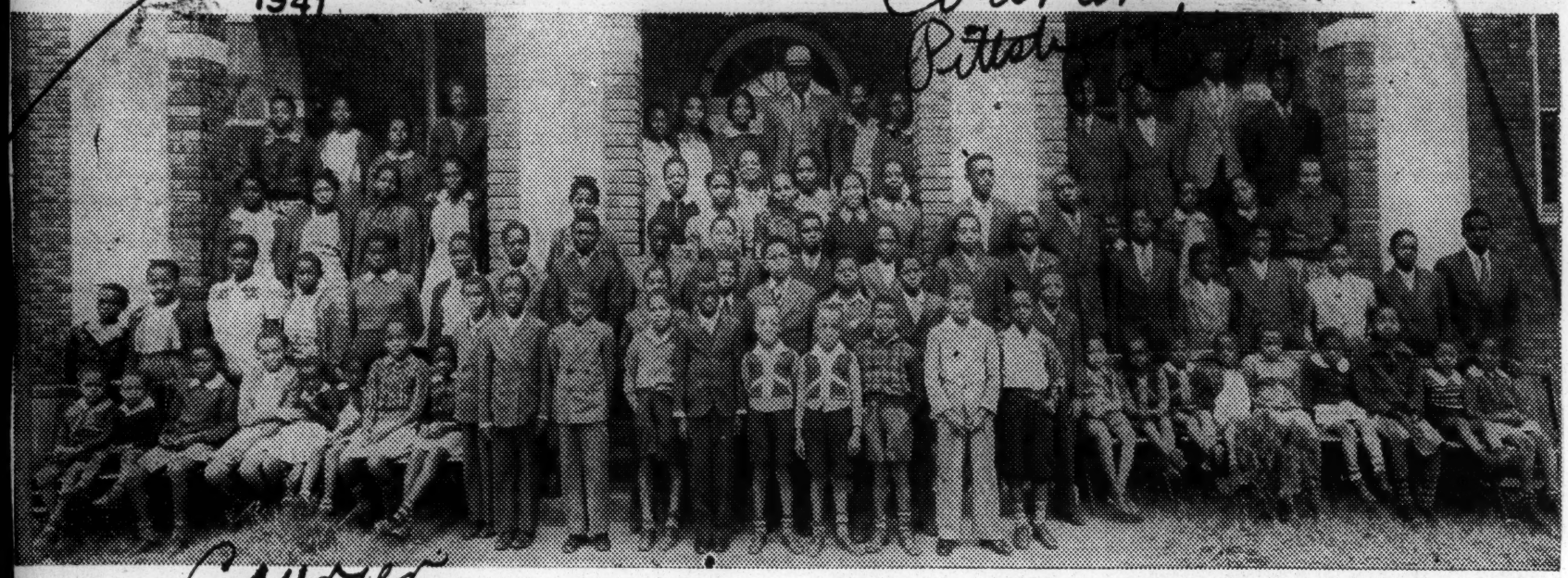
There is to be a varsity banquet, and prizes will be awarded to the best students. In short, the boys are made to realize that this is a school they have been attending and not a penal institution.

180-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

MEMORIAL INDUSTRIAL HOME, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

FEB 1 1941 Courier Pittsburgh Pa FEB 1 1941



The Memorial Industrial Home for Negroes is reputed to be one of the finest orphanages in the South for the race. It has 86 children, ranging from 3 to 15 years old; located ten miles northwest of Winston-Salem, on the Germantown road, in Forsyth county. Roy C. Haberkerm, white, is the president of the institution. Professor and Mrs. E. R. Garrett, colored, are the principal and matron, respectively. Recently, the inmates were guests of James Bell, Winston-Salem bus driver, in one of the most elaborate dinners ever served them since the erection of that institution. Bell is shown in rear (center) with the group.—Photo by Barber.

Kenansville, N. C. Herald
Jan. 16, 1941

Mamie Turner Does Good Work Negro Orphanage

The Orphanage has been able to make steps of progress through contributions from various counties of this state under chairmen of the Orphanage Aid Committees set up in almost every county in the state.

It has been under the leadership of Mamie L. Turner who has not ceased to work. The Colored Orphanage has been able to realize not only money but life-long friends of the Institution. In a recent article appearing in this paper the Orphanage regrets to say that Mrs. Turner's name did not appear along with other names. This was due to the fact that only a partial list of the chairmen were printed.

We wish to say that Mrs. Turner has done a good job in Duplin County for the Colored Orphanage one that we are proud of and one that deserves the support of all of the people.

rinburg, N. C Exchange
December 19, 1940

An Appeal for the Colored Orphanage

The Orphanage Aid committee of Scotland county is asking our white and colored friends to help us in our December drive for the orphan boys and girls in the orphanage at Oxford. The orphanage does not belong to the State, but the legislature makes a grant to the orphanage at each session. However, the State grant must be supplemented by public donations.

We are trusting that you will help us in our drive to care for these dependents with ample contributions. The orphanage is caring for nearly 200 children. They are being trained for useful citizenship.

The orphanage was founded in 1883 and was incorporated in 1887 for the care of dependent Negro boys and girls in the State of North Carolina, regardless of denominational and fraternal background.

Any donations will be highly appropriate and acceptable.

JULIA S. MASK, Chairman.
MRS. E. S. CARLSON,
Secretary.
E. M. McDUFFIE,
Honorary Chairman.

Oxford, N. C. Ledger
April 18, 1941

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Superintendent T. A. Hamme said a large crowd of people from Granville and nearby counties was expected to attend the exercises. Interest in the occasion has been developed through the colored schools and the churches and other organizations and individuals.

The exercise is to begin at 2:30 with music by the Colored Orphanage Band under the direction of Madison Lennon. The Colored Orphanage P.-T. A. Choir is to sing before the address of Rev. Marshall Shepard. Mrs. M. B. Williams, who has conducted the financial campaign in the colored schools, and Rev. F. H. U. Edwards, who has directed the campaign in the churches, will make their reports.

Representatives from the Board of Directors of the Orphanage will conduct the formal program naming the building.

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At the time he was chosen superintendent, there were tweny-one acres of land, a small house, delapidated barn, and eight children who were being cared for by a matron, who washed and ironed to help support them while the Board was trying to secure a superintendent.

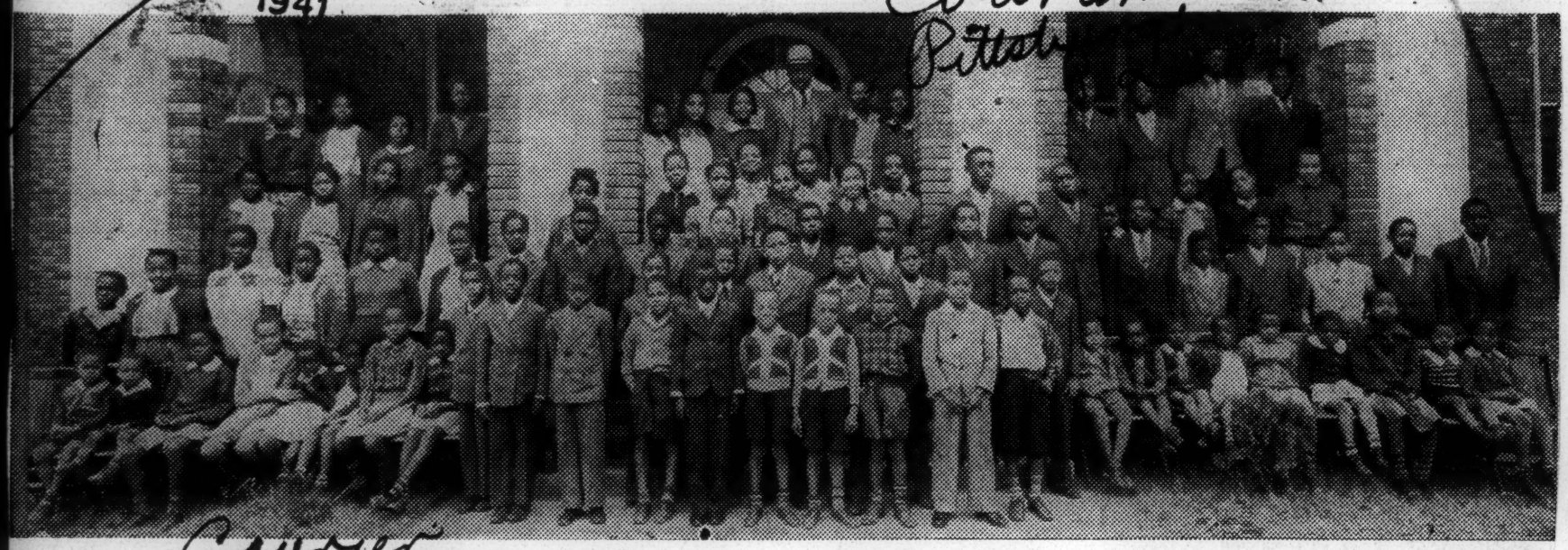
There was no room at the Orphanage to furnish living quarters for the superintendent. Nevertheless, he gave up his three churches and came to the work without salary or even the promise, since the Board was at the time without funds. Whenever it was necessary for the Board to meet, these good men furnished their own transportation.

Rev. M. C. Ransome gave Rev. Shepard board and lodging until such time that he could solicit enough from churches and friends to provide a place for himself at the Orphanage. He found himself confronted with seemingly insurmountable obstacles, but undaunted courage and faith in God and his fellowmen, he carried on.

He went to churches, conventions, associations, fraternal organizations, and individuals, and inch by inch, saw the work expand. He purchased stock and started a farm, secured a cow and some hogs to help in providing food for the children. As time went on a frame build-

MEMORIAL INDUSTRIAL HOME, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

FEB 1 1941 Courier Feb 1 1941 Pittsburgh



Courier Pittsburgh Pa

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Charlotte N C. Observer
March 28. 1941

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The grand jury said that they found on inspecting the county home that the beds in the Negro quarters are worn out. The report said that tentative plans of the county commissioners either to build a new Negro building at the county home or repair the present one are excellent and that something along that line should be done.

The report complimented Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, who have charge of the county home. The report was signed by Foreman J. B. Watt and Secretary Llewllyn Griffith.

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The findings of the Federal inspector were substantially in accordance with those of the county commissioners, the grand jury and the sheriff. Strict organization of personnel of the jail and careful enforcement of regulations such as those against allowing pistols to be carried by guards were advocated. All of these matters already have been threshed out, Sheriff Riley explained, and the regulations placed in effect.

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 19, 1941

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Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
April 21, 1941

Colored Orphanage

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This home for fatherless and motherless colored children is not so well known as its neighbor in another part of town, the Oxford Orphanage, but for many decades it has been carrying on humbly and quietly in fulfilling a noble mission of reclaiming waifs that but for its sheltering arms might become liabilities of society.

Like many another institution, it had an inconspicuous beginning. Rev. Robert Shepard was one of its first superintendents. He was born in Raleigh of slave parentage, and when but a small boy was given to a daughter of the family as a wedding gift, was taken to a new home and away from his mother, whom he never saw again.

At the time he came there were twenty-one acres of land, one small house, a dilapidated barn and other modest equipment. Shepard gave up the pastorate of three churches and accepted the work, without salary. He had a vision of service and fought through the best he could. He builded well, and his successor, the late H. P. Cheatham, who died only a few years ago, found himself in better position to go along with the work because of what had been done before him.

The orphanage today receives some State aid, and is helped from other sources. It has been conducted in a manner that has won the respect of Oxford people and many citizens of the State who know something of its achievements and problems. T. A. [illegible] is its present superintendent, and is building modestly and without fanfare in trying to serve to the utmost the colored children committed to his care.

It is one of the few colored orphanages in the State, which makes demands upon it all the greater and its problems the more urgent. But there is much to commend it, and its accomplishments are largely, though on a much smaller scale, of the same general nature and character as those of similar institutions for white children.

It is deserving of all the support it is receiving, and more, and is destined to play a still greater role as it caters to the extreme needs of orphan children of the colored race.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 2, 1941

Colored Orphanage Will Be Dedicated

Supt. T. A. Hamme, Formerly Negro County Agent In Durham, Announces Plans

Oxford, April 1.—(Special)—Plans were completed today by the executive committee of the Colored Orphanage for a program to be held on April 19 to dedicate one of the boys' dormitories in memory of the late Robert Shepherd.

The dedicatory address will be given by Shepherd's son, Rev. M. L. Shepherd of Philadelphia, who is a representative from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania legislature.

Plans were announced tonight by T. A. Hamme, superintendent of the Colored Orphanage, following a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees. The committee consists of Dr. E. E. Toney, Ben W. Parham and Dr. R. L. Noblin, all of Oxford.

Also at the dedication meeting, reports will be made by leading citizens in each community and church as to the amount of money collected in the first public drive made in Granville County for the Colored Orphanage since T. A. Hamme became superintendent. Hamme tonight said it was his aim to better acquaint the people of Granville County with the Colored Orphanage.

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This home for fatherless and motherless colored children is not so well known as its neighbor in another part of town, the Oxford Orphanage, but for many decades it has been carrying on humbly and quietly in fulfilling a noble mission of reclaiming waifs that but for its sheltering arms might become liabilities of society.

Like many another institution, it had an inconspicuous beginning. Rev. Robert Shepard was one of its first superintendents. He was born in Raleigh of slave parentage, and when but a small boy was given to a daughter of the family as a wedding gift, was taken to a new home and away from his mother, whom he never saw again.

At the time he came there were twenty-one acres of land, one small house, a dilapidated barn and other modest equipment. Shepard gave up the pastorate of three churches and accepted the work, without salary. He had a vision of service and fought through the best he could. He builded well, and his successor, the late H. P. Cheatham, who died only a few years ago, found himself in better position to go along with the work because of what had been done before him.

The orphanage today receives some State aid, and is helped from other sources. It has been conducted in a manner that has won the respect of Oxford people and many citizens of the State who know something of its achievements and problems. T. A. [illegible] is its present superintendent, and is building modestly and without fanfare in trying to serve to the utmost the colored children committed to his care.

It is one of the few colored orphanages in the State, which makes demands upon it all the greater and its problems the more urgent. But there is much to commend it, and its accomplishments are largely, though on a much smaller scale, of the same general nature and character as those of similar institutions for white children.

It is deserving of all the support it is receiving, and more, and is destined to play a still greater role as it caters to the extreme needs of orphan children of the colored race.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 2, 1941

Colored Orphanage Will Be Dedicated

Supt. T. A. Hamme, Formerly Negro County Agent In Durham, Announces Plans

Oxford, April 1.—(Special)—Plans were completed today by the executive committee of the Colored Orphanage for a program to be held on April 19 to dedicate one of the boys' dormitories in memory of the late Robert Shepherd.

The dedicatory address will be given by Shepherd's son, Rev. M. L. Shepherd of Philadelphia, who is a representative from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania legislature.

Plans were announced tonight by T. A. Hamme, superintendent of the Colored Orphanage, following a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees. The committee consists of Dr. E. E. Toney, Ben W. Parham and Dr. R. L. Noblin, all of Oxford.

Also at the dedication meeting, reports will be made by leading citizens in each community and church as to the amount of money collected in the first public drive made in Granville County for the Colored Orphanage since T. A. Hamme became superintendent. Hamme tonight said it was his aim to better acquaint the people of Granville County with the Colored Orphanage.

Superintendent Hamme was Negro county agent in Durham before coming here.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

15,000 Attend Annual All Day Affair

Visitors Attracted From Several States

By A. A. MORISEY

OXFORD, N. C.—A mammoth throng of an estimated 15,000 persons laid aside all cares and partipicated in the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Oxford Orphanage, here last week.

The affair which had as its purpose the commemoration of the founding of this institution many years before and a review of the service it has rendered to the community, took on the characteristics of a carnival.

A heavy downpour just at the time of the scheduled program outdoors sent the thousands scurrying for shelter, which was not available for all and found some crowded beneath the many oaks which "leaked" and gave little protectoin. Hence the program moved into the school chapel where just a few of the mob could attend. Prior plans were for an outdoor program with an amplifying system.

The Rev. A. S. Croom, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Durham, N. C., made the main address.

NOTED VISITOR PRESENT

A noted visitor was the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia and member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Rev. Mr. Shepard is a native of this city and was born on the campus of the orphanage which his father, the late Rev. Robert Shepard, was superintendent.

Attorney C. W. Parham, member of the board of directors gave a history of the institution which fifty years ago has less than fifty acres o land and today has more than five hundred acres.

John W. Mitchell, state farm agent and newest member of the board of directors, took the collection.

The speaker was introduced by the Rev. G. W. Watkins, pastor of the First Baptist Church, here. The Rev. H. S. Davis, principal of Mary Potter School, said the invocation. Dr. E. E. Toney, chairman of the board of directors, introduced visitors. T. A. Hamme, superintendent, was master of ceremonies.

Music was furnished by the school band under the direction of Madison Lennon who was making his last appearance with the group. He recently resigned his position.

Some idea of the size of the crowd may come from some observations made by this writer as he moved about the mob.

PICTURES MADE OF ALL

There was every opportunity for each person attending to take back a souvenir of the day and every one could have it in the form of a picture which would be made in just a few minutes by the fifteen or more photographers scattered about the grounds. And even then they stayed so busy they probably never got around to making everybody before the sun went down.

As for food there was an overabundance of it and the stand operators "hawked" their wares in true carnival style as did the others who had almost anything desired, on sale. There were truck loads of watermelons, and peaches for those appetites.

Adding to the true carnival spirit was the swing, one sideshow and numerous vendors of balloons, hats, pins, flags, and what have you.

The afternoon of the day before the anniversary the crowds began coming in, principally the folk who ha dto arrange their stands and get things all set up for the big day which would come when business would boom and it had to be made in one day, or else.

STREETS OF CITY CROWDED

Not only did the spacious orphanage campus take on the holiday atmosphere but so did the entire city where every street was crowded with the many visitors in town.

The affair is of more than local significance as was attested by the license plates which were from several states other than this one. Folks from northern states took advantage of the day to come down when old acquaintances would be renewed here where very relative or former neighbor would gather.

A veteran of the annual "fiesta" told us that all in all the day was one of the most successful he had seen in the forty years he had been attending and the crowd was one of the most orderly. Had it not been the deputized officers and members of the State Highway Patrol on duty would have made it so.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 27, 1941

RATLIFF SPEAKS AT LANDER

Negro Educator To Be Chapel Speaker Tomorrow Morning

Dr. W. M. Ratliff of the Interacial Commission and the field agent for the Jenkins Orphanage of Charleston will be the speaker at Lander College Monday, April 28th at 10:45 a. m. in the Chapel.

Dr. Ratliff will be presented to the students and friends of the college by J. S. Wilburn of the Cooper Furniture Company. Religious, business and civic groups of Greenwood are invited to attend.

Dr. Ratliff has spoken in most of the colleges in South Carolina and in many of the leading colleges and universities of America. He was educated in South Carolina and other Southern schools.

The Jenkins Orphanage is the largest Negro Orphanage in the world and the only orphanage in South Carolina that receives both colored boys and girls and has the endorsement of the leading religious, business, educational, and civic organizations of South Carolina.

Many colored children from Greenwood county are now being trained in the institution.

180-S.C.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 19, 1941

Negro Orphan Home Lacks Supplies

180

Supplies of groceries have been exhausted at the Adam Brown orphanage on Wadmalaw island, which houses twenty-five negro children, the Rev. J. O. Clark, of 114 Bogard street, superintendent, said yesterday. He said the children also needed clothes, and appealed for donations of any kind of groceries and clothing.

Contributions may be sent to him or to Mrs. Richard H. Lane, of 3 Ashley avenue, a member of the white advisory board for the orphanage.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
February 19, 1941

NEGRO GROUP ORGANIZED TO ASSIST ORPHANAGE

A Negro committee to assist in promoting the work of the colored orphanage, Holly street, has been organized through the efforts of Mrs. Joseph W. Johnson and Mrs. Joe V. Williams.

A membership of fifty women are registered for the work.

The auxiliary is to assist in the work in beautifying the grounds, teaching and conducting classes in sewing, sanitation, recreation and social activities.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
Februarv 18, 1941

Auxiliary to Aid Negro School Work

An auxiliary has been organized to aid the work and improve the grounds and buildings of the Holly Street Colored Orphanage.

Formation of the aid unit, which now has more than 50 members, was brought about to "help in the noble work that Mrs. Nell Evans Johnson has been sponsoring with Mrs. Joe V. Williams and others." Men are given associate membership in the auxiliary.

Committees have been formed for the following: Home and grounds sewing, entertainment, religion home-making, sanitation, solicitation, recreation, social and membership.

Officers of the unit are: Mesdames W. J. Astrapp, president; U. W. Richardson, vice-president; P. A. Stephens, secretary; M. H. Duncan, assistant secretary; G. W. Tanksley, treasurer; J. W. Carter, chaplain; E. M. Oliver, pianist; G. S. House, reporter.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 23, 1941

NEGROES PLANNING ACTIVITIES TODAY

Ordination of Pastor and Two Silver Benefit Teas for Orphans Scheduled

Negro churches and charitable organizations have scheduled activity today which includes the installation of a newly ordained minister, the closing and beginning of anniversary weeks and two silver teas for the benefit of the Colored Orphans' home.

The Rev. I. A. Brydie, who was recently ordained at New Zion Baptist church, will be officially installed as the pastor of the St. Annea Baptist church, Bakewell, in an all-day service and ceremony.

The installation sermons will be preached by the Revs. D. D. Sparks and A. T. Wade.

Members of Prospect Baptist church, Dodson at Citico, begin their week's celebration of the fourth year of the pastorate of the Rev. William O. Jones, with a program in charge of the laymen, today at 3 p.m.

Each night through next Monday services will be held at 7:30 p.m., with programs in charge of the junior church, tomorrow night; Volunteer club, Tuesday; Eureka club, Wednesday night; Sunday school and Baptist Training union, Thursday; the Morning Star club, Friday night, and an all-day service next Sunday, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

A citizens' and members' banquet will end the observance next Monday night, with Louis Lane as the toastmaster and the Rev. Jones, the principal speaker.

At the Independent African Methodist church, 411 East Ninth street, in the Masonic hall, the Rev. M. C. Griffin, pastor: the Rev. J. L. Miller, pastor of St. John Independent A. M. church, Bessemer Ala., will be the principal speaker at the 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. worship hours.

The third anniversray of the Rev. W. W. Huff as pastor of New Enon Baptist church, Fort Cheatham, closes this afternoon when the anniversary sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. Kelley, pastor of New Home Baptist church.

Services have been held each night during the past week, and programs have been in charge of local pastors and their choirs.

Youth day will be observed at Patten Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, today when the junior church will be in charge of services, according to the Rev. J. S. Davenport, pastor.

The sewing unit of the woman's auxiliary of the Colored Odphans' home sponsors two silver teas today to raise funds for the orphanage.

From 4 to 7 p.m., they will be at the Phillis Wheatley branch Y. W. C. A., and for patrons of the west side there will be a similar affair at "Uncle Bim's" place, 327 West Ninth street, at the same hours.

Funds raised at the latter place will be spent for an Easter Egg hunt for the children at the Holly street institution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 6, 1941

COLORED CLUB DONATES GIFTS FOR ORPHANGES

Eighteen sheets and five sets of pillow cases were given to the colored orphans' home last night by Jolly Friends club, a group of women who are assisting the women's auxiliary in securing equipment for the Holly street orphanage.

According to Blanche Dawson, president, and Leila Cathey, secretary, help for the orphanage will be the major project of the club during 1941.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
April 19, 1941

Negro Orphanage to Hold Kitchen Shower

The Colored Orphanage Auxiliary will sponsor a kitchen shower May 3, it was announced today by Olivia Harris, general chairman of the move.

The kitchen items will be distributed to different business concerns to afford the people of Chattanooga an opportunity to see how a well equipped kitchen should be arranged.

The Holly Street Orphanage has been sponsored by donations from the people of Chattanooga headed by Dr. James Fowle and Mrs. Nell Johnson. The Colored Orphanage Auxiliary is established to help the people of Chattanooga in the sponsorship of the orphanage.

All contributions to the orphanage or to the movement which is to be held will be appreciated and will be called for by calling Olivia Harris, of 426 Vine Street.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 12, 1941

NEGRO ORPHANS' HOME IN NEED OF EQUIPMENT

The Colored Orphans' Home on Holly street is badly in need of "a sink with a drain board," and cooking utensils such as large pans, dishes and silverware, according to an appeal made yesterday by Chairman Olivia Harris, of the committee on donations.

"It is possible that some person or persons may have such things that our auxiliary, working in the interest of the orphanage, might use to help the situation for better health and sanitary conditions," she stated, and added that donors may contact the committee headquarters at 426 Vine street, or call 6-1836.

Last week the home received five dozen garments, needles, thread and buttons, from the Violet Social club.

Donations were made to the committee of management of the seventy-five Negro women, organized early this year to assist in the upkeep of the institution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily T
May 16, 1941

M'CULLOMS GIVE CLOTH FOR COLORED ORPHANS

Forty-two yards of bleaching material and three bolts of dress material were given to the Colored Orphans' home, it was announced yesterday by Era Garrett, in charge of the institution, "as a token" from Mr. and Mrs. H. N. McCollum, of 112 Hillsdale drive.

The orphanage matron stated that the material will be used to make garments and equipment for the forty-three Negro orphans at the Holly street plant. A group of seventy-five Negro women are seeking contributions for the children and the upkeep of the institution. The workers' unit was organized early this year as an auxiliary to the board of management.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
June 11, 1941

LIONS PLAN PROGRAM TO FIGHT BLINDNESS

Work To Be Particularly For Those Over 16

HOSPITALIZATION NEEDED

Dr. E. C. Ellett Addresses Club At Gayoso Meeting—W. W. Simmons Is Named Head Of Recommendation Committee

With Oakville Sanatorium for tuberculosis control and the Lions Open Air School for the children needing special health care well established as projects of former administrations, the Lions Club yesterday announced a program for the prevention of blindness, particularly for residents of the Tri-States over 16.

Dr. E. C. Ellett, national vice president for the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, told the club yesterday at the Gayoso that there is a definite need for a permanent organization and a sustained effort for prevention of blindness in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

"The P.T.A. and Junior League take care of the problem of eye needs of infants and children up to 16, but there is a great need for hospitalization treatment for the indigent," he said.

"Simple medical and surgical treatment of the indigent is not the problem, since doctors in their private capacities give freely of their services to these patients, but there are many who need hospital care for special eye treatment and can not afford it," he pointed out.

He explained that only people living in Memphis can be treated at the John Gaston Hospital and the Memphis Eye, Ear Nose and Throat Hospital, which provide the only accommodations for both white and negro patients. Memphis hospitals have only limited facilities for treating charity cases.

Forming the Sight Conservation Committee to present recommendations for the club's program at the meeting next Tuesday are W. W. Simmons, chairman; Dr. Louis Levy, Dr. W. E. Ragsdale, W. B. Stevens and Clifford D. Pierce.

Lena Jones Is Guest

Assistance to the blind has been one of the club's projects for several years, and Lena Jones, one of the persons aided in getting a "Seeing-Eye" dog, was among the guests at the meeting yesterday.

Guests included Mrs. Andrew Holmes Jr., past president, with Miss Frances Shields, executive secretary, of the Junior League; Dr. L. M. Graves, superintendent of the Memphis Department of Health; Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal; Edward J. Meeman, editor of the Press-Scimitar; Mrs. Max H. Furbringer; Sam Morrison of Wichita Falls, Texas, deputy district governor of District No. 2-E of Texas, who has not missed a club meeting in 16 years; Tom Clark, E. L. White, Robert G. Seay and William Edge Jr.

Membership keys were presented Bill Fielding, E. Frank Hein and George Tidwell.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
May 9, 1941

HERBERT GRAF ASKS COURT AID IN SUIT

Sevierville Man Seeks $935 on Note Bought at Auction.

Herbert Graf, architect, has appealed to Circuit Court an effort of two Sevierville men to collect a $935 judgment by way of garnishment proceedings.

Mr, Graf is the supervising architect on the new Home for Dependent Negro Children and is to receive a fee of approximately $2000 for his services.

The judgment against the architect was rendered in General Sessions Court last month in favor of J. C. Allen and Burt Ketner, of Sevierville. The Sevier County Christians came into possession of a note signed by Mr. Graf when they purchased at auction the remaining assets of the former Holston-Union National Bank at a receiver's sale.

After the judgment was given, a garnishment was served on County Judge S. O. Houston seeking to levy on Mr. Graf's fee as architect on the new Negro Home project.

No date for hearing in Circuit Court has been set.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
May 20, 1941

COURT VOTES TO BUY TRACT

Reverses Early Action on Western Ave. Home Site.

Reversing its action of a few hours earlier, Knox County Court late Monday voted to buy a 15-acre tract of the T. F. Fitzgerald property on Western Avenue for the site of a new Hofe for Dependent Negro Children.

The action brought heated protests from several members of the Court, who declared the squires were "breaking faith" with a West Lonsdale delegation that had appeared to ask the Court to choose another site for the building. This delegation had been told that no action would be taken on selecting a site until July.

Ratify Bond Sale

The Court also adopted, with two dissenting votes, a resolution ratifying the sale of $100,000 in highway equipment bonds. The two squires who voted against ratification were W. H. H. Southern and J. Frank Russell. Squire Southern declared the bond issue had been pushed through County Court by members who held county jobs or were influenced by promises of jobs for relatives or themselves. He insisted the bonds should have been subjected to a referendum and said they would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

Squire Southern, with Squires C. D. Frazier and Ollie Bean, also protested the action in ordering purchase of the Fitzgerald property.

Squires Rupert Reynolds, Ed Giffin and J. C. F. Herrell led the fight in favor of prompt action, declaring that further delay would add "four or five thousand dollars to the cost of the project."

Failed First Time

The motion to buy the property lost on first vote due to a lack of a majority when four squires "passed" without voting. The question was immediately brought up a second time and on roll call vote the purchase was approved by a vote of 21 to 7.

During the morning session the court had approved zoning regulations for the county.

The resolution places all of Knox County under zoning regulations, with specific zoning of the Tenth District and of the Alcoa Highway in the Fourteenth District.

County Court must hold a public hearing on the zoning regulations after 30 days, and must again approve the resolution in July for it to become effective.

The bond issue sales were to be taken up during the afternoon and approval of the sale was expected to be only a formality.

Argument Gets Hot

Most heated part of the meeting came over selection of a site for the proposed home for Negro children. One of the bond issues to be approved later in the day was sold to provide funds for the building.

The county has had a tract on Western Avenue opposite New Gray Cemetery under option for more than a year. Today a large delegation of West Lonsdale residents appeared to protest building the Negro home at that point.

The County Court committee in charge of the project met prior to the general meeting of the court and voted unanimously to recommend the Fitzgerald site on Western Avenue. The program was upset, however, when Squire R. C. York announced that an offer had just been made by H. E. Rogers to donate a six-acre tract, the property also facing Western Avenue but adjoining the property of Knoxville College and Beardsley Junior High School, both colored schools.

After hearing H. D. Blanc, J. G. Hansell, D. B. Sanderson and H. S. Householder speak in protest to selection of the Fitzgerald property, and the Rev. E. A. Jackson speak in favor of that site with the declaration that "no matter where you pick a place you will have delegations of white residents opposing it," the court voted to wait until July to make its choice.

It arrived at that point by a devious route, including roll call vote on a motion to table a motion to wait, as well as roll call vote on the direct question.

The motion to defer action was made by Squire Doyle King, who declared that he wanted to wait to see if the county could save the $5000 set aside for purchase of a site. The motion to table was made by Squire Rupert Reynolds.

On roll call the motion to table lost by 18 to 14 and the motion to wait until July won by 20 to 12.

Adopt Zoning Rules

Lengthy discussion of the zoning regulations presented by W. C. McCammon Jr., engineer-secretary of the Knox County Planning Commission, brought on two sharp disputes, but on final vote the resolution was adopted without dissent.

The first zoning dispute was brought on by Squire C. V. Fisher, who asked Mr. McCammon if the Planning Commission "intended to enforce all the restrictions included in the resolution."

Mr. McCammon replied that the restrictions would not have been placed in the resolution if there had been no intention of enforcing them.

"I don't believe the people will stand for some of them," Squire Fisher protested, and in explanation said restrictions would impose undue hardships on dairy farmers.

Withdraws Objection

Mr. McCammon challenged the statement and pointed out that no restrictions were in the resolution that could apply to dairy farming or any other agricultural activity. Squire Fisher then withdrew his objections and voted to approve the resolution.

Sharpest argument came over an attempt by Squie W. H. H. Southern to have members of the County Court ruled ineligible to hold places on the Board of Appeals set up under the zoning resolution.

The Planning Commission had recommended that a board of three members be named and made no recommendation as to who should be selected.

Squire Reynolds moved to amend the resolution to provide for five members on the appeals board and specified that three of the members should be justices of the peace and two other residents of the county outside the city.

Southern Protests

Squire Southern protested that three members were sufficient and that members of the County Court should not serve because they would not be eligible to draw pay for their services and should not be asked to serve without pay.

"No member of this Court who is named on the board is going to ask for pay for his services," Squire Reynolds retorted. He did not say how he knew that to be true.

"We are going to elect members of this court to these places and then they will be asking for pay, no matter what Squire Reynolds says about it," Squire Southern said.

Cites Patriotism

Squire Reynolds leaped up to repeat that no justice of the peace would ask for pay, adding that "they are just as patriotic as anybody else."

Squire Southern demanded a ruling from Judge S. O. Houston and the county solicitor, but Judge Houston declined to make a ruling, declaring that "since none of the members of the court will ask for pay there is no need for a ruling."

The motion to name five members on the appeals board was carried on a voice vote and election of the members of the board was deferred until the court meets again in July.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 15, 1941

NEGRO ORPHANAGE ROOM IS NEEDING EQUIPMENT

A hospital room at the Colored Orphans' home needs equipment, according to Grace Harris, chairman of the sanitation and health committee of the woman's auxiliary of the institution.

The committee has set Wednesday as a date for a drive for whilte enamel paint, linoleum, chairs and first-aid and general medical supplies.

Recently an appeal for a kitchen sink met with fine response, according to the committee chairman, and "this public appeal is made in the hope that we will be in position to serve our children to better advantage."

Union City, Tenn., Messenger
June 26, 1941

Representative Of Colored Orphans Home In City Today

Rev. D. R. Langley, a representative of the National Home Finding Society, colored orphans home located at Irvington, Ky., near Louisville, is in Union City today in the interests of the Society and its work.

Rev. Langley has been coming to Union City regularly for the past several years. Approximately one-third of the children in the home are from Tennessee, he stated.

Although he will be in this city only one day, Rev. Langley hopes to receive contributions to the work of the Society. Those wishing to make contributions are asked to mail them to the Society at Irvington, Ky.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 24, 1941

GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY—Negro leaders participated in the ground-breaking ceremony yesterday at the site of the soon to be constructed Home for Dependent Negro Children at Western and Texas Avenues. Pictured in the center with their hands on the spade used in the ceremony are, left, Mrs. Pauline Bradley, who led the campaign for the home, and right, Mrs. Cora Goodner, president of the Lonsdale Community Club. Those who were on the program were: Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Cotton, W. D. S. Bradley, the Rev. J. L. Alexander, the Rev. A. J. Simmons, Mrs. Lois Tinsley, Mrs. L. Meek, Mrs. Pearl Sharp, D. K. Carey, Branner Smith.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 21, 1941

NEGROES ARE TO HAVE NEW NURSERY SCHOOL

Project Is Sponsored At William Foote Homes

The nursery school at William Foote Homes, first to be established at any Tennessee housing project, will go into operation today. The original enrolment of 10 children is expected to be expanded eventually to about 30.

Officials of the Memphis Housing Authority, Works Projects Administration, the City Board of Education and the City Health Department will make an inspection of the equipment which has been set up this morning.

The nursing school was designed for the benefit of the low income negro families in the project and their children. It is sponsored by the Board of Education.

The staff will consist of a teacher, an assistant, a maid and a cook.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
May 20, 1941

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Squire Reynolds moved to amend the resolution to provide for five members on the appeals board and specified that three of the members should be justices of the peace and two other residents of the county outside the city.

Southern Protests

Squire Southern protested that three members were sufficient and that members of the County Court should not serve because they would not be eligible to draw pay for their services and should not be asked to serve without pay.

"No member of this Court who is named on the board is going to ask for pay for his services," Squire Reynolds retorted. He did not say how he knew that to be true.

"We are going to elect members of this court to these places and then they will be asking for pay, no matter what Squire Reynolds says about it," Squire Southern said.

Cites Patriotism

Squire Reynolds leaped up to repeat that no justice of the peace would ask for pay, adding that "they are just as patriotic as anybody else."

Squire Southern demanded a ruling from Judge S. O. Houston and the county solicitor, but Judge Houston declined to make a ruling, declaring that "since none of the members of the court will ask for pay there is no need for a ruling."

The motion to name five members on the appeals board was carried on a voice vote and election of the members of the board was deferred until the court meets again in July.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 15, 1941

NEGRO ORPHANAGE ROOM IS NEEDING EQUIPMENT

A hospital room at the Colored Orphans' home needs equipment, according to Grace Harris, chairman of the sanitation and health committee of the woman's auxiliary of the institution.

The committee has set Wednesday as a date for a drive for whilte enamel paint, linoleum, chairs and first-aid and general medical supplies.

Recently an appeal for a kitchen sink met with fine response, according to the committee chairman, and "this public appeal is made in the hope that we will be in position to serve our children to better advantage."

Union City, Tenn., Messenger
June 26, 1941

Representative Of Colored Orphans Home In City Today

Rev. D. R. Langley, a representative of the National Home Finding Society, colored orphans home located at Irvington, Ky., near Louisville, is in Union City today in the interests of the Society and its work.

Rev. Langley has been coming to Union City regularly for the past several years. Approximately one-third of the children in the home are from Tennessee, he stated.

Although he will be in this city only one day, Rev. Langley hopes to receive contributions to the work of the Society. Those wishing to make contributions are asked to mail them to the Society at Irvington, Ky.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 24, 1941

GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY—Negro leaders participated in the ground-breaking ceremony yesterday at the site of the soon to be constructed Home for Dependent Negro Children at Western and Texas Avenues. Pictured in the center with their hands on the spade used in the ceremony are, left, Mrs. Pauline Bradley, who led the campaign for the home, and right, Mrs. Cora Goodner, president of the Lonsdale Community Club. Those who were on the program were: Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Cotton, W. D. S. Bradley, the Rev. J. L. Alexander, the Rev. A. J. Simmons, Mrs. Lois Tinsley, Mrs. L. Meek, Mrs. Pearl Sharp, D. K. Carey, Branner Smith.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 21, 1941

NEGROES ARE TO HAVE NEW NURSERY SCHOOL

Project Is Sponsored At William Foote Homes

The nursery school at William Foote Homes, first to be established at any Tennessee housing project, will go into operation today. The original enrolment of 10 children is expected to be expanded eventually to about 30.

Officials of the Memphis Housing Authority, Works Projects Administration, the City Board of Education and the City Health Department will make an inspection of the equipment which has been set up this morning.

The nursing school was designed for the benefit of the low income negro families in the project and their children. It is sponsored by the Board of Education.

The staff will consist of a teacher, an assistant, a maid and a cook.

18 o-1941 TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 23, 1941

ELKS GIVE PLAY EQUIPMENT TO NEGRO ORPHANAGE

—Times Staff Photo.

Members of the Chattanooga Elks' club are pictured above as they presented playground equipment yesterday to the Holly Street Negro orphanage. From left to right are Hayes Pogue, Luke Pogue, M. C. Smitherman, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Walter R. Chamberlain, Kenneth Stevenson, Eva Garrett, matron; Ollie Bailey, assistant matron, and Charlie Roberson, attendant.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
August 12, 1941

'Well-Burned' Brick Sought For Negro Children's Home

A request that the Home for Dependent Negro Children to be built in Lonsdale be constructed of "well-burned" brick rather than concrete blocks or concrete cement brick will be made to county authorities.

The decision was made at a mass meeting of Negro citizens Sunday night at Tabernacle Baptist Church.

The resolution adopted read, "We, the following citizens assembled . . . prefer that the home . . . be constructed of well-burned brick rather than concrete blocks or concrete cement brick. We feel that the burned brick will make a healthier and drier building for the taxpayers' money than otherwise."

It was signed by the Rev. L. W. Veal and E. R. Strickland and carried the note: "1000 people present."

The resolution was addressed to County Judge S. O. Houston, the Building Committee, and Squires R. C. York, L. M. Scruggs, A. L. Cardwell and Frank Winick.

A similar resolution was adopted at the Rogers Memorial Baptist Church, where the Rev. L. A. Alexander is pastor and William Brooks is secretary.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. Daley Speaks At Reform School

MAR 15 1941

MT. MEIGS, ALA., March 14. — The Rev. R. A. Daley delivered an excellent message to the students and teachers of the Alabama Reform School on Sunday afternoon. The girls' glee club under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Charles and Miss L. Belle Abernathy delivered appropriate music.

Professor Stanley Rembert with one section of the school band accompanied by President Wingfield were participants on the Young People's Day program at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. The group received much commendation for its appearance.

Mrs. J. R. Wingfield attended the State Parents-Teachers Association held in Montgomery Tuesday and Wednesday. Miss Elizabeth Charles and Miss Elvira Smith were delegates from this institution to the P.-T. A. meeting, attending Wednesday. All the academic teachers were relieved Wednesday evening to attend the Alabama State Teachers Association in session at State Teachers College, Montgomery.

MAR 15 1941

The school band, under the direction of Prof. W. O. Wilson, entertained the State Teachers Association with music at the opening program Thursday. Miss Smith sang "God Bless America," accompanied by Mr. Rembert, music director.

Mrs. Katherine M. Cook of the division of special problems of the National Department of Education, Washington, D. C., accompanied by a committee of three, also of Washington, and a committee from the State Department of Education, headed by Dr. J. S. Lambert, were visitors of the institution recently. They were also dinner guests and expressed on their departures favorable comments relative to the program carried on at this institution.

George W. Jones of New York, brother of Luther E. Jones, director of the dairying and poultry department of this school, was a recent visitor.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Mt. Meigs Students Present Playlet

MAR 31 1941

MT. MEIGS, ALA., March 29.—The program rendered in Rogers building of the Alabama Reform School Sunday afternoon was in charge of Miss Mary H. Chisholm, who presented the playlet, "How He Popped the Question." The characters were principally from members of the intermediate classes. The band furnished numbers in harmony with the romantic comedy.

Visitors present at the chapel hour were Mrs. Rosa Chisholm and her children, Mr. and Mrs. Poole, of Montgomery. Other visitors to the campus were W. E. Cooper and Harry Wright, officials at Prairie Farm.

Tuskegeeans of this school, Charles Maffett, L. E. Jones and Prof. J. R. Wingfield, were hosts to the Montgomery-Tuskegee Alumni Club which met in the M. M. Washington hall Tuesday at 8 p.m. J. F. Scott, president, presided. The program opened by singing "America" with Miss Mary H. Chisholm at the piano; contributions to the program were made by a special group of band boys; W. O. Wilson, band director, with a trombone solo; vocal solo, Miss Elvira Smith, accompanied by S. T. Rembert; instrumental solo, Miss Wilhelmenia Gray; reading, Mrs. Bertha J. Carter. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, guest speaker for the evening was presented by President Wingfield. He spoke on the "Defense Program" and the contribution that Tuskegee Institute is making towards it, telling of the progress of the institution in recent years. Dr. Patterson was accompanied by J. Julius Flood, personnel director; Capt. R. S. Darnaby, alumni secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and Guy R. Trammell, chairman of the J. B. Washington Memorial Scholarship Foundation.

MAR 31 1941

After participating in a few lively games during the social session, directed by Mrs. Bertha J. Carter, delicious refreshments were served in the dining room to 87 guests. Mrs. Fannie Sprott and Miss Johnnie M. Blunt, assisted by others, acted as hostesses for the occasion.

18p-1941 D.C.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

D. C. Institution Going Under Negro Control

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Colored administrative officials will take over the National Training School for Girls at a nearly date, according to an announcement from the office of the welfare director for the District.

Due to the fact that 66 of the 72 inmates of the school are colored, the Board of Public Welfare has decided to remove the white to private homes and turn the entire building and facilities over to Negroes.

At present there are 25 members on the institution staff of whom 11 are white. Every effort will be made by the Board to find spots for these employees and for the director, also white.

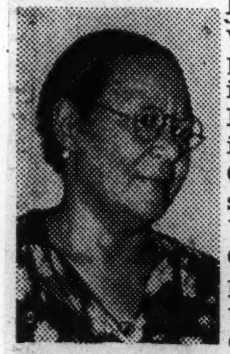
—A Colored Judge—

New Girls' Training School Head Has Long Record of Service

By MABLE ALSTON

WASHINGTON

Among the few women who have spent most of their lives helping others is Mrs. Rachel Henry Galloway, newly appointed superintendent of the National Training School for Girls, who assumed office on Wednesday. Mrs. Galloway's experience as a teacher and social worker began in the public schools of Washington, where her ability soon brought her to the position of model or critic instructor.



Mrs. Galloway

Headed Croome School

In 1915 Mrs. Galloway (then Mrs. Henry) accepted a position as principal to Croome Settlement School, which was founded by the late Miss Susie Willes, white, of Croome, Md., an idealist who was deemed a fanatic by the general white community.

This institution is the only school to which the Board of Public Welfare can send those wards who are not mental defectives or advanced delinquents.

The building which was constructed in 1900 was superior to any school in that section, but when it was opened for colored children, there was a wave of resentment that all but destroyed the building, but did not deter Miss Willes in her objective.

In brief, the structure stood unused for years, after which it was returned to its owner. Meanwhile Miss Willes had built another smaller school in which the work was allowed to progress.

Dream Realized

"The vision of the late Miss Willes," said Mrs. Galloway, "has reached perhaps a fuller realization than even she had dreamed. She built this school to combat illegitimacy among the young colored girls of that section and to give them better training than the county schools offered."

It was in 1915 that the first group of girls was sent to the school by the Board of Public Welfare.

Mrs. Galloway said that the complete story of the institution cannot possibly be written, for it will continue through the offspring of those who have been helped there.

Reasons for Success

She attributes the success of the school first to the normal home life lived by the girls with their animal pets, gardens, and with the children of the older girls who have married and settled in the village.

Second, the honor system is carried out, and she said that a spirit of co-operation and group leadership is built up in which the stronger girls are taught that it is their obligation to help the weaker ones.

A warm friendship has been developed between the parents and the school and community co-operation has been a prime motivating force in the school's program.

Plans New Program

Referring to her new position, Mrs. Galloway said that she hopes to institute at the National Training School a new educational set-up for the girls, a program which will take care of their academic, vocational, and business needs.

An excellent placement service(this term she prefers to "parole") which will link the girl, the school, the home and the community is a second objective.

To Use Honor System

She expects a great deal to be accomplished in morale, cultural, and religious developments from a well directed recreational program.

Here, too, she is bent upon instituting the honor system so that this school will become a parental rather than a penal institution.

Finally, and perhaps most important, will be the attempt to foster an active parental and community interest.

She says that she believes that sincere, practical love will be the surest cure for delinquency, and that no normal-minded girl is really bad.

Mrs. Galloway is the mother of two children, Dr. Myrtle Henry, assistant professor of English at Howard University, and Barrington Henry, local business man.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

MILITARY TRAINING AT ST. CHARLES.

The mismanaged St. Charles School for Boys is in the headlines again, under somewhat different circumstances from those that cause its usual notoriety. Instead of its escaped inmates preying on the public, one of those inmates is dead as the result, it is alleged, of an assault by an employé at the school.

FEB 27 1941

The law will deal with the employé. In passing, it may be noted that his act cannot fairly be charged to Gov. Green or the governor's new director of public welfare, Mr. Brandon. The employé was a holdover, sponsored in the expiring days of the Stelle régime by a Democratic county chairman, and had a record that should have barred him from any public job. Gov. Green is going to need more than six weeks to clean up the Augean stables that he inherited at his inauguration.

Without extenuating this employé's apparent brutality, it should be recognized that there is and always will be, so long as the courts of Cook county follow their present commitment policy, a most difficult disciplinary problem at St. Charles. Most of the inmates are hard cases. The majority of them, if they are not confirmed criminals, are on the road to becoming such. They need to be ruled with a firm hand, both for their own good and for the protection of the community.

Director Brandon is working on a plan to install senior students in sociology as house fathers in the cottages at the school. Presumably they would hold these positions for periods of a few months or a year at most, since the salary scale in state institutions can hardly attract college trained personnel to permanent service of this rank.

FEB 27 1941

This would certainly be a good thing for the budding sociologists. They may learn that there are many things in the world that they never dreamed of in their cloistered studies. Whether it will be a good thing for the inmates and the institution will only be shown if it is tried.

If there were not more pressing demands for their services at present, Mr. Brandon might well consider the substitution of retired sergeants and petty officers from the army and navy for his young sociologists. He should certainly give close study to the possibility of instituting military training at the school, either in conjunction with his house father proposal or as a substitute for it.

The most satisfactory method of instilling discipline in a group of problem characters is to make the members of that group, under careful supervision, responsible for maintaining it themselves. Military organization is ideally suited to this end.

The boys who are sent to St. Charles are going to be in this world a long time. Those of them who can be taught self-control and trained to earn a living have a chance to spend that time as useful citizens instead of public charges behind the walls of some prison.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

St. Charles

FEB 23 1941

THE fatal beating of James Williams at the St. Charles school for boys last week was a disgrace to our penal institutions. The facts that have been uncovered since his death have shown that employees at that institution are chosen in a manner that produces the results of which we now complain. The only qualifications for employment were the facts surrounding an applicant's political activities. If his political boss recommended him that was the test of his ability. That the applicant might have been arrested for drunken driving a number of times, as was the case with Williams' assailant; that he had been arrested a number of times for beating policemen; as was also true of the assailant, made not one bit of difference. As a matter of fact this part of the employee's record was never gone into although it was a matter of public record where any penal institution could obtain it without the slightest inconvenience.

The beating Villiams was brutal and without justifica It is unfortunate that the treatment ac...ued inmates at the institution are revealed but it is most unfortunate that a homicide had to be committed and that a Negro boy was the victim before the public became aware of the nature of disciplinary action meted out at the institution.

Robert Adams and William Laird are now held on murder charges for the death of Williams. Those responsible for the employment of these men should also share the blame. It is obvious that if men had been chosen to work at St. Charles who were capable to perform the delicate duties incident to correctional institutions Williams would still be living.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Two Training School Attendants Held For Killing Negro Youth

FEB 22 1941

ST. CHARLES, Ill. — Roberts Adams, 32, of Lanark, Ill. an attendant, and William Laird 27, house officer, were held without bail Friday on a charge of murder for the brutal death of James Williams, 16-year-old Negro inmate.

State's Attorney Charles G. Seidel said that an autopsy showed that the youth had died as result of a beating administered with a club and a brass fire hose nozzle. The fatal beating occurred in the disciplinary cottage.

Seidel said that Williams had complained of feeling ill and had asked to be taken to the hospital before the outbreak of an argument with the attendants.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

2 GUARDS HELD FOR KILLING BOY AT ST. CHARLES

Youth Beaten To Death

FEB 23 1941

Charged with murdering James Williams, 16, who a year ago was sent to the St. Charles School for Boys for auto thievery, two white employees of the reform school, Robert Adams, 33, and William Laird, 27, were arrested Thursday on orders of the state's attorney of Kane county.

Charges were preferred against the guards after an investigation by officials and statements from other prisoners of both races who saw the fatal beating which took place Wednesday night in one of the disciplinary cottages.

Witnesses said Adams was drunk and slapped and struck Williams with a paddle and pinewood club, and Laird beat the youth with a heavy hose nozzle. The beating started in the afternoon when Williams complained of illness as he and others were shoveling coal. Adams, who later admitted having three drinks of whiskey before going on duty, made the youth step in line and slapped him, telling Williams he would give him a "hot reception" as soon as they arrived at the cottage.

When the boy was slow in removing his clothing later at the cottage prior to taking a shower with the others, witnesses said Adams hit him with a wooden paddle. A few minutes later he again hit the lad, breaking the paddle. After ordering another inmate to get the brass nozzle and club from the shelf, Adams again started beating Williams. The latter tried to protect himself and fled to another room where a tussle started. There Laird, who had entered meanwhile, was ordered to get the nozzle and hit Williams. He did so and the boy fell to the floo...

FEB 23 1941

Witnesses said Adams continued to beat the unconscious youth until John Armstrong, chief disciplinary officer, summoned by other inmates, arrived. Williams was rushed to the hospital where he was found to have suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and severe brain concussion.

Investigators later found the splintered paddle, club and nozzle on the floor. It was also learned that Adams was not permitted to use the club, which is for the protection of night guards from attacks.

Charges of murder have been placed against both men by the Kane County state's attorney after other prisoners of both races testified they saw the lad beaten up in one of the disciplinary cottages the night before.

Adams is said to have been drunk and to have slapped Williams and struck him with a paddle, and pinewood club. Laird is said to have beaten the boy with a heavy hose nozzle.

The boy committed to the home a year ago for car-stealing, complained of illness while shoveling coal, was slapped by Adams and promised further punishment later.

At the cottage, preparing, with 2 other boys, to take a shower, Williams is said to have been set upon again by Adams with the paddle and, after that broke, with the club. Laird entering meanwhile, is alleged to have procured the hose nozzle at Adams' order and joining in the beating until Williams fell unconscious.

Rushed to the hospital by John Armstrong, chief disciplinary officer of the institution, Williams was found to have suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and brain concussion, died shortly afterwards.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

REFORM HOME MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER

FEB 22 1941

Accused of Beating Boy With Club and Nozzle of Hose

CHICAGO. — Investigation of the death of James Williams, 16, inmate of the St. Charles School for Boys, last week, resulted in the arrest Thursday of Robert Adam, 33, and Williams Laird, 27, both white, employees of the reform school on charges of beating the lad to death.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

2 INMATES GO ON RAMPAGE WITH BUTCHER KNIVES

MAR 1 5 1941

Slash Boy; Subdued After Wild Night.

MAR 1 5 1941

Twenty-seven hours of rebellion and terrorism by two inmates of St. Charles School for Boys who were armed with butcher knives was disclosed yesterday when the two were held to the Kane county grand jury on charges of assault with a deadly weapon.

The two slashed another boy, terrorized the inmates and employés in their cottage, defied school authorities from Wednesday night until Thursday night, and finally were cowed by two deputy sheriffs.

The rampage was the latest in a series of scandals involving the school during the last few years. An inmate was beaten to death a month ago, allegedly by two employés, one of whom admitted he had been drinking. The employés are awaiting trial on charges of murder. A state investigation of the school is under way.

Story of Outbreak.

Charles G. Seidel, state's attorney of Kane county, pieced together the following account of the latest outbreak: MAR 1 5 1941

John Demitralis, 16 years old, who was sent to the school 36 months ago from Chicago for burglary, and William Davis, 18, of Harrisburg, colored, serving his second term for delinquency, quarreled with another inmate over a pair of stolen earmuffs. Other inmates in Madison cottage, where the boys were quartered, sided against Demitralis and Davis. The two ran to the cottage pantry and seized 14 inch butcher knives.

Then they slashed Robert Nolan, 18, another inmate, three times on the left hand and arm. The other inmates, terror stricken, stood at one end of the cottage with the cottage house father and his two assistants. Demitralis and Davis stood at the other end, brandishing the knives and daring the three officials to disarm them.

Locked in Basement.

Other authorities of the school came to the cottage, and the two shouted defiance at them. "They said they were tough guys and wanted to be sent to Pontiac penitentiary—even if they had to commit murder to get there," said H. E. Johnson, assistant to William T. Harmon, director of the school.

The two finally were persuaded to enter the basement of the hospital—carrying with them one of the knives and a broken bottle—where they were locked in. Thruout the night they whooped and shouted in the hospital, and Thursday morning they again dared the authorities to capture them.

Wilbur Seidel and Conrad Hoaglund, Kane county deputy sheriffs, were called. They stood outside the basement door, their hands on their revolvers, and ordered the two inmates to surrender. The two came out meekly and were taken to the Kane county jail.

Nolan was treated at the institution hospital. MAR 1 5 1941

Classed as Incorrigibles.

School officials said Demitralis and Davis had been sent to the disciplinary cottage frequently and were classed as incorrigibles by employés.

They said it is that type of inmate that will be transferred from St. Charles to the new branch at Sheridan when it is completed in May. The Sheridan unit is being constructed along reform school lines.

In Harrisburg it was learned Davis first was sent to St. Charles in 1936 and was placed on probation a month later. He was found delinquent again March 31, 1937, and was returned to the school.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

6 Joliet Guards to Curb Toughs at St. Charles

MAR 17 1941

Six experienced guards were transferred yesterday from Joliet penitentiary to the St. Charles School for Boys on orders of Rodney H. Brandon, state director of public welfare. Brandon said the shift will be permanent and asserted it will help to put a stop to the scandals which have marked the operation of the school in recent years.

The latest outbreak occurred last week when two tough inmates went on a rampage, slashed another boy, and threatened other inmates and officials. MAR 17 1941

Know How to Handle Toughs.

"The new guards have dealt with all sorts of criminals and know their business," Brandon said. "They have been chosen because they know how to deal with tough prisoners efficiently and firmly. And this time they'll not be sent back to penitentiary duties because it is thought their services are no longer needed at the school."

This last reference was to the recall of a dozen guards a week ago on the recommendation of William T. Harmon, the school's superintendent, who told Col. Frank D. Whipp, state superintendent of prisons, that all was serene at the school and that the guards were not needed. The guards had been placed at the school following the death of a 16 year old inmate who was beaten by a house father and another employé.

Brandon said he will confer with Harmon today or tomorrow on a plan whereby the new guards will be placed directly in charge of the 60 toughest and most rebellious inmates, who are scheduled to be shifted early in June to the new Sheridan branch of the school. MAR 17 1941

Segregation of 60 Asked.

"These 60 incorrigibles can be selected from the body of inmates," Brandon said, "and set off in specific cottages, and the six guards then will be placed in charge of the group. They will live with them, get to know them, and try to learn their grievances and faults. Then when the boys are transferred to Sheridan, the guards will go along as the nucleus of the supervisory organization there."

The Sheridan branch, now being completed near Sheridan, in La Salle county, about 20 miles southwest of Aurora, is to be run along the lines of a reform school. It will receive only the toughest trouble makers from the St. Charles school and will accommodate 62 inmates.

The cost of the Sheridan building is $250,000. It will be built of brick and will have cell blocks. A fence similar to the one at St. Charles will surround the institution.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HOLD 2 ACCUSED IN BOY'S DEATH AT ST. CHARLES

FEB 14 1941

Charge Clubbing by Drunken Official.

Inquiry was begun by state and Kane county authorities yesterday after a young inmate of the St. Charles School for Boys died in the school hospital from injuries allegedly inflicted in a beating by a school attendant and house officer in one of the disciplinary cottages.

The victim was James Williams, 16 years old, colored, of 1260 Jefferson street, who had been sent to the school in February, 1940, after having been found in a stolen automobile.

Those accused of the beating and held on orders of State's Attorney Charles G. Seidel of Kane county, are Robert Adams, the attendant, and William Laird, acting house officer. Frank D. Whipp, the new state superintendent of prisons, went to St. Charles from Springfield to direct the state's investigation.

Statements taken by Seidel from several of the 47 boys who witnessed the beating charged that Adams was drunk, that he had struck Williams with his fists, a paddle, then a club, and that Laird had beaten the youth on the head with a heavy hose nozzle. Adams admitted hitting the prisoner with a club, but both men denied to Seidel that they had used the nozzle.

Seidel said the beating occurred Wednesday afternoon when Williams and the other inmates were shoveling coal near the Pierce disciplinary cottage where they were quartered.

Williams complained to Adams, according to the statement taken from Palmer Richard, 17, colored, of 5322 Dearborn street, that he had a severe cold because he did not have enough blankets at night. [Each cottage inmate is supplied with two light blankets.]

Charges Attendant Was Drunk.

"Adams was drunk," Richard said, "and he staggered over to Jim and hit him. He told him to get back in line and said, 'I'll give you a hot reception when I get you in the cottage.'" FEB 14 1941

After the detail was dismissed, the boys trooped to the basement shower room in the cottage, according to the testimony. There, Richard and other boys told Seidel, Williams again told Adams he felt ill, but Adams ordered him to take a shower with the others, striking him on the back with a wooden paddle.

While the others were dressing, Adams hit the boy again with such force that the paddle split, according to the other inmates' statements. Then, they said, the following ensued:

Williams shouted, "You can't do this to me. I didn't do anything."

Calls for the Hose.

Adams yelled and swore at the boy. "I'll give you the hose!" He ordered another prisoner, Norman De Vore, to get the hose and he took down the nozzle and a club from a shelf. He advanced toward Williams and began beating him with the club. Williams picked up a chair and tried to protect himself. Adams chased him into the shower room, where the boy slipped and struck his head against a washbowl.

The two grappled on the floor and rolled into the dressing room. There, Laird, who had entered while the fight was in progress, took the nozzle from Adams.

When Williams struck him as they fought, Adams yelled to Laird, "Hit him with the nozzle!"

"Laird then hit Williams on the head twice," Richard said. "Williams stopped fighting and was quiet on the floor. Adams kept hitting him."

Dies of Skull Fracture.

Other boys meanwhile had summoned John Armstrong, chief disciplinary officer. He ordered Williams taken to the hospital, where Dr. Harry Nierenberg said the boy's skull had been fractured. Williams died early yesterday.

De Vore, Edward Burtch, 19, and Robert Lauderback, 18, two other inmates, corroborated Richard's account of the beating. De Vore said he saw Adams take several drinks.

Adams admitted striking Williams with a club. "I told him to sweep up the dressing room," he said. "He refused and hit me with the broom. Then I hit him back." Laird denied hitting the boy.

Williams had been sent to the disciplinary cottage a week ago after he was caught stealing ink. Adams has been at the school since Jan. 16, 1940. Laird was recreational director of the institution until three years ago, when he left. He returned to the school about two months ago.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Reform School Girls Dramatic In Their Revolt Against Authorities

GENEVA, Ill.—Seven girls, shut up in the State Training School for Girls here, were accused this week of starting a riot. Seven girls, between 15 and 19 years of age shut away from the world they had known all their lives, shouted encouragement to three white girls who attempted to escape from the institution into their lost world. Their sympathetic attitude was caught by other girl inmates. All of them revolted against authorities.

When the seven girls were heard by authorities, they defiantly barricaded themselves in a cottage recreation room. Later, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, managing officer of the school, called police, saying that there was a riot at the school.

The girls removed the barricade when Sheriff Marcus W. Damisch arrived with deputies. They were forthwith taken to the county jail where they awaited charges by Mrs. Lewis.

Police said that two razor blades and a pen knife were taken from the girls at the jail.

The event was turned into a general "holiday" for the girls of both races. It is said that doors were smashed, furniture upset, and room decorations ruined. Furthermore, girls took advantage of lipstick and powder they'd been denied by raiding the housekeeping matron's room, and beautifying themselves.

The girls—heroines or martyrs, according to interpretation—were: Evelyn Neita, 16, of 6326 Indiana avenue; Katie Okennan, 17, 4717 Champlain avenue; Wilma J. Draughn, 16, 4636 Vincennes avenue; Ossie Jackson, 15, 4609 Champlain avenue; Elizabeth McWilliams, 18, 3202 Vernon avenue Gladys Adams, 17, 1026 Roosevel road and Mary Hicks, 17, 1451 Wes Thirteenth street.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAY REMOVE WHITES FROM GIRLS SCHOOL

D. C. Institution Expected To Be Turned Over To Negro Administration

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Colored administrative officials will take over the National Training School for Girls at an early date, according to an announcment from the office of the welfare director for the District.

Because 66 of the 72 inmates of the school are colored, the Board of Public Welfare has decided to remove the whites to private homes and turn the entire building and facilities over to Negroes.

At present there are 22 members on the institution staff of whom, 11 are white. Every effort will be made by the board to find spots for these employees and for the director, also white.

The National Training school, a correctional institution, has frequently figured in the news because of difficulties arising from management of the inmates.

Charges of inefficiency and mismanagement were placed against a former director who was removed after a bitter fight.

Frequent disturbances have made the school a sore spot in the District government and agitation has been going on for sometime for a change in the administration of the institution.

A new provision in the District Appropriation Act calling for assignment only of colored wards to the institution and the making of other provisions for white girls precipitated the change.

Bogalusa, La., News
April 18, 1941

POLICE JURY URGES NEGRO REFORMATORY

Among the resolutions passed at the annual Louisiana Police Jury Association convention held in Monroe this week was one to construct a state reformatory for negro youths.

This need has been vitally felt on many occasions by Washington parish, as negroes who are under age limits for penitentiary terms cannot be properly disciplined.

Attending the meeting were ten of this parish's twelve police jurors and the secretary, Mrs. Letha Bateman.

Jurors attending were Buster Burkhalter, Curt Crain, Ollie Seal, H. J. Foil, Horace Walters Louis Adams, Y. M. Miley, A. W. Fussell, Wesley Thomas and President Walton J. Richardson.

18p-La.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 14, 1941

Conditions In Negro Reformatory Should Disturb Tennesseans

Knoxville Negro leaders are much concerned, and have been for some years, over conditions in the Herbert Domain Reformatory, legally titled the State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Boys.

Well may they be disturbed, and with equal justification the white population of all Tennessee may be concerned, about this institution, which is another, and perhaps the rottenest, spot in Tennessee's institutional system.

Reference to this reformatory, located fifteen miles from Pikeville, in Bledsoe County, is pertinent because Sunday it was announced in Nashville that the superintendent had been fired, but expected to appeal his dismissal to Governor Cooper.

It would seem that an opening having been created by the discharge of the present superintendent, a splendid opportunity is provided for the Governor to initiate a reform in this institution which has been demanded, in the interests of humanitarianism and society generally, since the ill-starred day when it was founded in 1917.

Because none but the thoughtless will feel that the continued operation under state auspices of what is scarcely better than a kindergarten for the training of young Negro criminals is of any more importance to the Negroes of the State than to the white population. Criminality draws no color line and the criminal is the collective problem of the total population.

For the information of the reader, it may be said that the Herbert Domain reformatory is an institution established for the alleged training of Negro boys between eight and eighteen, who are committed from County, Criminal, Juvenile, or United States Courts for any felony, misdemeanor, or delinquency.

Conditions are as dismal, facilities for training are as inadequate, and the ravages of political control in this institution present as dismal a picture as any Nazi concentration camp one would care to make comparison.

An excerpt from the comment of the "Handbook of American Institutions for Delinquent Juveniles" will provide a pretty fair picture of the state-operated institution, and particular attention is directed to the characterization of it as "one of the most negative and ineffectual institutions visited so far in this nation-wide survey."

Says the Osborne report:

"Inadequate appropriations, bad housing, poor location, meager and run-down equipment, the absence of any plan or program, a strictly punitive approach, and a technically untrained staff and administration combine to make the State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Boys one of the most negative and ineffectual institutions visited so far in this nation-wide survey.

"Among the schools visited, Pikeville stands as the most desolate and forbidding. Its lonely, isolated, and inaccessible mountain top location is poorly suited to human habitation, to say nothing of its use as a place for children's training school.

"The geographic factor is one of the many reasons why funds should be made available for Pikeville's immediate discontinuance. Further money appropriated for the upkeep of an institution with such debasing standards will simply represent an additional waste of public funds. Nothing short of false economy or failure on the part of responsible public officials to recognize the importance of proper care of delinquent children has permitted the continuance of Pikeville for so long a period."

Governor Cooper has consistently spurned all suggestions, including those made by The Knoxville Journal in reference to state mental institutions, to remove Tennessee institutions from politics. All of us know that this is a first step toward removing our system from the semi-barbarous methods which have made them a shame and disgrace for as many years back as we can remember.

Behind the present efforts of the Negro leadership in Tennessee to bring about an improvement in the Pikeville reformatory should be aligned the full force of enlightened and humanitarian opinion throughout the state. Governor Cooper could do his administration credit by personally directing the reforms demanded by the situation. We shall await developments, if any, with interest.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 9, 1941

Reformatory Chief Says He Was Fired

NASHVILLE, March 8 (AP)—Buford L. Erwin, superintendent at the Herbert Domain reformatory for Negroes, disclosed today that he had been dismissed effective March 25, and indicated he would seek reconsideration of his dismissal by Governor Cooper.

Erwin was transferred to the Bledsoe County institution last October after serving as superintendent of the Women's Prison in Nashville

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 22, 1941

Praises Editorial On Pikeville Reformatory

Editor, Knoxville Journal:

I have just noticed in the March 14 issue of The Journal your editorial touching conditions in the Negro reformatory in Pikeville.

I have never visited this institution, but I can say that its malodorous reputation has reached me from several sources. Your editorial is not only timely, but courageous and statesmanlike.

One thing is certain—the citizens of Tennessee ought not to stand for spending state money to support state institutions which, like Pikeville, notwithstanding its ostensible purpose, are actually committed to producing criminals in the state. As a member of the group that is immediately affected by this institution, please accept my thanks.

J. W. HAYWOOD.

Morristown

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 22, 1941

Ministers Endorse Reformatory Editorial

Editor, Knoxville Journal:

We wish to thank you on behalf of the Ministry of the Negro Churches in Knoxville for the fine editorial you published Friday, March 14, relative to the conditions at the Reformatory for Negro boys in Pikeville. If we had more men of courage as you to speak out against the horrors of that institution, a blot from the name of Tennessee will be removed. We are interested in doing all we can to bring to pass some lasting reforms in the situation at Pikeville, and we are offering our support to any movement in that direction.

Again, let us say how much we appreciate and thank you for your excellent editorial.

Interdenomination Ministerial Alliance.
Committee:
Rev. F. C. Spurgeon,
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Rev. L. A. Alexander, Sec'y
Rev. S. A. Downer
David N. Howell.

Henderson, Tenn., Independent
May 1, 1941

Dr. W. O. Baird Is Named Commissioner Of Institutions

Announcement of the appointment of Dr. W. O. Baird, prominent Henderson physician, as State Commissioner of Institutions to succeed Andrew T. (Tip) Taylor, was made by Governor Cooper Saturday.

Dr. Baird will go to Nashville today, but will not assume his new duties until some time next week.

In announcing the appointment, Governor Cooper stressed the fact that Dr. Baird was not an applicant for the political post and that he was "drafted" for the commissionership.

"Dr. Baird is one of the state's best known physicians," the Governor said. "and his excellent business judgment makes him ideally fitted for the commissionership. He is interested solely in giving good service to the public."

Dr. Baird, past president of the Tennessee Medical Association, is a member of the Selective Appeals Board for the Seventh Congressional Destrict. Late in 1939 Governor Cooper made him chairman of a commission to conduct an investigation of state institutions, and one of the committee's chief recommendations was for a tubercular hospital for the State at Nashville.

Dr. Baird and his committee also suggested improvements for the Tennessee School for the blind, the State Industrial School, negro boys' reformatory and negro girls' reformatory, and the reformatory for white girls at Tullahoma.

As State Commissioner of Institutions Dr. Baird will have supervision over the state's 15 institutions, including prisons, reformatories and hospitals, over the building program provided for in the $1,673,000 bond issue of October 1939, and serve as an ex-officio member of the pardon board.

Many Interests

Active in business here as well as in the medical profession, Dr. Baird is a director of the First State Bank, and owner of the Henderson Compress Company.

The position which Dr. Baird is assuming is that made vacant by the resignation of Commissioner Taylor, who is now a candidate for Judge of the newly-created Madison County Court of General Sessions in a special election to be held May 7. Mr. Taylor was named to the institutions position at the beginning of the Cooper administration in 1939.

Since his new position is not a permanent one, Dr. Baird is giving up his extensive medical practice only temporarily, and will continue to maintain his residence here. He expects to spend about five days each week in Nashville.

18q(1)-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Honor Marian Anderson At Temple University

18q(1)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —(ANP)—10,000 graduates and townspeople cheered to the rafters of Convention hall when Marian Anderson, famed and beloved contralto, had been bestowed upon her the honorary degree of doctor of music by Temple university on Thursday.

It was another triumph for the local girl who has truly made good, and who, despite the plaudits of royalty and the heads of nations; despite rise from humble means to rather comfortable income, has remained sweet and warm-hearted.

For hundreds, nay, thousands of the people stretched out in the indoor arena, nothing was quite important as the time when Gertrude D. Peabody, dean of women, presented Miss Anderson, and when, a few minutes later, the pinkish-colored hood was draped about her.

Used Opportunities

After noting that Temple university had invited Miss Anderson to accept the honorary degree even before the Philadelphia (Bok) award was voted her last March, Dean Peabody continued in the citation of Miss Anderson:

"We recognize that good citizenship, through full service, can only be attained through development of the potentialities of the individual. Therefore, we pay special tribute, today, to Miss Anderson's intelligent use of her opportunities for the training and development of her beautiful voice and for the spirit motivating her gracious utilization of the perfected talented.

"We present her to these graduates as a symbol of the philosophy underlying our university. Probably there are no such possibilities of vocal perfection among these young people but there are hundreds of other human abilities—all of them like Miss Anderson's voice—as useless as Ali Hafed's undiscovered diamonds unless accompanied by vision, determination, courage and plenty of hard work. Miss Anderson's struggle and success is a perfect symbol of hard work. cess is a perfect symbol of the Miss Anderson's struggle and suc-Conwell dream." (Dr. Russell Conwell was founder of Temple university).

Voice Recognized

"Her start, like that of Temple itself, grew out of the sympathetic support of a Philadelphia church group. Fom the beginning her voice has been recognized for its sheer beauty. She has won many important competitions. She has sung before world-famous people and with outstanding orchestras. She has received most distinguished recognitions, including a degree from Howard university. Her status among musicians can be appreciated by recalling the fact that Arturo Toscannini once said to her that "A voice like yours is heard only once in a hundred years."

"I am proud, President Beury, to present for the degree of doctor of music, Marian Anderson, artist, citizen, and exemplar of all for which Temple university stands."

At this point, President Charles E. Bury conferred the degree "with all the rights, privileges and opportunities thereto appertaining."

Following the ceremonies, Miss Anderson and her mother, Mrs. Anna Anderson, were luncheon guests of the trustees of the university, together with other recipients of honorary degrees: John J. Shaw, state director, department of health, who received the degree of doctor of public laws; the Rev. William S. Skinner, doctor of divinity; Charles M. A. Stine, vice president; E. I. duPont, Dr. Charles E. Beury, president de Nemours and Company; and of the university who retires with the end of this school year.

MARIAN ANDERSON

Among the Negroes in the graduating classes were: Frank A. Reed (bachelor of sacred theology) who won four prizes in the school of theology, and Louise M. Barns of Chester, and Frances R. Walker, who received his master of arts degrees in education.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO GRADUATE LEADS CLASS OF 645 AT LOYOLA

And S. A. Ballard Was Lone Member of His Race In It.

CHICAGO, June 19—(ANP)—Sylvanus A. Ballard, University of Chicago Phi Beta Kappa, and research assistant, was graduated from the Loyola University school of Law, Wednesday, where he led his law school class, receiving his doctor of law (J. D.) degree. He was the only Negro among 645 graduates from the various university departments, including graduate and undergraduate students. The law school faculty rates him one of the keenest legal minds it has produced and the most brilliant Negro in the entire history of the school.

In November, 1937, he attracted national attention when he devised a $2,000,000 national labor turnover study for the area statitical offices division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, receiving an award for the best paper submitted in the area offices competition.

He was awarded a fellowship to the University of Chicago Law school beginning this fall to study for his doctor's degree in jurisprudence.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Virginia Chemistry Prof. Awarded Ph. D. At Ohio

By BARBEE DURHAM

COLUMBUS. — T. Nelson Baker Jr., head of the department of chemistry at Virginia State college in Petersburg, was among those who received the doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State university last Monday at the sixty-fourth annual convocation.

Dr. Baker, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., received his bachelor's and master's degrees in chemistry from Oberlin college where he was an outstanding student.

Just one week previous, Mrs. Ruth Taylor Baker, wife of Dr. Baker, received her master's degree in English from Virginia State college. She is a graduate from Tougaloo college in Mississippi. The Bakers have one child, T. Nelson Baker, III.

Dr. Baker is the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. T. Nelson Baker of Pittsfield, Mass., Dr. Baker, Sr., being among the first Negroes to receive a Ph. D. when that degree was conferred upon him by Yale university in 1903.

Among those in the graduating class of 1,572, the following received masters' degrees: Dorothy Mildred [illegible], Columbus; Mrs. Dorothy Howard Madison, Columbus; Naomi Lyles, Springfield; Roderick Wellington Pugh, Dayton; Katharine Whitehead, Columbus; and Dorothea Williams, Columbus. David Walton Jones received his degree in medicine.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINS ALL-EXPENSE SCHOLARSHIP

Walter D. Bingham, 1941 graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, Memphis, Tenn., who has won the All-Expense Scholarship at Talladega college for 1941-42, renewable for four years. This spring 250 seniors and high school graduates from 13 Southern states competed for this scholarship, which is offered annually by Talladega college.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

BRILLIANT NEGRO GRADUATES FROM LOYALA SCHOOL

CHICAGO, Ill. —(ANP)—Sylvanus A. Ballard, University of Chicago, of Chicago, Phi Beta Kappa and research assistant, was graduated from the Loyola University School of Law, Wednesday, where he led his law school class, receiving his doctor of law (J. D.) degree. He was the only Negro among 645 graduates from the various university departments, including graduate and undergraduate students. The law school faculty rates him one of the keenest legal minds it has produced and the most brilliant Negro in the entire history of the school.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

J. Nelson Baker, Like Dad, Gets Ph.D. Degree

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(ANP)—T. Nelson Baker, Jr., head of the department of chemistry at Virginia State College in Petersburg, was among those who received the doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University on Monday. Dr. Baker, a native of Pitsfield, Mass., received his bachelor's and master's degree in chemistry from Oberlin College. His father, the late Dr. T. Nelson Baker, Sr., received the Ph.D. degree from Yale in 1903.

Given Fellowship

Dr. Baker was given a university fellowship in chemistry while completing the residence requirements for the degree.

Just one week previous, his wife, Mrs. Ruth T. Baker, received her master's degree in English from Virginia State College. The Bakers have one child, T. Nelson Baker, 3rd.

Six Masters and One M.D.

Master's degrees went to Dorothy M. Frazier, Columbus; Mrs. Dorothy H. Madison, Columbus; Naomi Lyles, Springfield; Roderick W. Pugh, Dayton; Katharine Whitehead, Columbus, and Dorothea Williams, Columbus.

David Walton Jones received his degree in medicine.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Illinois Youth Gets Ph.D. Degree at 22

URBANA, Ill. — (ANP) — Among the hundreds of recipients of degrees at the University of Illinois commencement exercises this year was 22-year-old David Blackwell, of Centralia, who was awarded his Ph.D. in mathematics.

Blackwell is the oldest of three children of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Blackwell who came from Centralia for the ceremonies. All through college, the young man maintained a straight A average in mathematics.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Heroic Well Digger Dies In Line Of Duty

Uncle Randolph Won Carnegie Medal In '31 For Rescuing Farmer

ENTERPRISE, Ala.—"Uncle" Randolph Flowers, aged Negro well digger, who won a Carnegie medal in 1931 for his heroic rescue of a young white farmer, Thursday morning came to his death, as he would have preferred, at the bottom of a well.

Flowers was overcome by poison gas shortly after he entered a well in the Mount Pleasant community, and O. V. Arrington, white FSA farmer, narrowly escaped death in attempting the Negro's rescue.

Engaged to repair an abandoned well at the home of a Negro tenant farmer, Flowers succumbed to poison gas a few minutes after he lowered himself into the well. Mr. Arrington, who lived at an adjacent farm, went to the rescue and succeeded in tying a rope around Flowers before he was overcome himself.

As spectators gathered about the scene, a Negro youth named Lampley volunteered to enter the well with a rope around his waist and another for the two gas victims. All were raised to the surface and Arrington was revived by artificial respiration.

In 1931 at great personal peril "Uncle" Randolph entered a caved well near New Brickton and rescued Homer Boutwell, young farmer, who had been buried under an avalanche. He was awarded a Carnegie hero medal and $1,000. He used the money to buy a small farm near Enterprise.

18q(1)-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Temple Degree to Contralto

Rochester To Give Dr. Carver Award; Hampton Cites Soprano

Three nationally known institutions of higher learning are paying honor this commencement season to three of the most outstanding men and women of the Negro race who have achieved.

Marian Anderson, renowned contralto, will receive the honorary degree of doctor of music from Temple University on June 12, thus receiving the second great recognition from her home town during the year. She was recently voted the 1940 Philadelphia (Bok) Award.

Carver Gets Degree

Dr. George Washington Carver, the distinguished agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute, will be given the honorary degree of doctor of science by the University of Rochester, New York, on June 16. This famous, ex-slave scientist, who has discovered hundreds of usable products in the southern soil and common plants and vegetables, last week was awarded the Variety Club's annual plaque for humanitarian service.

On Tuesday of this week, Hampton Institute honored one of its former students, Miss Dorothy Maynor, noted soprano, who has reached astounding heights in a short time. She was cited on Tuesday by Hampton Institute as "the outstanding" alumnus of 1940, and before an overflow crowd of 4,000, was presented the Hampton Alumni medal by Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president.

Miss Anderson, Philadelphia's gift to the concert and music world, already holds the honorary degree of doctor of music from Howard University. She also has the distinction of having sung for President and Mrs. Roosevelt and before the King and Queen of England. She was voted the Spingarn Medal in 1939.

All Three Outstanding

Dr. Carver, born in Alabama, was once exchanged for a mule, but he lived through this to graduate from the University of Iowa and to be elected to learned societies in Europe and America.

Miss Maynor has been almost a miracle, having made her debut less than two years ago and now listed as one of the best box office attractions in the nation. She began singing in Norfolk, Va., her home city, and later, as a member of the famous Hampton Institute Choir under Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett.

At Hampton, 225 graduates, who received master of arts and bachelor of science degrees and diplomas, 16 certificate winners, and the thousands of visitors in Ogden Hall, saw Miss Maynor honored at the 71st annual commencement exercises. The Alumni Award followed the voting of 54 Hampton alumni chapters thruout the country.

President R. E. Lee of Florida A. & M. College delivered the principal address, "America's Permanent Bases of National Defense."

Other Prizes

Dr. MacLean awarded the annual James E. Gregg Prize for the student who has made the most of his opportunities in the trade school to Isaac Bismark Ridley, of New Bern, N. C., who majored in electricity; the James E. Gregg Prize for the student who made the most of her opportunities in home economics was divided between Miss Calander L. Riddick, of Powellsville, N. C., a junior in the Division of Home Econmics, and Miss E. Virginia Robinson, of Newport News, Va., also a junior in the Division of Home Economic. The James E. Gregg prizes were $20 each.

Emanuel A. Bertrand, of the Virgin Islands, a freshman work student in the Division of Business, was awarded the $25.00 first prize in the Armstrong League Essay Contest, and the second prize of $15.00 went to Ako Adjei, of Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa.

Esther Fairfax King, of Beckley, West Virginia, was awarded the bachelor of science degree in Education with highest honors for having finished with an average over 2.5. Calista Virginia Sheppard, of Norfolk, Va., of the Class of 1940, also was awarded the B.S. in Education with highest honors.

Lillie Mae Williams, of Wilmington, N. C., was awarded the bachelor of science degree in Education with high honors.

Twelve graduates of the Division of Education, four from the Division of Business, and one from the Division of Home Economics were awarded their degrees with honors. These included Serlena Hunt, N. Braddock, Pa., education; Elizabeth E. McCombs, Pittsburgh, Pa., education; Inez Gatewood, Carlisle, Pa., business; Evelyn E. Matthews, Philadelphia, education; William Neal Brown, Aliquippa, Pa., education.

Degrees granted Pennsylvanians follow:

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Business: Inez Gatewood, Carlisle; David Harold Jarrett, Philadelphia.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Education: William Neal Brown, Alipuippa; Serlena Hunt, North Braddock; Elizabeth Edith McCombs, Pittsburgh; Evelyn Elizabeth Matthews, Philadelphia.

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics: Emma Louise Coleman, Philadelphia.

Trade School Diploma: Howard McDonald Harding, Printing, Philadelphia.

——A Colored Judge——

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Lad Wins Scholarship Award To Howard Univ.

John Davis Giles, of 302 West 119th street is walking on air these days, for he received word from Howard University that he made the highest rating of 87 candidates in this area who took the competitive scholarship examination.

Young Giles was born in Wilson, N. C., but was brought to Glen Cove, L. I., when about three years old. Here he went to school till the death of his mother last fall, when he transferred to Benjamin Franklin High School in Harlem. There he is completing the general course majoring in languages. His hobbies are playing the piano, reading and all kinds of sports.

Miss Layle Lane, a teacher at Franklin, was especially happy at Giles' well deserved success, "for the young man," she explained," was reluctant at first to consider the competition."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

First Negro Gets Ph. D. From Research

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The Negro to receive a Ph. D. degree from the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New School of Social Research is Warren Brown, former newspaperman and now executive secretary of the "March on Washington" committee, who was handed his sheepskin at ceremonies held Tuesday.

This distinction is tremendously heightened when it is known that the graduate faculty, founded in 1933, is comprised of learned scholars who formerly instructed in such world-famed institutions as the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, and Old Heidelberg, and who are now refugees from war-torn Europe.

It was the original intent to found here just such an institution as Heidelberg with its high scholarship and traditions. Later, however, it was thought best that if German culture was to be disseminated here it should be done through the various schools and universities now established simply by adding these scholars to the faculties of these educational centers. This particular school is the only one that was left intact.

Mr. Brown majored in sociology and his dissertation is entitled "The Negro Press in the United States and Social Change: 1860 to 1880." The subject is not a new one to Mr. Brown for he received his bachelor of science degree in journalism from New York university, having previously done work at the University of Wisconsin. He received his master's in sociology from the New School.

At various times in his career he has been assistant editor of the New York Amsterdam News under William Kelly; assistant editor of the "Christian Plea," house organ of the United Christian Missionary Society of Indianapolis. For six years he was a case supervisor with the home relief bureau of the department of public welfare.

In the preparation of his thesis, Mr. Brown compiled the only complete check-list of Negro newspapers in existence, beginning with 1828 and coming down to the present. This check-list gives such data as the date of first publication, its editor, and the place where exhibits may be seen or copies obtained of all papers. Part of this check-list is being incorporated in the dissertation, but it is the intention of the author to publish it complete under separate cover.

It is understood that Dr. Don Fernando De Los Rios, former ambassador to the United States from loyalist Spain, has become interested in this work and is seeking to have Mr. Brown collaborate with him on a sequel to the text on Negro newspapers. Material dealing with secret orders prior to and during the civil war period, uncovered by Dr. De Los Rios in Cuba more than 15 years ago, indicates that a definite relationship existed between the orders and these publications. He is also said to have in his possession original documents formerly belonging to the late premier of France, George Clemenceau, bearing upon this tie-up. It is this material that would be the basis of the new book.

Mr. Brown, member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, has hopes of teaching. At present, however, every effort is being exerted to make the March on Washington, supported by A. Phillip Randolph, Walter White and other leaders, a success.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gets First Ph.D. Of University In Exile

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Mr. Brown is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

——A Colored Judge——

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

10,000 See Marian Anderson Get Doctor Of Music Degree

Temple University President Lauds Her as "Good Citizen"

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)— 10,000 graduates and townspeople cheered to the rafters of Convention hall when Marian Anderson, famed and beloved contralto, had bestowed upon her the honorary degree of doctor of music by Temple university on Thursday.

It was another triumph for the local girl who has truly made good, and who, despite the plaudits of royalty and the heads of nations; despite rise from humble means to rather comfortable income, has remained sweet and warm-hearted.

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PAY HER TRIBUTE

After noting that Temple university had invited Miss Anderson to accept the honorary degree even before the Philadelphia (Bok) award was voted her last March, Dean Peabody continued in the citation of Miss Anderson:

"We recognize that good citizenship, through full service, can only be attained through development of the potentialities of the individual. Therefore, we pay special tribute, today, to Miss Anderson's intelligent use of her opportunities for the training and development of her beautiful voice and for the spirit motivating her gracious utilization of the perfected talented.

"We present her to these graduates as a symbol of the philosophy underlying our university. Probably there are no such possibilities of vocal perfection among these young people but there are hundreds of other human abilities—all of them like Miss Anderson's voice—a useless as Ali Hafed's undiscovered diamonds unless accompanied by vision, determination, courage, and plenty of hard work. Miss Anderson's struggle and sucess is a perfect symbol of the Conwell dream." (Dr. Russell Conwell was founder of Temple university).

SUPPORTED BY CHURCH

"Her start, like that of Temple itself grew out of the sympathetic support of a Philadelphia church group. From the beginning her voice has been recognized for its sheer beauty. She has won many important competitions. She has sung before world famous people and with outstanding orchestras. She has received most distinguished recognition, including a degree from Howard university. Her status among musicians can be appreciated by recalling the fact that Arturo Toscanini once said to her that "A voice like yours is heard only once in a hundred years."

"I am proud, President Beury, to present for the degree of doctor of music, Marian Anderson, artist, citizen, and exemplar of all for which Temple university stands."

At this point President Charles E. Beury conferred the degree, "with all the rights, privileges and opportunities thereto appertaining."

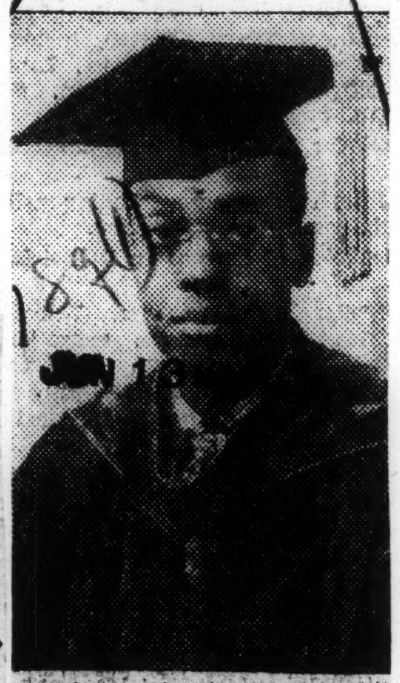
GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

Following the ceremonies, Miss Anderson and her mother, Mrs. Anna Anderson, were luncheon guests of the trustees of the univerity, together with other recipients of honorary degrees: John J. Shaw, state director, department of health, who received the degree of doctor of public laws; the Rev. William S. Skinner, doctor of divinity; Charles M. A. Stine, vice-president; E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company; and Dr. Charles E. Beaury, president of the university, who retires with the end of this school year.

Among the Negroes in the graduating classes were: Frank A. Reed (Bachelor of Sacred Theology) who won four prizes in the school of theology, and Louise M. Barnes f Chester, and Frances R. Walker, who received master of arts degrees in education.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'First'



EDWARD V. WILLIAMS of Ellsworth, Kas., is shown in the cap and gown he wore Monday night when he received the doctor of medicine degree from the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He is being hailed as the first Negro graduate of the medical school of the university.

For years Negroes took premedical courses on the Lawrence campus, but were barred from the medical school which is located in the Rosedale section of Kansas City, Kas. In the fall of 1937 Williams was the first to enroll. Since that time two other Negro students entered the school.

Williams was a brilliant and studious undergraduate, being awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key in 1935. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ph. D.'s to 2 at Penn; 5 Get Master's Degree

PHILADELPHIA — Two doctorates and five master's degrees will be conferred on colored students during the commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania on Wednesday at Convention Hall.

Recipients of the doctor of philosophy degree will be Howard W. Brown of Camden, N.J., who majored in education, and Frederick Alsup of Nashville, Tenn., in zoology.

Two Women Get Master's

Two young women to receive master's degrees are Mrs. Eleanor F. Hicks of Baton Rouge, La., mother of one child, and Miss Adelaide Cromwell of Washington, D.C.

Three men, all Baltimoreans, to receive the master's degree are Leonard Mullen, instructor at Douglass High School; Julius Taylor, who majored in physics, and Nathaniel Proctor, instructor at Morgan College, in zoology.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Degree Conferred On Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College and Director of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, last Wednesday by Morris Brown College, where she delivered the commencement address.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Native Son' Author Will Receive Spingarn Medal

NEW YORK — Elmer A. Carter, member of the appeals board of the New York State Unemployment Insurance, and editor of Opportunity magazine, will present the twenty-sixth Spingarn medal to Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," at the annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Houston, Texas, Friday night, June 27.

Other headline speakers for the N.A.A.C.P. conference will be Wright, who will respond to the presentation of the medal; Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, who will speak the opening night, June 24, on the Negro and the franchise; Editor Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City, who will deliver the keynote address the first night; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; W. Robert Ming, member of the N.A.A.C.P. national legal committee and of the faculty of the Howard university law school; President Buell Gallagher, of Talladega college; Madison S. Jones Jr., director of youth work for the N.A.A.C.P.; and Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary.

18q(1) -1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Nursemaid To Be Honored By Law For Heroism

MAR 15 1941

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—(ANP)—In recognition of her heroism in saving her 3-year-old white charge from death or serious injury at the hands of an automobile driver, Estelle Manuell, 20, a nursemaid, will be the guest of honor of the Cumberland County Law Enforcement Officers association at its next meeting March 19. MAR 15 1941

The nursemaid shocked little Maxine Loot down and stood between her and an approaching automobile driven by Herman Capps who disregarded a red light. The car caught the nurse's coat, tearing it and bruising her, but did not strike the child.

Miss Manuell stood modestly in court when the mayor congratulated her and extended to her the invitation to be present at the law officers' meeting. "You not only performed an heroic deed at the risk of your life", the mayor said, "but you have set a shining example for all the other nurses of children in the city." MAR 15 1941

The officers plan to contribute toward an "appropriate present" for Miss Manuell.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

33 Members of N.C. State Faculty Hold Ph.D. Degrees

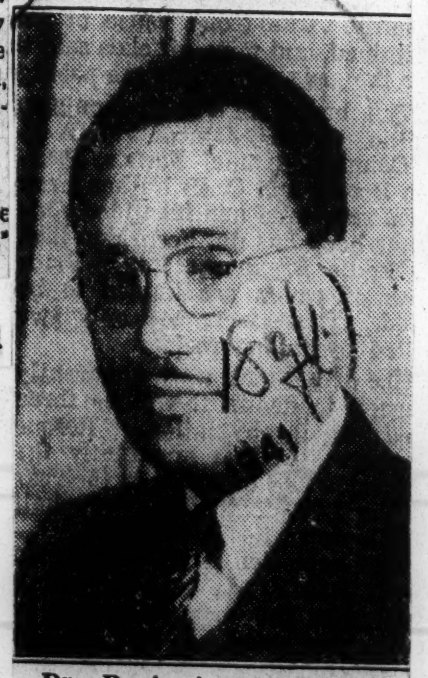
DURHAM, N.C. — With twenty Ph.D.'s in its graduate school faculty alone, North Carolina State College probably has more persons with doctorates than any other colored institution of the same size.

The undergraduate faculty has seven Ph.D.s or their equivalent, including three who h[illegible] duties in the graduate faculty. The law school faculty of five has three men with doctorates and the library science administrative group has another.

All five members of the science department have doctorates.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Attains Honor



Dr. Benjamin W. Anthony, head of the department of roentgenology at Provident Hospital, Chicago, who has been named a diplomat of the American Board of Radiology, highest earned honor in his field, attesting his proficiency in use of the X-ray and in radium therapy.

Passes Exam

CHARLES A. BECKETT

MAR 15 1941

The University of Illinois has notified Charles A. Beckett, a member of the Chicago Defender staff that he has passed the examination for certified public accountant. Mr. Beckett, a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, graduated from Morehouse college in 1933 the ranking student in his class. In 1934 Atlanta university awarded him the M.A. degree in economics and business administration. At present he is enrolled in the Northwestern university graduate school where he has completed his residence work for the degree of master of business administration in accounting. On being awarded his C.P.A. certificate, Mr. Becket will become the fourth Negro to receive an Illinois C.P.A. According to best available records there are now only nine Negro certified public accountants in the United States. MAR 15 1941

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

A SCULPTOR

FEB 13 1941

Born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1874. I attended and graduated from Chandler Normal School at Lexington.

I studied art in New England Conservatory of Music at Boston and Cincinnati Art Academy.

After teaching for a few years I began as demonstrator of anatomy for Dr. J. W. Pryor at the State College of Kentucky. In 1903 I entered the field of modeling. Marshall Bullitt, (attorney) who was solicitor general of the United States used my models in the R. C. Whayne insurance case at Louisville, Kentucky.

I experiment with minature modeling, making models of the old Transylvania University of Lexington, this model was later used by Prof. Burris A. Jenkins on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

I made busts of some of the leading peoples of the day: Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglas, Bishop Richard Allen, P. L. Dunbar, W. C. P. Breckenridge, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Dr. DuBois, Prof. Kelly Miller, judge M. W. Gibbs, Benjamin Gay, (banker) and others.

I assisted in preparing the government exhibit at the U. S. National Museum for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, under the direction of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, (anthopologist and curator) in 1915.

I made casts of many odd subjects, such as: The heart, kidneys, spleen and other human organs taken at post-mortems, operations etc. A great deal of my work has been used in schools, Museums and much of it was sold to places like: Field Museum of National History, Chicago, Ward's Museum, Rochester, N. Y. and U. S. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Who Am I? FEB 13 1941

Answer: Isaac Scott Hathaway

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

FIRST NEGRO GENERAL

MAR 13 1941

"To the men of Color—Soldiers! The president shall be informed of your conduct on this occasion. The representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lake." That was General Andrew Jackson addressing the volunteer soldiers of my Race in 1812.

The Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged. Crispus Attucks, at the Boston Massacre, Peter Salem, at the battle of Bunker Hill, or Peter Bigstaff, who with the Tenth Cavalry rode into an ambush at Carrizal, Mexico. Although outnumbered almost ten to one, these black soldiers dismounted in the face of a withering machine fire, deployed, charged the Mexicans, and killed their commander.

There is not a finer piece of soldierly devotion and heroic comradeship in the history of modern warfare than that of Peter Bigstaff. He might have faltered and fled a dozen times, saving his own life and leaving his commander, Lieutenant Henry Adair, to fight alone. But it never seemed to occur to him. He was comrade to the last blow. And finally when Adair fell in his tracks, with his head in water, with superb loyalty the "Black Trooper" turned and went back to the maelstrom of death, leaned his commander against a tree and left him there dead with dignity, only when it was impossible to serve any more. MAR 13 1941

Almost 345,000 soldiers secured through selected draft, four Colored Regiments of the regular Army, and every Negro National Guard unit were mobilized for the World War. And among 200,000 of these soldiers sent to France, a great number received Citations for Individual Gallantry in Action. Four Regiments and a Battalion were awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French military authorities. Up to 1921 there had been selected eight National Guard units stationed at various localities throughout the United States.

I served as 1st Lieutenant in Cuba

during the Spanish American War and later in the Phillipine Islands. In 1905 I was detailed by the War Department as instructor in military science and tactics at Wilberforce, U. I was later appointed 1st Lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry. And very recently I was appointed Brigadier General of the U. S. Army by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

WHO AM I? Answer: Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Trustees Meet At Tuskegee

MAR 28 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 27.—(AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, headed a group of distinguished members arriving today for Friday and Saturday meetings of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of nationally-known Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Roosevelt came here from Albany, Ga., where she addressed a civic club earlier in the day.

The trustees, following a business session, will visit two rural projects conducted under the Institute's school of education, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett Schools. Later they will go to "The Bucket" Theater on the Russell plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater got its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to his, the negro, race: "Let down your buckets where you are."

MAR 28 1941

The Tuskegee Institute weaving school, opened March 5, and rural health projects, especially those for training of midwives, shop workmen, aviators, and public health workers also will be visited.

Besides Mrs. Roosevelt, Rosenwald trustees arriving today included Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Fred Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank.

Others expected here tomorrow includes: William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Reiser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller, and Mark Ethridge.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

AUTO MANUFACTURER HAS LONG CONFERENCE WITH TUSKEGEE'S FAMOUS SCIENTIFIC EXPERT

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Inscribe Names in Cement Of Building Which Will be Memorial to 'Peanut Wizard'

MAR 21 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. —Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, accompanied by Mrs. Ford and a secretary, spent several hours at Tuskegee institute, Tuesday, conferring with Dr. F. D. Patterson, the president, and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's distinguished scientist.

Mr. Ford arrived at Chehaw in his private car early Tuesday morning, and was met by Dr. Patterson and hurried to Dorothy hall, where Dr. Carver awaited him. After he and Mrs. Ford had signed the official visitors' book, Mr. Ford went to Dr. Carver's quarters, where they were left alone for an hour's conference. Immediately following the conference Mr. Ford participated in the dedication of the George W. Carver museum by the insertion of plastics made of soy beans and soy fibre into a concrete slab.

MAR 21 1941

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford inscribed their name in the cement. The ceremony was witnessed by several institute officials and a group of students. The slab is prominently located in the museum and signifies the deep interest of Mr. Ford and Dr. Carver in the industrial utilization of farm crops.

Mr. Ford visited with Dr. Carver and manifested keen interest in the native fibres that are on exhibit, and the uses that have been made of waste material. He later visited the Tuskegee Institute airport and expressed considerable interest in the progress that the students are making in the program and the future that aviation offers. While at the airport, students in the secondary course of instruction were going through their maneuvers. Several took off and landed, and Mr. Ford commended the students on the efficient manner in which they handled their planes.

Mrs. Ford was shown through the girls' industrial building and the department of home economics and expressed delight in the preparation of the Tuskegee women students for useful and successful living.

MAR 21 1941

After having lunch in Dorothy hall, the distinguished visitors were welcomed and shown the grounds of the Veterans' hospital by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, manager. Upon the completion of their tour of inspection of the reservation, they were driven to Chehaw, where they boarded their private car for Atlanta.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

AN INSURANCE MAN

MAR 20 1941

Almost 200 years ago "The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund" a life insurance company, was first to cast its lot upon the land that lies between the peaceful and the troubled waters that bound the new world—America.

Fortified with the knowledge that their foundation was sound, they proceeded to build and establish prestige. And today, they guide the future of thousands of families over the length and breadth of the world.

MAR 20 1941

There are at present some 50 Negro insurance companies, and about 30 of which are members of the National Negro Insurance Association. They have a total annual income of more than $15,000,000 with over $285,000,000 in force on one and one-half million policies.

During the depression years the companies were seriously affected, but the present outlook is much brighter and a good deal of the losses have been regained. Today—while perhaps it could hardly be thought surprising if the opposite were true—the challenging fact of the matter is that a number of circumstances have made moderately favorable conditions in this field for Negro insurance business men.

I began business in Atlanta, Ga., 1885 as a barber shop owner employing 75 men in three shops. Later I founded the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company, strictly an industrial insurance business. We soon absorbed eight other companies, making it the largest of its kind in America owned by Negroes.

MAR 20 1941

Afterward, I became president of the Atlanta State Savings Bank, and then the South View Cemetery Association and finally, came into possession of a great deal of properties, including the Gate City Drug Store Inc.

Over the years I concluded that, any business must either meet the test of constantly changing conditions, or submit to revision.

WHO AM I?

Answer: Alonzo F. Herndon

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
March 25, 1941

Heroism in Fayetteville

Estelle Manuel, 20-year-old Negro nurse, saved a life at Fayetteville the other day, but with no thanks to Mr. Reckless Driver.

Walking across the street in the uptown business district with her charge, little Maxine Lott, 3, the colored girl saw an automobile crash the red light and zoom rapidly upon them. Quickly she knocked the child down and stood between it and the racing car.

The car caught Estelle's coat, tearing it, and bruising her slightly, but did not strike the child. Herman Capps, 19, the driver of the car, was held by police on reckless driving charges. Court officials have decided to honor the young heroine with "an appropriate present," and the child's mother has promised her a new coat.

These honors are richly deserved by the heroic young woman whose courageous action counteracted the foolhardy and dangerous act of the automobile driver. But it is to be hoped that Fayetteville folk in honoring her will not neglect the duty of impressing the unheroic motorist with the gravity of his offense. Usually, when reckless drivers swoop down upon little children there are no guardian angels, white or black, around to throw their bodies between innocent childhood and roaring death.

Danville, Va., Register
April 9, 1941

NEGRO STUDENTS ESSAY WINNERS

Elizabeth McDaniel and Raymond Witcher Cop Prizes; Only Two Entries

The Elks National Defense Committee of Danville Lodge No. 227 yesterday announced that essays submitted by Elizabeth McDaniel and Raymond E. Witcher, both students of John M. Langston (colored) High School, had been awarded first and second-place prize money in the local contest.

The local committee announced the contest sometime ago, giving the deadline as March 31. Only the two Negro students' entries were submitted. Elizabeth McDaniel won the top award of $25 and second place money—$15—went to Witcher. They will each receive half of third prize money of $10.

School students of the city were asked to write essays on "What Uncle Sam Means to Me," as part of the national contest being conducted by the Elks.

The local winners' entries have been submitted to the Elks State Association at Richmond and will be placed in competition in the national contest. First prize in the nation will be $1,000; second prize is $500, and third prize, $250.

18q(1)-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. M. McDavid Completes 27 Yrs. As Teacher

JUN 29 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (By Samuel A. Boyea for ANP) — "...And that the income from this money should be used to encourage moral influence and social refinement which shall promote peace in the land and goodwill among men."

And thus one of yesteryear's "Beautiful people" gave birth to a fund which was solely intended for "that great class of Negroes to whom the smaller rural or community schools are alone available" in the Southern United States community. The donor was Anne T. Jeanes of Philadelphia; the gift of $1,000,000; the time April 22, 1907.

Since that day Negroes have been prominent in the activity of the Jeanes Foundation. Most outstanding contributor of the race to the spirit of the Foundation is reserved, highly esteemed Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid. Now the State Jeanes Teacher and supervisor of the 41 county Jeanes teachers in Alabama, Mrs. David has completed 27 years' service with the foundation. She was born in Union, S. C., and moved of an early age with her parents to Spartanburg, where she attended the public rural schools of Spartanburg county. After completing her elementary courses, she entered school at Tuskegee institute and completed her Normal and Industrial courses during Booker T. Washington's administration. Since completing her normal courses, she has attended school at Kansas State college, State college of South Carolina, attended one term at Hampton institute on a fellowship granted by the General Education Board and one term at Tuskegee on a scholarship granted by the Southern Education foundation. There she earned her bachelor's degree under Dr. Patterson's administration.

JUN 29 1941

She has spent the most active years of her life as a Jeanes teacher, but has also found time to fulfill the office of president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

After a few minutes' talk with Mrs. McDavid one realizes how deep is her interest in her life work. She is very grateful for the opportunity that the donor his given to "that great class of Negroes—the men and women of my race."

Recalling the work with which she has been associated, Mrs. McDavid said:

"Through the years, Jeanes teachers of Alabama have been untiring in their efforts to encourage local committees and county school authorities to provide better school houses for rural Negro children—first, through the aid of Julius Rosenwald fund, and in recent years, through the aid of PWA, WPA, and NYA building programs. They have assisted teachers in the solution of their classroom problems by school visitation and by individual, group and county-wide conferences. They have helped in problems of school attendance, general school improvement, school ground improvement and beautification, health and other matters tending to general community betterment.

"They have improved the teaching service by encouraging classroom teachers to increase their efficiency. They have brought about a better home-school, parent teacher relationship through parent-teacher organizations, parent-study groups, and parent teacher leadership short courses in higher institutions of learning. Morevoer it may be truthfully said, that Jeanes teachers in American and Alabama have been influential factors in the extension of elementary school terms for Negro children from four and one half to seven months."

JUN 29 1941

The greatest that could be said for the Jeanes teachers of Alabama is that they have inspired boys and girls in the most remote rural districts to remain in school and complete their elementary courses; th[illegible] have been instrumental [illegible]iding junior and senic[illegible]school privileges throu[illegible]nsolidation of schools and t[illegible]rtation of pupils; and they hav[illegible]tempted to show the general pu[illegible]ic the fine points in the Negro boy and girl through country-wide play days; county district and state songfests; state oratorical contests, and state academic meets—through these media, the people of Alabama have been brought to appreciate such traits as scholarship, musical ability, manual skills, sportsmanship, social graces, and pleasing personalities, as found in the Negro youth of Alabama.

"Perhaps in the wave of the future," confessed Mrs. McDavid, "there will be no place for philanthropy. This much can be said, judging from the work of the Jeanes foundation, that a little thing like a beautiful sentiment can lead to great practical achievement if the spirit of that sentiment is honored and respected."

Mrs. McDavid is now writing the first draft of her autobiography, entitled "We, the Jeanes Teachers."

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader
July 31, 1941

F. H. Henderson Honored By Fort Valley State College

F. H. Henderson, Sr., grand old man of Cuthbert colored education, was the recipient of a distinguished service award from the Fort Valley State College, well-known colored institution, at Fort Valley Tuesday during impresive exercises.

Prof. Henderson, now past 80, has served Cuthbert's colored schools as a principal for 61 years, coming here as a teacher in 1880. Thousands of colored men and women, now distributed over a wide area, received their education in his class room and, without exception, are wiser and happier citizens for his instruction and influence.

Throughout his 61 years of service here, Prof. Henderson has enjoyed the high esteem of the Cuthbert white people and largely through this cordial feeling they gave their aid years ago in floating the first bond issue ever voted in the South for the erection of a Negro school.

Fletcher Henderson, Jr., the professor's distinguished son, who disregarded his father's earliest wishes that he interest himself musically in the classic and religious and become famous as the country's most talented dance music arranger and as a band leader, gave a special radio broadcast this week in honor of his father's Fort Valley College honor.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Bethune Picked for Youth City Award

1891

JUL 26 1941

PHILADELPHIA

In recognition of her outstanding achievements, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College and NYA divisional director, was selected to receive the first annual award to be given by Youth City, Samuel L. Evans, director, announced on Tuesday.

The award will be made during a testimonial dinner in honor of Mrs. Bethune at Youth City on Roosevelt has been invited to be principal speaker at the affair.

Eleven local residents, who have been selected to serve as Youth City's advisory committee met last week at city hall. Officers of the committee are:

Judge Joseph Sloan, chairman; Lenerte Roberts, realtor, vice-chairman; Dr. Tanner G. Duckrey, principal of Dunbar School, secretary.

Exempted from Taxes

Other members are: Thomas Evans, manufacturer; Herbert E. Millen, assistant director of public safety; Ellen Gowen Hood, Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, Dr. D. W. Henry, Luther Harr, city treasurer; Eustace Gay, and Robert N. C. Nix.

JUL 26 1941

A certificate of registration under the Solicitation Act has been granted to Youth City by the Department of Welfare. The organization is now exempted from all taxes with the right to solicit funds for the upkeep of the center.

Pensacola, Fla. News
August 13, 1941

BLACK MAN'S HEART

The fine phrase of Henry Grady is needed to accord just due to the great act of two black men who sustained burns and injuries in rousing the otherwise doomed residents of the flame-swept apartment that was at 1809 Pennsylvania. Some are living because of the alert courage of the two passing Negroes, Howard McIntosh and Fred H. Higgins.

Henry Grady would have understood these two men—the Henry Grady who, in his great speeches on the New South and the race problem, remembered to thank God for a mother safe in her sanctuary because her faithful Negroes "put a black man's loyalty between her and danger." Or the Grady who caught that other vision of his father stricken in battle and the "slave struggling through the smoke, winding his black arms about the fallen form, reckless of lurking death."

There was no call of duty for Howard McIntosh and Fred Higgins. They could have gone on but for that stern sense of human responsibility in the heart that ignores danger and reaches out to save.

Because of human intolerance and wrong headedness we despair of settlement of the race problem. It is always capable of settlement if we balance accurately human values. It is as possible here in Dallas as Henry Grady saw it possible in the New South. The fine act of a McIntosh and a Higgins attests to that.—Dallas Morning News.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO X-RAY EXPERT EARNS HIGH RANKING IN RADIOLOGY

Provident Hospital Specialist Earned Rating At Recent Meeting Of A. M. A.

CHICAGO, July 17 (ANP)—Dr. Benjamin W. Anthony, head of the department of roentgenology at Provident hospital, has just been notified that he will be awarded the highest earned honor in his specialty, a certificate by the American Board of Radiology.

Examinations for a specialty rating were taken by Dr. Anthony when the American Medical Association held its annual convention in Cleveland a few weeks ago. He is one of the few Negroes in America to receive this coveted honor and one of the 17 connected with Provident, either as an interne or a staff member, to receive a certificate from one of the specialty boards.

Born in Columbus, Miss., Dr. Anthony received his A. B. degree from Talladega in 1922 before entering the University of Chicago where he took his B. S. in 1924. He then entered medical school and finished Rush in 1927 after winning acclaim as an outstanding student. Passing the Cook County hospital examination for an internship, he trained there 18 months and then engaged in general practice before taking post-graduate work at Chicago U. In radiology in 1929 under a Rockefeller foundation grant.

STUDIED ABROAD

After serving three and a half years as resident house officer in radiology at Billings hospital of Chicago U., he was named to Provident as radiologist when its present buildings were [illegible] in 1933. For six months he was also engaged in that work at old Provident.

More recently Dr. Anthony studied X-ray and radium thereapy under a group of internationally famous specialists, among them Dr. Henri Coutard of the Curie Institute, Paris; Dr. Max Cutler and Sir G. Lenthal Cheatle of London. This special work took place at the Chicago Tumor Institute.

His certificate shows him an outstanding specialist in roentgenology and all its branches, including radium thereapy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Pres. Brawley Of Clark Gets Ph.D. Degree

Executive Gets Recognition At Northwestern U.

AUG 24 1941

President James P. Brawley of Clark College, was the recipient of the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Northwestern University at the close of the summer session, it was revealed Saturday. The doctor's degree was awarded in administration, higher education and social foundations. AUG 24 1941

President Brawley was elevated to the Clark presidency this year, having served as dean of the college and professor of education and religious education from 1926 to the time of the appointment and as a teacher of education and religious education 1925-26.

The Clark executive received his A.B. degree from Samuel Huston College. He spent a year at the University of Southern California studying English, sociology and religion, two years at Northwestern, studying religious education and and education. He was awarded the M. A. degree in 1925. After two years of study of administration and higher education at the University of Chicago and one year at Northwestern, he was awarded Ph.D. degree. AUG 24 1941

Samuel Huston honored him with the Ed., Sc. D. degree this year.

Dr. Brawley's dissertation was "A comparative analysis of certain factors in the dual educational system of Georgia, with specific reference to financial support, 1918 to 1938."

DR. JAMES P. BRAWLEY

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

J. M. Smith Awarded Iowa Ph. D. Degree

AUG 30 1941

Staff Correspondence

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—John Milton Smith of this city has returned from study at the University of Iowa, where he received the Ph.D. degree with a major in philosophy.

Mr. Smith holds an A.B., from Lincoln University (Pa.); S.T.B. and M.A. from Lincoln University; S.T.M. Western Theological Seminary. He has also studied at the University of Pittsburgh and Harvard University. AUG 30 1941

His thesis for the doctorate was, "A Comparison and criticism of the educational Philosophies of Plato and John Dewey."

He has taught at Swift Memorial Junior College, Bland High School, and Fayetteville Teachers College.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Wings Over Jordan" To Award $10,000 In Scholarships

CLEVELAND, July 24—(ANP)—Rev. Glenn T. Settle announced on the July 13 program of "Wings Over Jordan" over the Columbia Broadcasting system that during the fiscal year from Sept. 1 to Sept. 1, 1942, this program will award $10,000 in scholarships to deserving Negro students.

The winners of these awards will be selected through essay contests which are restricted to those students enrolled in a senior high school located within the United States. Students who expect to be enrolled in senior high schools, however, are also eligible for this contest.

The closing date for entries for this contest is Sept. 15. It is expected that the first 33 scholarships will be awarded on or about Jan. 1, 1942.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

AUG 28 1941

Henry N. Wilcots

Of the many things that I am sure, the most outstanding is that the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the colorline.

It seems along ways back on that winter-day in a wee wooden schoolhouse in the hills of New England, where the dark Housatonic winds swept between Hoosac and Toghkanic to the sea, that a ten cent visiting card suddenly brought to my realization that I was different from the others. AUG 28 1941

Slowly, but steadily, in the following years a vision began to take form and replace the dreams of my boyhood days.

After appeasing an intellectual hunger at Fisk, Harvard and even the University of Berlin after, again the smoulderingembers had been fanned into news fires from atrocious crimes against my people I dreamed yet another dream, of an organization so effective and so powerful that when discrimination and injustice touched on Negro, it would work ceaselessly to make Americans know that so-called "Negro Problems" is simple one phase of the vast problem of the democracies and that those who wish freedom and justice for their country must also wish it for every black man in the world.

Previous to 1750, while the fire of African freedom still burned in the viens of the slaves, there was an all leadership or an attempted leadership with but one motive, revolt and revenge. It was tyified in the Maroons, the Danish Blacks and Cato of Stono.

But, today, my journey is done, and behind me lay hill and dale, and life and death. How shall man measure progress there where the dark-faced Josie lies? How hard a thing is life and love and strife and failure—is it the twilight of nightfall or the flush of some faint dawning day—or is it "DUSK OF DAWN."

Who Am I?
Answer: W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rosenwald Fund Opens Offer For '42 Scholarships

OCT 12 1941

Applications To Be Received Until January 5, 1942

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Receipt of applications for 1942 Julius Rosenwald fund fellowships began last week, according to William C. Haygood, director for fellowships. The fund offers fellowships under two categories; to Negroes, and to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the south and who expect to make their careers in the south. Applications will be received until Jan. 5, 1942.

Both types of felowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advance study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity, being open to scholars, scientists, and persons now engaged in or who plan to go into the fine arts, creative writing or journalism, education, agriculture, business or public service.

The requirements for receiving a fellowship are that applicants be between the ages of 22 and 35, although the committee will consider very exceptional cases on their merits; that completion of general college course or general professional course is made before filing application, or evidence is given of maturity and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education of at least collegiate standard.

Students of law, medicine, or the ministry can be considered only for advanced work beyond the initial professional degree. The fellowships are open to men and women.

The terms of the fellowships will normally be one year, with renewals being considered only in exceptional cases. The award in each case will be determined on the basis of expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed. It is held that awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work.

Unless candidates show an exceptional record of accomplishments and have definite plans for further preparation for distinctive service, they need not apply for the application. The committee on fellowships requires full information about the personal history of the applicants, their education, and experience, and a definite statement of the proposed study or investigation, all of which must be submitted upon a prescribed form furnished by the fellowship committee.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Journal Grants Awards To 2 From D. C.

Prof. James A. Porter, of Howard University and Mrs. Esther P. Shaw, a junior high school teacher living at 111 Columbia Road, have been awarded prizes for reviews submitted to the Journal of Negro History.

Prof. Porter will receive $50 for his review of Dr. Alain Locke's "The Negro in Art." Mrs. Shaw will receive $25 for a review of Mrs. Mary C. Terrell's "Colored Woman in a White World."

OCT 25 1941

Prizes will be presented at the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Columbus, Ohio, October 31. Other prizes to be presented include $100 to Dr. Mercer Cook, of Atlanta University, and $50 to Herbert Aptheker, of New York City, for articles submitted to the periodical.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Books Published

Dr. H. Mack Thaxton, well-known physicist and mathematician, who is at present professor of physics and mathematics at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., has just published two textbooks, namely, "Manipulative Mathematics" and "Experiments in Elementary Physics." These books are designed especially to show the relationship between mathematics and physics.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGRO GETS VALUABLE EXTRACTS FROM NUT

OCT 18 1941

COLUMBUS, Oct. 16—B. T. White, faculty member of the Morristown college, Morristown, Tenn., has developed extracts from the buckeye which have mucilage and soap-like qualities. These studies are being made at Ohio State university, where White is studying for a doctorate degree.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Removal And Unveiling Of The Frederick Douglass Memorial Monument

SEPT 4, 1941, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

OCT 30 1941

By JAMES EDW. MASON

My dear Editor:

I delayed in writing you these lines because I supposed that one of the correspondents would have sent a copy of the important event to the Star of Zion before now.

I was intimately acquainted for years with the imortal Frederick Douglass. He was an active member of the A. M. E. Zion Church in New Bedford, Conn., a local preacher, and superintendent of the Sunday School. Because of unexpected occurrences and local affairs, he suddenly departed from New England for Europe, and the American Eagle of slavery screamed as he saw his prey in the mane of the British lion. His impressive personality, and marvelous eloquence aroused thousands wherever he journeyed in England, and the British Isles.

Returning to America he made Rochester his habitat, and retained membership in the Zion A. M. E. Church, Favor Street. He used the basement of the Church as a place for his printing press, and the publishing of the "North Star of Liberty," through which he sent forth his mighty philippics, that echoed around the world. I contacted him subsequently on many occasions, and in several important public functions.

By the request of the Board of Bishops, I was the guest speaker with Frederick Douglass at the Mass Meeting of the Zion Church, Washington, D. C., during the early nineties, preparatory to the one hundredth anniversary of the Zion Methodist denomination in New York City. It was an unusual gathering of the leaders and we were received cordially by the Deputy of the District of Columbia. In his eloquent address, Frederick Dougless, among other things said, "What I am is largely in consequence of the impression made upon me during the early years of my activities as a member of the A. M. E. Zion Church in New Bedford, Conn.

OCT 30 1941

It was my duty to make the introductory address when he delivered his last public lecture on "John Brown," in the County Lecture Course at Freeville, N. Y. The occassion was memorable, and he had a representative audience. I am secretary and lecturer of the Monument Committee nearly 50 years ago when Mr. J. W. Thompson first contemplated the Douglass Monument erection.

Recently lecturing for Livingstone College near Rochester, I was informed of the removal of the monument from the unsightly location, resultant from the rapid growth of the city, and increasing business interests. I was asked my opinion relative to the removal; made a special visit, and I was greatly pleased with the decision of the city council and committee.

The park is adjoining the famous Lilac Grove visited annually by tens of thousands of admiring tourist from all parts of the United States. Highland Park is one of the most beautiful in the country, and the location of the monument is in close proximity to the new Open-air Ampitheatre erected by the city at a cost of nearly forty thousand dollars.

Frederick Douglass like the eloquent magnetic orator, Dr. Joseph C. Price, was larger than any one denomination, and belonged to all nations regardless of color. It was highly appropriate therefore that the Rev. Dr. James E. Rose was elected by the Mayor and City Council as chairman and General Manager. Dr. Rose is the leading colored clergyman in the city of Rochester, and one of the best trained men of Afro-American descent; graduating with special honors from Colgate University, and the Baptist Theological Seminary. Representing the largest

colored religious organization in the city, and as pastor of his present Baptist Church for over twenty years, he has the confidence of the public generally, and secured the cooperation of the white citizenry, as well as the colored organizations in the state.

The re-dedicatory exercises of the Frederick Douglass Monument on the new site in Highland Park were especially. interesting. The black-frocked dignataries of the Colored International Masonry and the red-turbaned Shriners were present from their celebration in Buffalo. They re-enacted in Rochester a scene of years ago in one of the most unusual ceremonies of the city's history. The granite slab supporting the statue of Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist, and the placing of the corner stone by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the leadership of the Past Grand Master was especially impressive.

Among those who took part in the special exercises and representative of the original one at Central Ave., 42 years ago were, John G. Lee, Historian of the Grand Lodge; Leon J. Dubois, Chaplain; William H. Stockton. John W. Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of the Georgia Grand Lodge in his eloquent address closing the ceremonies, said: "Frederick Douglass possessed such a burning desire for freedom that not even slavery could hold him. He dedicated his life to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Also participating were: Imperial Potentate Raymond E. Jackson of the Ancient Egyptian Arabian Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who led the musicians. Prominent among the guests were: Grand Master William W. Stringe of Miss.; Past Grand Master Lewis W. Ray of Washington, D. C.; G. O. Carrington of Delaware; J. E. Dixon, South Carolina Grand Secretary; Past Grand Master Edgar Smith of Washington, D. C. and Shriners D. L. Oliver of Los Angeles; W. A. Holloway of Atlanta; Dr. John Moore of Flint, Mich., and Joseph Craford of Atlanta, Ga.

The week following these exercises over three thousand of Rochester citizens watched the shroud slipped from the bronze image of Frederick Douglass to whom the city dedicated the statue nearly a half century after the death of the eminent statesman. The unveiling of the monument on its new and lofty site in Highland Park was the prelude to many tributes.

The civic leaders included Mayor Samuel R. Dicker, Frank W. Gannett, the great newspaper representative; Walter White of New York, Secretary of the NAACP and J. Finley Wilson of New York, Grand Ruler of the Negro Elks of the World, who extoled the influence of Douglass upon the course of American history and mankind. Rev. David Rhim Williams, D.D., minister of the Unitarian Church, and successor to the Rev. P. C. Gannett, who conducted the last rites of Frederick Douglass, described the Negro leader "as a true prophet of the Living God, and added that thats the spirit that will save America and save the world."

The Rev. James E. Rose, Chairman of the celebration gave a vivid description of the Rev. F. A. Thompson, who labored faithfully to make the monument a possibility. Grand Ruler Wilson of the Elks in the ending of his animated address said, "America is willing to spend millions for Great Britian and China to aid in the suppression of the World War but has overlooked in spending some millions in giving democracy to the black man in Louisiana, Alabama and Maryland, where the late Frederick Douglass fought to be free."

The music by the two great bands, singing by a chorus of over 50 interracial voices, led by the noted musician and director, Dr. Nathaniel Dett, was inspiring and uplifting. The selection above all others thrilling attending thousands, was composed one night by the gifted and noted evangelist singer, Rev. Alonzo Scott, officiating pastor at the Douglass A. M. E. Zion Church, the week preceding the first celebration.

The chorus is as follows:

"His name shall live forever,
For honor wrote it high;
The memory of his greatness
Shall never, never die."

Miss Ann Nesbit, a native of North Carolina, delighted all with her harp. The surprise of the day was the unusual skill and manipulation of the two finely trained drum corps, one of 30 pieces, consisting of boys and young men of the city as they marched over the long route, directed by Louis Scott.

In the evening a program at the Douglass A. M. E. Zion Church, Favor Street, Rev. J. B. Brown, pastor, once the underground railroad station during the dark and starless nights of slavery, was held in honor of the eminent statesman. A representative mixed audience was present and an excellent program presented.

Mr. Haley Douglass, Washington, D. C. grandson of the celebrated abolitionist, delivered an address of unusual interest and illumination. He brought to his hearers convincingly the important facts that we were not only in a world war affecting all nationalities, but the condition and position of Negroes especially. It was the duty of the colored race throughout all lands to become more united, especially in America, and awaken to the immediate necessity of their privileges and rights in the greatest democracy beneath the sun.

Mr. White, the secretary of the N. A.A.C.P., was present and spoke again with unusual power and eloquence. He emphasized the danger of indifference on the part of our racial group of the existing order of public affairs, and to attain what belongs to our group in the state and in the nation, the race must awake.

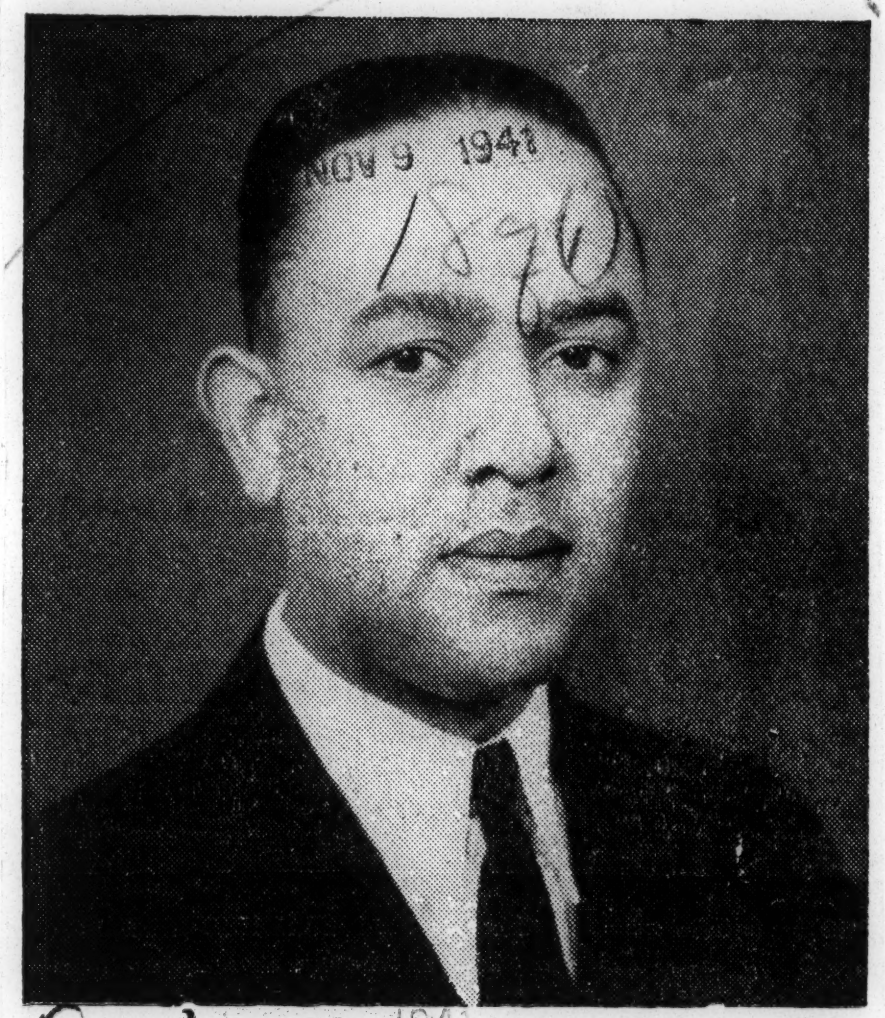
By the generosity of Rev. William T. Rives, a musical recital was presented by Miss M. Holland of Auburn, N.Y., a gifted rising star soprano singer who surprised and pleased the audience greatly. Mr. William Warfield, Rochester, who recently captured a scholarship in competition with a large number of singers in the west, and who is now a student of great promise at the Eastman School of Music was encored.

Timely remarks were made by the Editor of the Voice, Mr. Coles, and concluding statements by the writer.

Thus ended the historic day, as the shades of evening enfolded thousands of rejoicing citizens, visitors, and night pinned it with a star.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Scientific Work Acclaimed



DR. B. T. GRIFFITH, head of the Department of Biology Clark College, whose work, "Study of Seasonal Changes in the Gonads of the English Sparrow," has been requested by the Division of Birds of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., and Dr. K. A. Wodzicki, formerly professor of biology in the Agricultural College of Warsaw University in Poland and now Consul-General of Poland at Wellington, New Zealand. Dr. Griffith is a native of Prentiss, Miss. and received his education at New Orleans and Dillard Universities before coming to Clark College. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS PRESENTED TO CITY SCHOOL CHILDREN

JUN 27 1941

Superintendent of Schools Harold G. Campbell with the prize-winning students at the Board of Education Building in Brooklyn yesterday. Left to right: Daniel Schubert, Carey Stringfield, Robert Dahlberg, Gloria Salafia, Helen Vitkowski, Lillian Morgenstern and John O'Connor.

Times Wide World

JUN 27 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Only Race Graduate of Missionary Institute

By C. M. LONG, D.D.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new installment to a very long story was written here recently when Miss Jettee Lois Anderson, hard-working missionary student who refused to become discouraged, was graduated from the Christian and Missionary Alliance's Missionary Training Institute at Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.

JUN 28 1941

When Miss Anderson, only Negro among a class of 125, received her diploma she was then able to realize fully one of her most burning ambitions—to fit herself for able service on the mission fields.

Her lot has not been an easy one but some phases of her life are interesting if unfortunate in detail. Left an orphan child by fate, she was carried by some German people to live with them in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. These German people remained her guardians for a number of years.

FIRST STEPS TO SUCCESS

Later Jettee found her way to the little town of Charlottesville, Va., famous today as the home of two members of the presidential family and also as the site of the University of Virginia. Miss Anderson had made a profession of her faith before her arrival in Charlottesville.

However, she soon made her way to the First Baptist Church, where this writer was pastoring. Miss Anderson decided to cast her lot with the people of that church.

JUN 28 1941

Shortly afterward she came in contact with the late Dr. A. A. Graham, who was then pastoring in Phoebus, Va. Dr. Graham was instrumental in securing for Miss Anderson an entrance to boarding school. Even here she found that she had to work and fight discouragement in order to gain her end.

Years later in the city of New York she found employment which ultimately enabled her to enroll at the Nyack school, the largest of its kind in the United States. Often she changed jobs when a new one promised more rapid advancement.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Cornell Awards Carl Hill Ph. D. Degree In Chemistry

George P. Phenix High School, Hampton, Va., received the Ph.D. degree in chemistry at Cornell University at commencement exercises on June 16. He is a native of Norfolk, Va., the son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Hill; and field executive of Negro Boy Scouts on the Virginia Peninsula. He is a former instructor at Hampton Institute.

HAMPTON—Carl M. Hill, principal of the George P. Phenix School, and a former member of the Hampton Institute faculty, received the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry from Cornell University, which held its commencement June 16.

JUN 28 1941

During his absence on leave from the principalship, J. M. Botts acted in his place.

NATIVE OF NORFOLK

A native of Norfolk, he is the son of Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Hill. He did his undergraduate work at Hampton Institute where he was captain of the team in 1930, and president of the student YMCA for two years. He graduated with honors from the Institute in 1931 with a B. S. degree. He obtained his M. A. degree from Cornell in 1935, and spent three summers on graduate study at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hill is a member of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, Cornell Chapter, and field executive for Negro Boy Scouts on the Peninsula. His wife is Mrs. Mary E. Hill, instructor at Virginia State College.

Cornell Ph. D.

Carl M. Hill, principal of the

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Sears, Roebuck Offers $11,600 In Scholarships

ALCORN, Miss.—(ANP)—Sears, Roebuck and company will make available to several Negro colleges $11,600 to be awarded to worthy farm boys entering the freshman college class next year to receive training in agriculture.

In a letter to President W. H. Bell, chairman, executive committee, Conference Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges, dated May 21, among other things, J. C. Haynes, southern public relations department at Sears and Roebuck, Atlanta, stated "The idea in making these scholarships available is to provide a lift over the hill for a few outstanding farm boys who could not otherwise go to college." The assumption is that the boys will be interested in farming as a career."

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BOWDOIN GRAD WINS ORATION CONTEST PRIZE

David W. Daly Dickson Is 12th Negro To Finish From Institution

BRUNSWICK, Me.—At the 136th commencement of Bowdoin college here, June 21, David Watson Daly Dickson, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Dickerson of Portland, Maine, was graduated climaxing a brilliant undergraduate career.

JUL 5 1941

Dickson's commencement speech, "The Liberal Arts College Today," won the Goodwin commencement prize for the best undergraduate commencement oration.

Standing first in a class of one hundred forty-one students, and receiving an A.B. degree, summa cum laude, with high honors in English, Dickson became the twelfth Negro to graduate from Bowdoin in the past one hundred and forty-seven years.

In 1937 Dickson graduated from Portland high school as valedictorian of his class.

After winning a competitive State of Maine scholarship, Dickson entered Bowdoin in the fall of 1937. His name appeared on the dean's list for four years, and he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, in his junior year, at which time he was awarded the Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa prize.

He was a member of the debating council which he served as manager and president. He played in the college band, and was sports managing editor of the college weekly, the "Orient," during his third year. In his senior year, Dickson was president of the Classical club, and co-chairman of the Red Cross Drive committee.

JUL 5 1941

Dickson received the grade of "A" in all subjects throughout his four college years, thus establishing a record only once before duplicated in the history of the college.

He is the second member of his family to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and the third of his family to attend Bowdoin, a small New England college, all of whose Negro graduates have been outstanding students.

Although the number of Negro students who have attended Bowdoin is small, this college has been closely associated with Negro education. One of the first Negroes to be graduated from an American college, graduated from Bowdoin in 1928, and General Otis O. Howard, founder of Howard university, Washington, D.C., was a Bowdoin graduate.

A grant from the Julius Rosenwald fund and a scholarship from Harvard university, will make it possible for Dickson to continue his studies in English at the graduate school of that institution next year.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Peters Wins One First And A Third Place In Typing Contest

Woman with Electric Machine Comes out First with 149 Words

CHICAGO — (ANP)—A world's championship on portable typewriters with a new record of 115 net words per minute, and third in the contest on standard machines were won by Cortez W. Peters at the Sherman Hotel Friday night. It was the first world championship contest since 1937.

Three contestants broke the world record for the professional one hour event on standard machines. It was believed the contest would be between Peters and Albert Tangora, white, who for many years have been recognized as the world's fastest, but an upset occurred when Miss Margaret Hanna, white, using an all-electric machine established a new record of 149 net words per minute for the hour writing.

JUL 2 1941

Many observers, however believed Miss Hanna did not provide fair competition for the hand-operated machines used by Peters and Tangora. With the electric machine the carriage return is automatic, the shifting for capitals is automatic, a light shows when the end of a line and the end of a page are reached.

On the hand machine all such operations are manual and consume both time and energy. A feather's touch will operate the sensitive electric machine but a half inch stroke is necessary for the hand model.

JUL 2 1941

The previous record, set on a hand mechine, was 141 words per minute by Tangora. At that time Peters' mark was 138. This year Tangora raised his speed to 142 while Peters was a fraction better than 141, thus causing all three winners to break the old mark.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Winner of Talledega Scholarship

JUN 20 1941

WALTER D. BINGHAM, 1941 graduate of Booker T. Washington High school, Memphis, Tennessee, has won the All-Expense Scholarship at Talladega college for 1941-42, renewable for four years. This spring two hundred and fifty seniors and high school graduates from thirteen southern states competed for this scholarship, which is offered annually by Talladega college.

JUN 20 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Georgia Educator Receives Distinguished Award

FORT VALLEY, Georgia, July 24—It was announced here last week, that the "Fort Valley State College Award for Distinguished Service for the Education of Negro Children" instituted during the summer of 1940, would be presented again this summer. Designed to honor some outstanding ser- Negro children in the state, the second award will be presented to Fletcher Hamilton Henderson, Sr., Founder and Principal of the Randolph County Training School of Cuthbert, Georgia, since 1880, who has given more than sixty years of distinguished and valuable service for the education of Negro children enrolled in the Public Schools of Georgia.

The award will be accompanied by an appropriate program, and will include the presentation of a beautiful commemorative scroll, signed by the Committee on Awards, the more than 900 members of the Fort Valley State College Summer School, representative of every section of the State's educational endeavors.

JUL 28 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEVY WILL PROVIDES FOR RACE

HOUSTON, July 24—In the will of the late Leon Levy, Houston businessman, a provision of the annual award of a medal for Negro high school students was made. The medal, which will be known as the Julius Levy Medal, will be given to the most outstanding Negro student for distinction in oratorical ability. The will after making bequests and annuities to members of the family and various charities, creates a trust fund of the Leon Levy's interest in the undivided estate of his parents, Jacob and Regina Levy. This trust fund is to be known as the Jacob and Regina Levy Trust Fund. The income from this trust fund is to be invested until the fund amounts to $500[illegible]. Thereafter the income from the trust is to be divided equally and used for relief of white and Negro families in distress. The estate is estimated at more than $75,000, and Jonas Levy, a brother of the late Leon Levy, has been named executive without bond. Mr. Levy died June 28. The will also provided for a new city park.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Swingmaster, Dad Honored At Fort Valley

[*Special to The Telegraph*]

FORT VALLEY, July 29—Fletcher Henderson Jr., "swung it" with "Georgia On My Mind" tonight to provide a rhythmatic climax to a day that saw his father presented a scroll in recognition of 61 years of fruitful effort for the Cuthbert school he heads. The band leader's music was broadcast through 150 stations of the Mutual network from the college this afternoon.

The Negro orchestra leader, himself winner of the golden trophy annually awarded the number one music arranger, barely got to Fort Valley State College in time to participate, and as he thundered on the 400-mile auto-trip for the ceremony, he said "Georgia on My Mind" was just that.

The scroll, bearing names of 800 teachers, was presented Professor Henderson by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the college, and the recipient expressed appreciation feelingly. The son said he could "not command words to express my appreciation," and later was at the piano as his 14-piece orchestra rendered his father's favorite, "Humoresque."

Some of the outstanding numbers of the night concert at the college were "Russian Lullaby" and "St. Louis Blues," marking the "swing" phase which followed the renditions of the classics, the field to which his father had vainly attempted to confine his son years ago.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Henderson, Veteran Educator To Receive Ft. Valley Award

Prof. Fletcher Henderson, Sr., principal at Cuthbert, Ga., for 61 years, will receive the second annual Fort Valley State award at 4 p.m. today in the chapel of the Fort Valley State College, for distinguished service for the education of Negro children in Georgia. It is expected that hundreds of educators, friends and admirers of the veteran educator will be present for the ceremonies.

The annual award scroll that will be presented Prof. Henderson, will include the names of more than one thousand teachers of the state, enrolled during the two terms of the 1941 summer session.

Climaxing the honor to be paid Prof. Henderson will be the concert and dance program, featuring Fletcher Henderson Jr., and his orchestra, composed of 14 artists playing the surging, brilliant and rahpthmic arrangements that have made this dynamic director one of the greatest names in modern music. For the second successive year Fletcher Henderson has won the nation's gold trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding arranger in all America.

Those who expect to share in this occasion are again reminded that in consistent with the nature of this celebration, no admissions will be sold at the door. Only subscribing patrons in advance, who wish to help defray transportation costs, will be admitted. Maconites who have not already mailed their money to L. R. Bywaters, are urged to subscribe by high noon today at the Macon Telegraph and News [colored department], 558 New street. If you will have guests, they too must be listed as patrons in advance and the patron fee of 55 cents paid for them. James O. Slade is chairman of the Henderson Award dance. A motorcade from Atlanta and other middle Georgia towns will be made to the campus of Fort Valley today.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Found Juliette Derricotte Scholarship Fund At Fisk

It has just been announced that a Juliette Derricotte scholarship fund of $5,000 has been established at Fisk University as a memorial to the late Juliette Derricotte by Mrs. Florence Al[illegible] Roblee and Mrs. Louise [illegible] McCarthy, who is Mrs. Roblee's daughter. Both Mrs. Roblee and Mrs. McCarthy are members of the Young Women's Christian Association and the former is also a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York.

As president of the local Y. W. C. A., Mrs. McCarthy played a leading part in securing the camp for the Wheatley Branch and said that she felt that no better name could be given it than Camp Derricotte.

At the time of her death Miss Derricotte was Dean of Women at Fisk University and the scholarship in her honor is to be awarded to a woman student, preferrably from St. Louis, who is in her junior or senior year and is preparing for Christian social work.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. C. Youth Finishes Harvard With Honors

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 24 (ANP)—Among the 1941 graduates of Harvard college there was one colored man, Thomas Watkins, Jr., 20, son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Watkins of this city. Watkins was a ranking senior who made the dean's list consistently. He was a resident of Claverly Hall, a senior men's dormitory on the campus.

A member of the varsity track team, Watkins earned his letter and placed second in the New England Association of the AAU track and field meet in the 440-yard run. He was also a member of the photography club, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and played dormitory football and basketball. Mr. Watkins will enter the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry in the fall.

Wings Over Jordan Offers Scholarships to Students

Wings Over Jordan, CBS singers heard each Sunday morning over the nation-wide hook-up will award $10,000 in scholarships to Negro students.

Essay contests to be held are restricted to students who are enrolled in senior high schools located in the United States. Students who expect to enroll in high school are asked to write for information also.

The closing date for entries will be Sept. 15 with the first 33 scholarships being awarded on January 1, 1942.

Judges will be some of the race's most prominent educators. To enter this contest, contestants must write his name and address plainly on a postcard and mail it to Wings Over Jordan in care of the Columbia Broadcasting system, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIN PEPSI-COLA CO. JOB AWARD

Philip Kane, 22, of 1630 East Chase street, Baltimore, Maryland, and Miss Marion Bond, 21, of 841 New Jersey street, Kansas City, Kansas, are the proud winners of the 1941 Walter S. Mack Job Awards for American Youth. Mack, shown above in center, is president of the Pepsi-Cola Company and has given these awards for some years to provide a method of training efficient, capable college students in a business field in which they may have a particular gift. Starting salary is $1300 yearly. Kane graduated from Morgan State College in Baltimore and Miss Bond from Lane College at Jackson, Tenn. They will start their year's training almost immediately under the direction of Herman T. Smith, special sales representative.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Cortez W. Peters, shown holding World's Championship Portable Typewriter Trophy won recently in Chicago. After this performance he proceeded to break the existing world's record on a standard typewriter. Peters operates business colleges in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Chicago, Ill.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlantic City Annual Award Voted To Two

C.M. Cain, Housing Manager, And Athlete Are Honored

ATLANTIC CITY—At a meeting of the Atlantic City Board of Trade, last Wednesday, the executive committee and the Board of Trade voted the annual awards to one outstanding athlete and one outstanding adult citizen.

The athletic award was won by William Nichols, outstanding football player and New Jersey All-State Guard, who received a bid for a scholarship at the University of Georgia. Nichols refused because of the Jim Crow laws of Georgia.

C. M. Cain, manager of the Federal Housing project, was given the outstanding citizens award for meritorious work done in housing and the field of social science.

Mr. Cain is a graduate of Lincoln University and was given the honorary degree last year of Doctor of Humane Letters by the University.

——A Colored Judge——

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

White Boy Rescues Pal From Swimming Pond

CHURCH ROAD, Va.—(ANP)—Many things happen in the south which seem paradoxical to folk in other sections who seem not to realize that mistreatment can be the exception rather than the rule in most places. For example, last week a number of boys were swimming in Hobb's pond, the best swimming hole in the vicinity. There were both colored and white boys cooling off in the pond, most of them between ages of nine and 15.

Bossie Peace, 15, a colored boy who lived in the nearby community of Wilson, stepped into a hole and went down. It was late afternoon and most of the boys had gone, but the spot was dangerous and those boys who remained watched rather fearfully. Suddenly Bobbie Springston, a nine-year old white boy whose parents are prominent in Dinwiddie County, flashed through the water and caught Bossie as he was going down the third time. The colored boy was too large for Bobbie to handle easily but he struggled with him until he got close enough to the bank for the others to grab him and give first aid.

"Gosh! I had to do it," Bobbie said when praised. "Nobody else would even try, it looked like."

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Nationwide Poll To Name Distinguished Negroes Of 1940 Is Nearing Completion

JAN 18 1941

The nation-wide poll to decide the "American Negroes of distinguished achievement 1940" is nearing completion. This annual poll is being conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public Library. The results will be announced over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System and through sociated Negro Press; Elmer A. Carter, Elmer W. Henderson and St. Clair Drake of the Illinois Commission on the Urban Colored Population; President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University; Walter White of the NAACP; Prof. M. B. Tolson of Wiley College; Enoch P. Waters of the Chicago Defender; Editor Charles Thompson of the Journal of Negro Education; George S. Schuyler of the Pittsburgh Courier; Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., of the Abyssinian Baptist Church; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church; Managing Editor Edward Lawson of Opportunity Magazine; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University; Prof. Harcourt Tynes of New York.

Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University; Miss Mirian Matthews of the Los Angeles Public Library; William F. Savoy of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University; Editor Louis E. Martin of the Michigan Chronicle; Editor Roy Wilkins of the Crisis; Dr. Max Yergan of the International Committee on African Affairs; Editor P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College; Dr. M. O. Bousfield of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; R. Nathaniel Dett of Bennett College; John P. Davis of the National Negro Congress; Editor I. Willis Cole, Louisville Leader; Editor R. C. Barbour of the National Baptist Voice; Ralph N. Davis, Tuskegee Institute; Dean O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute; Managing Editor Julius Adams of the Amsterdam News; Managing Editor Ludlow W. Werner of The New York Age; Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League; Horace H. Cayton of the Good Shepard Community House Chicago, and Jerome "Brud" Holland of Lincoln University, Pa.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAN 18 1941

Nation Polled To Find 12 Leaders Of '40

JAN 25 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The nation-wide poll to decide the "American Negroes of distinguished achievement, 1940" is nearing completion. This annual poll is being conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public Library. The results will be announced over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System and through the press during Negro History Week.

The purpose of this survey is to discover the twelve outstanding Negroes (or organizations) of the past year in terms of sheer merit, courage and social value to the race and to humanity. Selections will be made irrespective of class, creed or location. Thus, a labor leader from Texas stands on an equal plane with the New York artist.

At the same time the six white persons or institutions which have done the most for the improvement of race relations and the advancement of the Negro as a FULL MAN during the past year will be announced.

Receives Master's Degree

RAYMOND E. HARDIMOND

At the commencement exercises of DePaul University February 4th, Raymond Elliott Hardimond of St. Louis will be awarded his Master's Degree, marking the first time that a Negro has received such an honor from that institution. Hardimond, whose thesis is "Methods of Administering Visual Aids in Education," is a graduate of Sumner High School here and is an instructor in the Chicago public school system. Mrs. E. A. McKinney, 4110 West Belle place, and W. H. Mitchell, 4005 Page boulevard, are his cousins.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRUGGIST

Byron W. Rumford of Berkeley, Calif., who has the distinction of being the only Negro member of the Pharmacists Union and the only race pharmacists employed at the Highland Alameda County hospital. — Joseph photo.

Birmingham Ala News
February 12, 1941

Spingarn Gold Medal Is Awarded To Author Of Book-Of-Month

Richard Wright, 32-year-old author of "Native Son" and "Uncle Tom's Children," is the twenty-sixth recipient of the Spingarn Gold Medal—awarded annually to the American Negro who made the highest achievement during the preceding year.

Wright's book, "Native Son," a book-of-the-month for March, 1940, sold more than 215,000 copies within the first week of publication and during a period of six weeks went beyond the 250,000 sales.

Wright, a native of Mississippi, wrote the book in Brooklyn after receiving a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1939. The medal will be presented to him at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held in Houston in June.

The Spingarn medal award was instituted by the late Joel E. Spingarn, who was formerly president of the N. A. A. C. P., to "call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, to serve as a reward for such achievement and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 15, 1941

TWELVE N. C. NEGROES LISTED ON HONOR ROLL

Twelve North Carolina residents including five Raleigh residents, are included among the 45 students from nine states whose names appear on the honor roll of St. Augustine's College for the first semester of the current academic year.

Two students, Miriam Roberts, senior from Columbia, S. C., and Dorothy Young, sophomore from Rochester, N. Y., had a record of all A's. These North Carolina students were listed:

Thomas Bembry, Edenton; Maurice Curtis, Raleigh; Beulah Davis, Wilmington; Hannah Diggs, Winston-Salem; Sallie Horne, Monroe; Elsie Hunt, Raleigh; Sadie Newkirk, Raleigh; Tululah Parker, Lauringburg; Doris Peters, Hertford; Leroy Smith, Raleigh; Pearl Wilder, Wilmington; and Ella Williams, Raleigh.

New Orleans La., Times-Picayune
February 2, 1941

NEGRO AUTHOR GIVEN ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

(The Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 1.—Richard Wright, 32 years old, Negro author of the novel "Native Son," was named Friday 26th winner of the Springarn medal awarded annually to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any honorable field of endeavor."

The medal was established in 1914 by the late Joel E. Springarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for many years.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Bond Honored for Brilliant Research

Chicago. MAR 15 1941

Dr. Horace M. Bond
Honored For Research

MAR 15 1941

Dr. Bond's work on Negro Education In Alabama, has been misunderstood; and only a few persons beyond the circle of seroius scholars have learned what it is about. When they look at the title, they think that Dr. Bond has given the usual account of the rise and progress of the schools in Alabama and of their founders. The book is not concerned with such a simple or elementary account.

By CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reward of national recognition has come to Dr. Horace Mann Bond, distinguished scholar and educator and president of Fort Valley College in Georgia, because of his unusual scholarship in the production of his recent work Negro Education in Alabama.

This book has been crowned with the stamp of excellence by the American Educational Research Association, a department of the National Education Association of the United States, and selected by the committee of awards as one of the six best pieces of research in the field of education for the three years from 1936-1939.

OTHER HONORED

The other scholars of the country honored along with Dr. Bond are Dr. H. M. Bell of the American Youth Commission, Professor Guy T. Bushwell of the University of Chicago, Professor Leslie L. Chisholm of Columbia University, Professor Fletcher Harper Swift of the University of California, and Professor L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicago. MAR 15 1941

Dr. Bond has given brief treatment to such serious matters as the education of the Negro under the peculiar institution of slavery, the social forces of the reconstruction period, the effect of politics of that time on the system, and its objective and content.

OF HIGH ORDER

The consensus of opinion is that it is of such a high order that it marks an epoch in educational research in the United States. This author has lifted the task of the study of education above the level of merely compiling the enrollment, atendance, the number of graduates, and the cost of maintaining schools.

Through his book we see education as a force in the lives of the people and the various factors which have determined what that education should be.

Dr. Bond is now serving as president of Fort Valley College in Georgia, as the successor of the late H. A. Hunt. Because of the high estimate of Dr. Bond's ability, foundations are now giving considerable sums for the larger development of that institution.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Scholarship to Margaret Carter

APR 12 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Miss Margaret Isabelle Carter, assistant to the dean of women, and instructor in psychology at Fisk University, has received one of the six unrestricted fellowships awarded by the American Association of University Women for graduate study during the year 1941-1942.

She plans to continue her psychological studies at Radcliff College. APR 12 1941

Miss Carter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter of Providence, R.I. She was graduated from Brown University in 1937, summa cum laude, in psychology. She received membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi (National Honorary Society) in the junior year. In 1937 she was granted the Anne Crosby Emery Alumnae Fellowship from Brown University, which is awarded annually to the highest ranking woman student in the senior class.

As an undergraduate student she was interested in world affairs and an active member of the campus International Relations Club which she served as vice-president during her junior year.

Columbia Graduate

During the school year of 1937-1938 she combined graduate study and teaching at Atlanta University, from which institution she holds the degree of master of arts. The following year she studied at Columbia University as one of the four President's University Scholars, receiving the degree of master of arts in June.

She holds membership in the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the National Association of College Women, and is an associate member in the American Psychological Association.

Seeks Doctorate

The Margaret Snell Fellowship from the American Association of University Women will enable her to complete residence requirements for the doctorate in psychology.

APR 12 1941

MISS MARGARET CARTER

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fla. Man Wins One of 57 Carnegie Awards

APR 12 1941

CARNEGIE MEDAL

PITTSBURGH—Only one of the fifty-seven awards of medals for acts of heroism presented by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission this year went to a colored person, according to the current report of the organization.

Norman J. Masslieno, 26, of Panama City, Fla., who saved W. George Logue, oil dealer, from drowning during a storm on August 12, 1929, was given a bronze medal and $500 toward the purchase of a home or other worthy purpose.

Since 1928, with the exception of two years, the number of colored heroes recognized has been limited to two. In 1936, a record was set when five persons were honored. In 1929, four received the medal.

18q(1)-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEY MADE 1940 HONOR ROLL FOR DISTINCTIVE SERVICES TO RACE

FEB 1 5 1941

FEB

The honor roll for race relations for 1940 lists twelve Negroes and six white persons and organizations for outstanding achievements during the past year and having contributed the most to further racial amity. The nation-wide poll to select the honorees was conducted by Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library and announced last Sunday over the "Wings Over Jordan" program.

The Honor Roll is a regular feature of Negro History Week and is being currently celebrated over the nation.

Among those receiving the citation, are, left to right: Henry Armstrong, the "Hurricane Herkimer" who made boxing history as the only simultaneous holder of three world championships;

1 5 1941

Miss Phillippa Duke Schuyler, sensational child prodigy whose genius has won for her many honors the most notable of which was the "setting aside of a 'Phillippa Schuyler Day" at the New York Worlds' Fair; Eddie Rochester' Anderson, for his weekly radio performances and his role in the premier of "Buck Benny Rides Again"; Kenny Washington, brilliant U.C.L.A. football star who was appointed on the freshman coaching staff of his alma mater; Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, who rose from the ranks of an enlisted man to the highest position ever attained by a Negro in the United States Army, and Dorothy Maynor, young concert artist whose charm, grace and beautiful soprano voice is the rave of music critics.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
March 5, 1941

Colored Nurse To Be Honored For Heroism

A 20-year-old colored nurse will be honor guest at the next barbecue meeting of the Cumberland County Law Enforcement Officers association, March 19, and Mayor H. C. Blackwell will present her with "an appropriate present" for "services rendered."

The proud recipient of this honor is Estelle Manuel, young negro woman who lives in the Evans Hill section of the city, and who has been an employe of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Lott of the Rainbo hotel for the past three years.

Estelle saved the Lotts' child, Maxine, 3, from possible death or serious injury yesterday, when an auto drove through a red light in the business district toward them. She knocked the child down and stood between her and the car. The car caught Estelle's coat, tearing it, and bruised her slightly, but did not strike the child.

The driver of the car, Herman Capps, 19-year-old farmer of the Raeford road, was bound over to recorder's court after a hearing before Mayor Blackwell this morning on reckless driving charges.

Estelle stood modestly in court this morning, when Mayor Blackwell congratulated her and extended the invitation in behalf of the police body.

"You not only performed a heroic deed at the risk of your own life," Mayor Blackwell said, "but you have set a shining example for all the other nurses of children in the city."

Estelle volunteered no statement other than that she has been working with the Lott family for about three years.

Mrs. Lott, who works at a roadside restaurant, the Top Hat, and whose husband works at Fort Bragg, praised the nurse highly and said she was planning to give her another coat for the one damaged.

The police force and Mayor Blackwell will "chip in" and buy her a present.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Book On Negro Education Given Award

ATLANTIC CITY. — (ANP) — A book by Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State college, on "Negro Education in Alabama" was among six awarded special citations here today by the American Educational research". The other works so honored included studies by Dr. Guy T. Buswell, and Dr. L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicgo; H. M. Bell, of the American Youth commission; Leslie Chism of Columbia university, and Dr. Fletcher H. Swift of the University of California.

MAR 1 5 1941

The awards were announced at the annual banquet of the association, held at the Ritz-Carlton hotel here.

Danville, Va., Register
June 29, 1941

SLAVE AND SC. D.
(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Dr. Alan Valentine flew down to Tuskegee Institute the other day to award an honorary degree of doctor of science on behalf of the University of Rochester to a distinguished botanist who was too ill to go to New York. The recipient was a bent, aged Negro, born in slavery near Diamond Grove, Mo., upward of eighty years ago. He was Dr. George Washington Carver, director of Tuskegee's department of agricultural research and one of the world's leading students of mycology—the science of plant fungi. In all the hundreds of honorary degrees awarded in the current commencement season, this one to a humble scientist of the Negro race stands out as preeminently worthy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Is Guggenheim Fellow

MAR 27 1941

MAR 27 1941

Richard Barthe, generally recognized as one of America's foremost sculptors, is the only Negro to receive a 1941 fellowship from the Guggenheim foundation, it was announced this week in New York. This year 84 whites were aided. The stipend is usually $2,500 for a year. Barthe is pictured above, right, with some of his masterpieces.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Receives C. P. A.

MAR 24 1941

MAR 24 1941

CHARLES A. BECKETT

Charles A. Beckett, who has been notified by the University of Illinois, the examining agent for certified public accountants, that he has passed the CPA exam, becoming the fourth Negro to receive an Illinois CPA. Mr. Beckett graduated from Morehouse in 1933 and received his M. A. in economics from Atlanta University in 1934. At present he is enrolled in the Northwestern University graduate school, where he has completed his residence work for the M. B. A. degree in accounting.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Gets Fellowship

MAR 29 1941

MAR 29 1941

RICHMOND BARTHE, above, of New York, well known sculptor, who was awarded a Guggenheim Scholarship this week, to pursue work in his field. The stipend is usually $2,500 per year.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 9, 1941

TWO STUDENTS WIN IN ESSAY CONTEST

Negro Children Take Honors in Drive to Cut Homicide Rate for Chattanooga

Joyce Gay and Bobbie Burton, colored school children, were the winners in the "Thou Shalt Not Kill" essay contest announced at the recent mass meeting of Negroes at the New Monumental Baptist church on East Eighth street, it was announced yesterday by the Rev. William C. Upshaw, pastor of the church, and Mrs. Katie E. Smith, contest supervisor.

The winners will be given prizes at this morning's services at the church. Mrs. William A. Banks was awarded honorable mention for her poem "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

The sponsors of the contest expressed appreciation yesterday to the local newspapers for publicity on the contest and The Chattanooga Times for an editorial, to Commissioner E. R. Betterton, Atty.-Gen. Peabody Howard, Attorney G. W. Chamlee, Detective E. E. Smith, Judge Martin A. Fleming, Dr. L. L. Patton, the New Monumental choir, Bessie Brock, Ida Smallwood, Emma Reynolds and the colored Y. W. C. A.

The winning essay of Joyce Gay entitled, "Murders, Their Cause and Prevention," follows:

One cause of homicides in Chattanooger is the great number of newcomers from other cities, not originally Chattanoogans, who do not know or care, what our city stands for. Anyone can move into a city but in many instances they are not the better element. Those who are substantial citizens and have established homes, do not cause this blight on any city.

Leniency of punishment is a contributing factor. They know from the light sentences given previous offenders that Chattanooga has not yet seen the necessity of giving the extreme penalty. The knowledge that capital punishment will be given will stop homicides.

The lack of education has much to do with our murder rate. Children are allowed to drop out of school too early. Many of them when they leave school are not prepared to hold jobs, and are not able to attend night school to prepare themselves, because there is not a vocational school here. At 16 they are ready for trouble, unless they have something to employ their lime.

I suggest these remedies to prevent so many homicides.

First—Capital punishment or imprisonment for life.

Second—A university for our city (colored) which will add a dignity to our city, and will raise the standard which is now low.

Third—Vocational training for boys who leave school early for work.

Fourth—A Negro Y. M. C. A. building for wholesome enjoyment, or the location of clean supervised places of recreation.

Fifth—The location of an interested truant officer on Ninth street.

Sixth—A change in the habit of shifting parental responsibility.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Playwright Wins $1000 Award for Play

APR 12 1941

NEW YORK CITY.—(ANP)—Theodore Browne, author of "Natural Man," is one of three writers to receive a $1,000 award of the Dramatic Guild, the playwrighting fellowships announced annually by the Rockefeller Foundation. Announcement was made last Wednesday.

The award to Browne comes simultaneously with rehearsals now under way by the American Negro theatre for the presentation of "Natural Man" at the 135th street library sometime this month.

18q(1)-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ill Student Hears He Has Won Contest

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)—The hospital is no place for James S. Moseley, tall, restless Hampton Institute Trade School student from Germantown, Philadelphia. But on Monday evening, the montonous routine of hospital life was broken for the talented Hamptonian, when the nurse brought a radio that would soon tell the world via an NBC network show, that he had been awarded first prize in a national contest sponsored by Scholastic Magazine. for the best original airplane design drawing.

Prizes are nothing new to the good-humored lad, who lay in the Dixie Hospital with an infected leg. He saw the Washington Monument and all the rest of the Capital by winning an essay contest in Negro history while in high school. The Iver Johnson bicycle he rode as a boy is another mark of achievement. But this cash award and scholarship to study aeronautical engineering at Carnegie Tech is, he admits his biggest achievement.

Though his bed was covered with airplane magazines, James talked endlessly about track—a high jump was the cause of his present confinement—and the freshman football and basketball he had played this season. His ability to come out ahead of contestants from 3,499 other schools submitting designs for the Higgins Award, was secondary to his enthusiasm for athletics.

However, he already knows what drawing instruments he is going to buy with the $25.00 cash award which is only a part of his first prize. Though he loves Hampton Institute, he will take advantage of the Carnegie Tech scholarship which is the other part of his award. The Hampton student plans to be an aeronautical engineer—though his profession will always have tough competition with his love for sports.

The drawing that won the award for him was an original design of a single seat pursuit plane. He also had to develop the assembly and do detail drawings of the master connecting rod and articulated rods for an aircraft radial engine. Before coming to Hampton and working with John L. Frank, his drafting teacher who helped immeasurably in preparing him for his entry in the Higgins Award contest, James taught resign as an instructor of an NYA project. While there, he organized an aviation club and won more prizes for model airplanes in several national contests.

Though he seems slated for a prize-winning career, the lanky Hamptonian sincerely hopes that he will not have to learn of his future successes while turning restlessly in a hospital bed.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Composer, Humanitarian and Sociologist to Get Honorary Degrees from Howard, June 13

WM. GRANT STILL

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

CHARLES S. JOHNSON

The recipients of honorary degrees from Howard University, this year will be Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, sociologist, author and editor; William Grant Still, composer and arranger, and Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney and president of the NAACP, it was announced this week by university officials.

The three men will be honored at the annual commencement exercises to be held at Howard University on June 13, and will be feted at a dinner to be given by the Howard University board of trustees on the same date.

Dr. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, was born July 24, 1893, in Bristol, Va. He attended Wayland Academy from 1909 to 1913, and received his A.B. degree from Virginia Union University in 1917. He attended the University of Chicago in 1918, and received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Virginia Union University in 1928.

Founder of Magazine

Dr. Johnson was a fellow in sociology at the University of Chicago, where, in 1922, he published his book "The Negro in Chicago." Since then, he has written numerous books, papers and articles, and was the founder and editor of "Opportunity" Magazine.

He was formerly the director of the National Urban League, and was awarded the William E. Harmon Gold Award for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes in Science, in 1930. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and has been a member of the Research Staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He married Marie Antionette Burgette in 1920, and is the father of three children.

William Grant Still was born May 11, 1895 in Woodville, Miss., and married Grace Bundy in 1915. He received his education at Wilberforce University, Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and the New England Conservatory of Music.

While at Oberlin, Mr. Still received a scholarship in composition for meriterious work in theory, having accomplished a year's work in less than three months.

After having studied a year under the eminent composer, Varese, Mr. Still's "From the Land of Dreams," a composition for chamber orchestra, was performed at Acolian Hall, wth Vladimir Shavitch, of the Syracuse Orchestra, conducting.

In addition to his work as a composer of serious music, Mr. Still is also an arranger, having orchestrated a number of successful musical shows. "Running Wild," "Dixie to Broadway" and the "Fifth Edition of Earl Carroll's Vanities" are among these.

Mr. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney, who was recently elected president of the NAACP, has been associated intimately with the work of the NAACP for more than a quarter century. He was chairman of the association's national legal committee for twenty-seven years.

Mr. Spingarn received his A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1897 and was awarded the A.M. degree from the same university two years later. He graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1900 and has practiced law in New York since that time.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

To Get Honorary Degrees from H.U.

Shown above, left to right, are William Grant Still, composer and arranger; Arthur B. Spingarn, white New York attorney and president of the NAACP; and Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk, who will receive honorary degrees from Howard University at commencement exercises on June 13.

Mr. Still was educated at Wilberforce University and the Oberlin and New England conservatories of music. In addition to his compositions of serious music, he has orchestrated such musical shows as "Running Wild," "Dixie to Broadway," and Fifth Edition of Earl Carroll's "Vanities." He composed the theme song for the New York World's Fair.

Mr. Spingarn, before his election to the presidency, was chairman of the NAACP's national legal committee for twenty-seven years. He is author of "The Negro and War," owns a special collection of books by and about the colored race in America, Africa and the West Indies, and has built up a research library on the race for scholars.

Dr. Johnson received his A.B. degree (1917) and the honorary degree of Litt. D. (1928) from Virginia Union University and has attended the Universtiy of Chicago. He was the founder and editor of Opportunity magazine, received the Harmon Award in 1930 and is a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST NEGRO GETS PH.D. AT N. Y. INSTITUTE

School Of Social Research Awards Degree Upon Ex-Newspaperman

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The first Negro to receive a Ph.D. degree from the graduate faculty of political and social science, New School Social Research, is Warren Brown, former newspaperman and now executive secretary of the "March on Washington" committee, who was handed his sheepskin at ceremonies held Tuesday.

This distinction is tremendously heightened when it is known that the graduate faculty, founded in 1933, is comprised of learned scholars who formerly instructed in such world-famed institutions as the University of Berlin, the University of Vienna, and Old Heidelberg, and who are now refugees from war-torn Europe.

Brown majored in sociology and his dissertation is entitled "The Negro Press in the United States and Social Change: 1860 to 1880." The subject is not a new one to Brown for he received his bachelor of science degree in journalism from New York university, having previously done work at the University of Wisconsin. He received his master's in sociology from the New school.

At various times in his career he has been assistant editor of the New York Amsterdam News under William Kelly; assistant editor of the defunct New York Daily Citizen; reporter for the Chicago Defender; and editor of the "Christian Plea," house organ of the United Christian Missionary Society of Indianapolis. For six years he was case supervisor with the home relief bureau of the department of public welfare.

Brown, member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, has hopes of teaching. At present, however, every effort is being exerted to make the March on Washington, supported by A. Phillip Randolph, Walter White and other leaders, a success.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

COLLEGE STUDENT AT 77!

Negro High School Principal of Cynthiana Ky., Is To Be Graduated From U. C.

Seventy-seven years is a ripe age for a college student, and sufficient to give William Eli Newsom of Cynthiana, Ky. a Negro, the distinction of being the oldest member of the 1941 graduating class at the University of Cincinnati, officials of the school disclosed last night.

Newsom, at 77, is both a veteran among educators and a veteran among students. Principal of a high school at Cynthiana he began his undergraduate career more than 50 years ago.

At the university's sixty-third commencement Friday night in Nippert Memorial Stadium, Newsom will receive the degree of bachelor of science in education. Much of his university work in recent years has been in Teachers' College summer session courses.

Newsom's long career as a student was begun at Waldon College, Nashville, Tenn. in 1870. He was born at Kingston Springs 21 miles north of Nashville. Newsom attended Waldon College two years. Later he studied for summers at Fisk University.

When he completed 25 years as principal of the high school in Cynthiana, citizens there gave him a testimonial at the school's commencement. He is interested in music and trains the choir of a church in Cynthiana. He has one son.—Enquirer.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

FATHER OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE

My father was a Russian nobleman who could trace his lineage six centuries back. My mother was a descendant of an Abyssinian prince.

As a boy I was brought to Russia in the tumultuous period just after the reign of Peter the Great. There I saw and felt a Russia that had become a vast plantation with only one master and many millions of slaves. There I heard the sagas of the fields, full of pathos and beauty, as haunting as is to be found anywhere in the world.

I entered the lyceum at Tsarskoye Selo a school founded by Alexander I, where I had the privilege of companionship with a host of friends by whom were faithfully potrayed the better things of life. Among those friends were Baron Anthony Delvig.

Later I went to St. Petersburg, a city built in the marshes of the Baltic and given its German name by Peter the Great. Here I met in fashion the aristcratic youth of the day liberal ideas and moral license went hand in hand.

It was in St. Petersburg that I took to the pen and began writing what I saw and felt and, it was that pen that finally sent me into exile.

It was in exile that I wrote such pieces as: "The Prisoner of the Caucasus." And that magnigcent tragedy, "Boris Godunov."

My end was inevitable from a devotional insantity to my wife—yet even an ending can become immortal as "Monument."

Nay, I shall not completely die;
in Sacred strains.
My soul survive my dust; for
ever is its worth

In my "Golden Cockerel" the touch of the most vital motivating force for good among mankind, either as individuals or as broups or nations, is truth expressing itself in kindly benevolence and good will.

Who Am I?; Answer:Alexander Pushkin.

18q(1)-1941

CRISIS MAGAZINE COUNTS 4,969 COLLEGE GRADUATES

1890 8/1/41

New York--There were 4,964 Negro college graduates during the school year 1940-41, according to the tabulation of The Crisis magazine made public in its 30th annual education number for August.

There were ten doctors of philosophy. Two from Illinois, and one each from Michigan, Western Reserve, Northwestern, Cornell, Harvard, Radcliffe, Columbia, and Ohio State.

From Howard university there were 156 graduates with the bachelor's degree, 38 with a master's degree, and 76 with professional degrees, including 21 doctors, 18 dentists, and 14 lawyers. Meharry Medical school had 48 doctors, 9 dentists and 10 nurses.

Atlanta, the leading graduate school of the race, had an enrollment of 268 and 50 graduates with a master's degree. For the first time in its history the University of Kansas graduated a Negro doctor of medicine.

Largest enrollment in Negro colleges was at Howard, 2,810. Among mixed colleges, New York university had 687 Negro students enrolled; Ohio State was second with 333.

The August Crisis contains photographs of graduates, information about honor students, and pictures of the faculties of six leading institutions.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Miss Lulu Merle Johnson Receives Ph. D. In Iowa

1890

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Among the recipients of the degree of doctor of philosophy in the University of Iowa's history department was a poised mellow-voiced woman outstanding among her fellows in one respect. She is Lulu Merle Johnson, the first Negro woman to wear a doctor's hood in an Iowa institution, and one of the scant handful of American Negro women attaining such a status.

AUG 9 1941

Her story is another version of a familiar pattern, the story of the farm girl who achieves distinction, for her father was an Iowa farmer. She was born near Gravity, Iowa, on the land which her grandfather had purchased in the year 1822.

Though she and her family were the only Negroes in the community, she does not recall that it set her apart in any way. In high school, she was the captain of the girls' basketball team, and like most other girls, she served her turn as secretary of a Sunday-school class.

After her graduation from the Clinton high school to which she went her senior year, she came to the university and remained until she received her M.A. degree in 1930. Here again, she was doing pioneer work, for she and a fellow-student, Missouril Allen were among the first Negro women to receive master's degrees from Iowa.

Her first job took her south, a region which she knew by tradition, for her family could remember a slave grandmother and tales of southern reconstruction. She became assistant professor of history at Talladega college, a Congregational school at Talladega, Ala.

AUG 9 1941

From ther she was transferred to the position to which she will return in September—that of assistant professor of history in Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss.

Attaining Ph.D. status has not been easy, because of the same difficulty most students have—getting enough money. A grant from the Rockefeller foundation has enabled Miss Johnson to complete her work during the past year.

Miss Johnson knows personally all the Negroes who have received Ph.D. degrees from Iowa. To date, they are few.

Negro women holding Ph.D.'s are comparatively rare. Priro to 1936, the last statistics available, only 12 American Negro women held this degree. Two of these 12 had gotten the degree at European universities.

Miss Johnson feels that her hard work was worthwhile. Deeply interested in Negro education, she insists that Negro teachers must be better trained.

"A Negro child coming from the south to the Northern or Middle Western states, finds himself handicapped," she says. "Both better schools and better teachers are necessary."

AUG 9 1941

She is proud of the work which her own college is doing. Tougaloo has a bi-racial faculty. Such an arrangement offers many advantages to both students and teachers, she feels.

Dr. Johnson

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Students Now Receiving Scholarships

1890 8/1/41

By LEON TAYLOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Negroes are anticipating a showdown on the momentous question of higher education for the Negro as provided by the state.

A group of energetic leaders in this city recently drew up plans to inaugurate proceedings against the commonwealth by first having qualified students apply for professional courses at Kentucky State College in Frankfort.

It they are unable to obtain such there, and this state school offers few, applications for entrance will then be made at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Admittance refusal there as authorized by state law—will furnish grounds for court action which ultimately will decide once and for all the educational guarantees of Negroes as defined under the laws of this state and by decisions of the supreme court.

WAIT TRAINING

According to a member of the sponsoring body, "Our aim is to obtain broadened fields for life pursuits .... We want all professional training for our youth that is provided for others by law."

Though a single fundamental objective is sought, it can be attained in only 1 of 3 ways as outlined by the committee: first, admission to all state-supported schools without regard to race or color; second appropriation of several millions of dollars to establish complete professional schools at Kentucky State College in Frankfort; third, provide ALL necessary funds to enable Negro students to complete four-year courses in northern institutions.

The first method will necessitate a repeal of the Day law which separated races in public schools; the second and third would call for huge appropriations, many times more than now apportioned in the feeble and abortive gesture aimed at easing over a troublesome bump.

NOW GIVEN DOLE

Under the present setup, Negro students seeking a course not offered at Kentucky State are given a dole from the state treasure, an amount far insufficient to begin to meet necessary expenses.

When the question of admission to the University of Kentucky first came into prominence several years ago, President Frank L. McVey merely stated that he was bound by law to refuse a Negro admission. Sen. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, governor of Kentucky at the time, sought to calm the situation temporarily by immediately transferring money from his emergency fund and making it available for the expenses of Negro students studying out of the state.

With the retirement of Dr. McVey from the presidency of the University of Kentucky and the election of Dr. Herman L. Donovan as its head, the question of admitting Negroes there has arisen with new vigor. Thus the president-elect at the very outset of his tenure willl be faced with one of the most important issues of his career, and one which may set a precedent for the whole south, if carried through as now planned by the group recently organized.

Kentucky needs no new -precedent for the admission of Negro students to its institutions of higher learning. Long ago Berea college listed many Negroes in its enrollment who enjoyed the thorough training of that pioneering school. However, shortly after the turn of the century, with the passage of the Day law in 1904, Berea was forced to yield to the separation of races.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Iowa Woman Wins Ph. D.

Iowa City, Ia.—Dr. Lulu Merle Johnson, after August 1, will be the first Negro woman ever to receive a Ph. D. degree from any educational institution in Iowa. She passed her doctor's degree tests, recently at Iowa University, Iowa City.

A Gravity, Ia., farm girl, she was graduated from Clinton high school, where she lived with a sister and brother in law; obtained a M. A. degree from Iowa university in 1930, immediately beginning work on that advanced degree after receiving her B. A. degree.

Dr. Johnson is assistant professor of history of Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. Her chosen subject is history.

She is the sister of Adam B. Johnson, Des Moines barber, who resides at 1112 14th street. —(Courtesy Register.)

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

When George H. White, the last Negro member of Congress from the southern states, delivered his valedictory speech, January 1901, although it attracted little attention at the time, the incident marked the end of an important epoch for the colored people.

Up to that time, Washington had seated some twenty Negro Congressmen and two Negro Senators. Contrary to the belief of many today that, representatives of the race during reconstruction period were an ignorant and incompetent group, ten were college graduates and the others had acquired rudimentary educations. They were earnest, ambitious and industrious leaders, as illustrated by Mr. Hiram Revels and Mr. Blanch K. Bruce in the Senate, and Messrs. Rapier, Lynch and Rainey in the House.

As a migrant from the South, as a laborer seeking to earn a living in the North, as a business man in a growing Chicago community, as a precinct captain in the Republican party, as the first Negro Alderman elected 1915, and as a party organizer I participated in the political hopes, triumphs, disappointments, setbacks, and advances of my people.

I had come to Chicago when there were only fourteen thousand Negroes in the city. But thanks to God for the great flock of migrants from the South that sent me to Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois in 1928 that shattered a long tradition.

Who Am I?

Answer: Oscar DePriest.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Miss Lulu Johnson Wins First Ph.D. from Iowa University

IOWA CITY, Ia. — Miss Lulu Merle Johnson, assistant professor of history at Tougaloo College at Tougaloo, Miss., set a precedent when she received her doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Iowa this week.

Miss Johnson was enabled to complete her studies at the university by a grant from the this institution in 1930.

She is a native of Grevity, Ia., a graduate of the Clinton High School, and former assistant professor of history at Talladega College, a Congregational school at Talladega, Ala.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

MISS RUTHIS BRONSON

Miss Ruthie Bronson Awarded Scholarship By Atlanta University

Miss Ruthie Mae Bronson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bronson of 298 Cowan street, has recently been awarded a scholarship to attend Atlanta University during the ensuing school year.

Miss Bronson, a Ballard graduate, attended Talladega College for four years where she received her bachelor of arts degree in June 1940. After graduating from college, she taught successfully for one year in the Homerville Junior High School of Homerville, Georgia. She attended summer school at Atlanta University this summer and made an excellent record in her graduate studies.

Miss Bronson plans to enter the University in September to pursue work leading toward her Master's degree in the field of Social Science.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

NAVAL CAPTAIN

Born in Beauford, S. C., April 5, 1839. I began work as a "rigger" and learned the arts and craft of ships and sailors.

My first experence was with the "Planter" a steamer plying in the harbor of Charleston, as a transport in 1861.

In the record of the House of the 47th, Congress is to be found a "bill authorizing the Presdent to place me on the retired list of the Navy" and, a detailed account of my service.

On May 13, 1862, the Confederate steamboat, the "Planter", a special dispatch boat of General Ripley, a Confederate commander, was transporting guns and amunition from Cole,s Island to James Island. She had just returned to Charleston and the crew had retired in the city for the night, leaving a crew of eight colored men on board. This was the hour that I had long waited for. On consulting the crew they all agreed to co-operate and deliver the boat with its rich cargo to the hands of the Federal Fleet, then blockading the port off the barr.

At 2:00 a.m. we glided out of the harbor and steamed up the wharf where, my wife, three children, four other women and three men waited to embark.

Remembering the habits of the captain (Relay) and with his huge straw hat on my head, I blew the usual signal, folded my arms across my breast and proceeded down the bay. On and on we sailed, nearing Fort Sumter, I gave the required signal as cooly as if General Ripley (himself) was on board. Sumter answered my signal "all right" and the "Planter" moved on toward Morris Island, a light artillery base.

When at last it was realized that the Planter was headed toward the Federal fleet, Morris was signaled to stop her, bot fortunately too late. When Captain Nichols observed the approaching ship I saluted the Captain and delivered the "Planter" to him.

Afterward, I was ordered to pilot the Augusta, a flag ship off the Barr and then the Crusader, a gun boat at Simmon's Bluff, it was here that I engaged in a sharp battle June, 1862. Later, I was made blockade pilot plying between Charleston and Beauford removing torpedoes. I was piloting the Monitor Keokuk when she was attacked off Fort Sumter, 1863, she was struck 96 times, and nineteen hits passed through her. She retired, and the following morning she sunk. I left her just before she went down, and was taken on board of the Old Ironside with the remainder of the crew.

December, 1863, while the Planter was under the command of Cap Nickerson, was attacked off folly Island Creek Captain Nickerson became demoralized and deserted his post. I entered the pilot-house took command of the boat and carried her safely out of danger. For that act of bravery I was promoted by order of General Gilmore, to the rank of CAPTAIN.

WHO AM I?

Answer: Captain Robert Small.

HITCH-HIKES 1500 MILES

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Gets Ph.D. Degree

DR. J. P. BRAWLEY, president of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., who received the Ph.D. degree in education from Northwestern University at the end of the summer session. The honorary degree of doctor of science and education was conferred on Dr. Brawley in June by his alma mater, Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.

18q(1)-1941

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Scholarship Winners

FEB 8 1941

Last spring, Miss Jametta I. White of Charleston, S.C. (left), and Miss Margaret P. Smith of Newport News, Va. (right), were the high-ranking students out of the 213 who took the all-expense scholarship examination offered by Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. Because of the inability on the part of judges to differentiate between these two high-ranging students, two all-expense scholarships were awarded, renewable for a period of four years. For the fifth consecutive year Talladega College offers an all-expense scholarship examination to high school seniors and recent graduates in thirteen Southern States. The highest ranking student in this examination is granted an all-expense scholarship, $306 for women and $318 for men, renewable each year if the student's achievement warrants it. In addition to the all-expense scholarship Talladega College grants smaller scholarships to those who rank high in this examination.

FEB 8 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1940 Honor Roll Selectees Include Three Athletes, Two Comedians, a Famous Scientist, a Child Prodigy and the Winners of An Irish Sweepstakes Prize Who Placed Their Money in a Low-Rent Housing Development.

JAN 13 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The names of 11 Negroes, 3 white persons and four organizations were placed on the honor roll in race relations for 1940 and announced last Sunday by Dr. L. D. Reddick over the "Wings Over Jordan" program. Outstanding among those cited were Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, three athletes and the Benjamin Mason family of Philadelphia.

The honor roll is a feature of Negro History Week and is the result of a nation-wide poll conducted by Dr. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library. No attempt is made to rank the honorees in relation to the importance of their contribution to racial amity.

Each year the poll is conducted to select the 12 Negroes and 6 whites who have most distinguished themselves for work in the improvement of race understanding "in terms of real democracy." No honoree is chosen more than once to a place on the list

"The efforts of those named demonstrates that democracy is indeed worth saving at home as well as abroad," said Dr. Reddick in making the announcement.

The citations read as follow:

CAROL HANSBERRY, who with his staff of lawyers, won a victory before the United States Supreme Court which outlawed the residential restrictive covenants of Chicago property owners. These covenants would raise a color bar against Negro citizens living in certain areas of that city.

DOROTHY MAYNOR, for her beautiful voice and personal graciousness.

WILLIAM "DOLLY" KING, of Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York. The football, basketball and baseball star who is generally considered to be the greatest athlete in the history of that university.

KENNY WASHINGTON, of the University of California at Los Angeles, former "All-American" who made good in his first season as coach at his alma mater. He is the only Negro holding such a position in a leading American university.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, boxing history's only triple crown-holder. When he lost his last title in 1940, he went down like a champion. Armstrong has consistently stood against the segregation of Negro pugilists.

EDDIE ANDERSON, better known as "Rochester," for his Harlem premier of "Buck Benny Rides Again" and for his Sunday evening performance with his fellow comedian, Jack Benny.

WILLIAM GRANT STILL, for his theme music for the New York World's Fair and for the score to Katherine Garrison Chapin's poem "And They Lynched Him on a Tree."

THE BENJAMIN MASON FAMILY, of Philadelphia, who invested the $150,000 won on a sweepstake ticket in a block of low-rent cooperative homes.

PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER, unspoiled child prodigy, who added to her prizes from the New York Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall and Town Hall, "Philippa Schuyler Day" at the New York World's Fair—another example that genius knows no boundaries of color.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, who rose from the ranks to the highest position attained by a Negro in the United States Army. Brigadier-General Davis demonstrates the possibilities of the democratic principle in all phases of national defense.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO, conceived by James W. Washington and directed by Truman Gibson, Jr., this was a magnificent display of the cultural contributions of the Negro to American life.

COUNTEE CULLEN, for his book "The Lost Zoo," a high quality work of the imagination, written for children and others.

JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK, in delivering two notable decisions of the United States Supreme Court, freeing Negroes who had under torture confessed to crimes, denouncing exclusion of Negroes from trial jury panels and declaring that the Constitution of the United States required that "protection to all must be given—not merely promised."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, of Louisville, Kentucky, which has been conspicious for its fair treatment of the Negro in both its news and editorial columns. Also, it is the only Southern daily which carried (each Tuesday) a column of opinion written by Negroes.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, under the direction of Archibald MacLeish, has liberalized its employment policy and for the first time in history rendered an art, music, and book festival commemorating the anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, who has repeatedly used the weight of his reputation to speak out for minority rights. In his own words "This country has still a heavy debt to discharge for all the troubles and disabilities it has laid on the Negro's shoulders.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at Los Angeles has led the way by appointing to its coaching staff its great football star, Kenny Washington, who happens to be a Negro.

JACK BENNY, for recognizing dramatic talent irrespective of color. His fellow-comedian, "Rochester," is cast in roles that are neither personally humiliating nor indirectly derogatory to the Negro people.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Dillard Chemistry Prof. Elected To Sigma Xi Society

FEB 16 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Clarence Tyler Mason, associate professor of chemistry at Dillard university, was elected to full membership in Sigma Xi, national scientific society, at a recent meeting of the society, it was announced early this week. He was elected through the McGill university chapter in Montreal, Quebec.

A native of Evanston, Illinois, Dr. Mason received his undergraduate training at Northwestern university. He received his master of science degree from McGill university in 1933 and the degree of doctor of philosophy from the same institution in 1935. Since receiving his doctorate he has engaged in research at Northwestern. He also held a demonstration at McGill university during his stay there.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

In Sigma Xi

DR. CLARENCE T. MASON, associate professor of chemistry at Dillard University, who was elected to membership in Sigma Xi, national scientific society, recently. He was elected through McGill University chapter in Montreal, Quebec.

FEB 8 1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Open Letter to Negro Teachers Of St. Louis

JAN 17 194

Dear Teacher:

The Negro teachers of the public schools have always been the target for the general public to shoot at. We have been criticised for our moral standards or lack of them; we have been charged with failing to bear our share of public relief; we have been accused of living beyond our means; we have been said to lack the virtue of thrift necessary to avoid financial embarrassment and even bankruptcy. No group comes in for so much unfavorable publicity as the teaching group. We are the topic of discussion in the pulpit, in the press and in any social gathering.

This constant tendency to "ride" the teacher will not stop until the teachers become more definitely organized around something in which the teachers have a common interest—an interest from which the teachers can gain personally and at the same time achieve group solidarity.

There is no type of organization that can obtain a group solidarity among the teachers in a finer way than 100% membership in the St. Louis Progressive Teachers' Credit Union. There is no greater need for the Negro teachers of St. Louis than professional interest in each member of the group and professional solidarity. Each teacher has been pursuing his solitary way totally unmindful of the fact that what happens to one member of the group lifts or debases all of them.

It is the purpose of the Credit Union to promote thrift among its members and to educate them in the process of handling their own financial affairs. It is to provide a convenient method of saving, with security of principal, an attractive rate of dividend, a reserve which is readily available in an emergency, and credit facilities at reasonable interest rates.

THE CREDIT UNION IS SAFE 1. The treasurer is bonded. 2. All payments must be made by check and must be counter-signed by the president. 3. It is under the supervision of the State. A representative from the Department of Securities examines the credit union at least once a year. 4. No loan to a director, officer, nor committee members shall exceed the amount of his share holdings 5. All money of the credit union is kept in banks.

The Progressive Teachers' Credit Union was chartered December 9, 1936. There are now 162 members. These members have paid in shares account some $5,000. Since May, 1937, it has loaned more than $11,000 to its members. The third 6 per cent dividend will be paid January 17 1941. It has helped several teachers to solve financial difficulties that threatened to become very embarrassing. If you do not need it then join with the teachers to render service to some less fortunate teacher who is struggling to get on his feet. Heavy interest rates on loans are keeping many teachers in the financial ruck.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

D.C. Teacher Takes $50 Wood Prize

FEB 1 5 1941

FEB 1 5 1941

WASHINGTON

Miss Lois M. Jones, instructor of art at Howard University, was awarded the Robert Woods Prize of fifty dollars for landscaps painting at the fiftieth annual exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists, now being held here at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, it was announced this week. The competition was open to artists of all races residing in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, and more than 700 paintings were submitted to the art jury.

Miss Jones

Miss Jones received her award for a painting entitled "Indian Shops at Gay Head," which is considered by Washington art critics to possess great charm of color and composition.

She is also represented in the exhibition by a painting entitled "Luxembourg Gardens, Paris," which was painted while the artist was studying abroad in 1938, under the famous artists, Montezin, Berges, Maury, and Alder.

Miss Jones has illustrated four books, won numerous art prizes and exhibited in galleries throughout the country. She is represented by mural works at Howard University, Atlanta University, and the Harlem Branch Library.

The artist is a graduate of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in 1938 received a certificate from the Academie Julian, Paris, France, where she studied on a General Education Board fellowship. She has been an instructor in design at Howard University for the past ten years.

MANY "FIRSTS" IN 1940

MODERN FARMER

Highwater Marks Reached and Epochs Established Last Year.

FEB 1 5 1941

This past year—1940—brought several "firsts" to Negro Americans—public and official recognition of accomplishments in servide to humanity and the arts. The Post Office Department issued a commemorative postage stamp bearing the picture of a Negro, Booker T. Washington—the first time in history. The War Department created the first Negro General—promoting Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, a West Pointer, to this higher rank. Other recognitions by the Federal Government were: The appointment of a Negro, judge William H. Hastie, as assistant to Secretary of War Stimson; appointment of a Negro, Campbell C. Johnson, as executive assistant to Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, National Selective Service Director. MODERN FARMER

The Federal Courts in 1940 handed down several opinions which, added to those of previous years, indicate that Negroes are on the road to equality before the law. In the field of public education, Federal District Courts of Maryland and Virginia-North Carolina enjoined local school boards against maintaining differentials in teachers' salaries on the basis of race. There are 1305 counties in 13 of the 17 states maintaining separate schools for Negro and white children, to say nothing of the huge number of independent schools. So this year will doubtless see many suits, entered by Negro teachers against school boards, seeking equal pay for equal work. FEB 1 5 1941

The criminal courts of the South have had the attention of the United States Supreme Court in two memorable decisions delivered by Justice Hugo Black from Alabama. The first decision in this field on appeal from Florida reversed the verdict of the State Courts in sentencing Negroes on the evidence of confession by extortion. The second decision on appeal from Texas reversed the sentence of a Negro on the grounds that Negroes were systematically excluded from Grand Jury service.

In the field of art, Hattie McDaniel received the Academy Award for her interpretation of the role of "Mammy" in "Gone With the Wind." MODERN FARMER

Negroes themselves celebrate the 75th anniversary of Emancipation by holding the American Negro Exposition in Chicago, July 4-September 1. It is estimated that more than two million persons visited the Exposition which was devoted to displays showing the progress of the race in agriculture, industry, the arts and sciences.

Also the George Washington Carver Foundation for Research in Creative Chemistry was established at Tuskegee Institute. The nucleus of the fund was the life savings of George Washington Carver —$35,000—the scientist born a slave.

At Tuskegee Institute was built the first center for the cure and treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis. A grant of $161,350 by the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation made the center possible. FEB 1 5 1941

In the field of labor, the Federal District Court of Dallas, Texas, handed down a decision which held that tips could not be counted as wages under the Court's interpretation of the Wage and Hour Law. The Court also ordered the Terminal and Union Stations affected by this decision to pay back wages in the sum of $88,500. Though this decision on tips and wages was rendered without racial application, in effect it applies almost exclusively to Negroes since they hold a practical monopoly in this field. This decision, however, does not appear to be an unmitigated victory. The Red Caps may have thought that tips would constitute a bonus to wages. Managers of Union Stations thought otherwise. Red Caps are required to turn in all fees for handling baggage. The company pays the legal wages out of the fees, keeping any surplus of fees over wages. The traveling public is being made aware of this arrangement by the Red Caps themselves. —Exchange.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CURRENT OPINION

ANOTHER OF THE LITERATI AWARDED THE SPINGARN MEDAL

MAR 2 1941

It's a thankless job to sit down and pick out the man of the year as the Spingarn Medal Committee did last week.

There are so many nominations which might be made that no matter upon whom the choice falls, it can hardly be unanimous.

So the committee chose Richard Wright, author of "Native Son", which Dorothy Canfield Fisher calls "a very harrowing tale" of Bigger Thomas, who finds the conflict between American ideals and American race prejudice too much for his simple mind. But he wants freedom badly enough to kill for it and he justifies himself by saying it must have been right because he feels better.

It's quite a revolutionary book, just as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was nearly a hundred years ago—that is if Bigger Thomas is a true counterpart of Richard Wright or thousands of other young people today who have come to the conclusion that to resort to violence is the only way to end the caste system. MAR 2 1941

Bigger Thomas is the spiritual and literary descendant of the real Nat Turner, and Denmark Vesey. Even Frederick Douglass had moments in which he hated his tormentors as bitterly as did Bigger Thomas.

Mr. Wright's contribution to current-day literature is important, and the Spingarn Medal committee is to be congratulated upon its choice. MAR 2 1941

This isn't exactly the question we started out to raise, however. We note that in the past twenty-six years the committee has made similar awards to six authors, eight educators, four leaders in national movements, three singers and composers, two actors, one soldier, one insurance executive and one physician.

Therefore, 88 per cent of those honors have gone to literati and artists and a bare 12 per cent (actually three in number) to those in more practical occupations.

No clergyman, attorney, industrial chemist, architect, labor leader, social worker, or politician has ever been chosen the Spingarn man of the year.

We have no idea whether there is any moral to this, but if there is one, we imagine it has something to do with the fact that the award committee is drawn principally from the literary group.

The Afro-American.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphian Elected To Scientific Society

James A. Bayton, an instructor in psychology at Virginia State College for Negroes, who at present is on a leave of absence to work on his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected to an associate membership in Sigma Xi, national scientific research society, it became known this week.

Bayton, a Philadelphian and nephew of Mrs. S. Helen Bayton, wrote an article in the January issue of the Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology which was entitled "The Racial Stereotypes of Negro College Students". FEB 20 1941

The data was gathered from psychological questionnaires given to 100 Virginia State College students last year by Bayton.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Second Nation-Wide Poll For Distinguished Negroes

JAN 25 1941

The nation-wide poll to decide the "American Negroes of distinguished achievement, 1940" is nearing completion. This annual poll is being conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public Library. The results will be announced over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System and through the press during Negro History Week.

The purpose of this survey is to discover the twelve outstanding Negroes (or organizations) of the past year in terms of sheer merit, courage and social value to the race and to humanity. Selections will be made irrespective of class, creed or location. Thus, a labor leader from Texas stands on an equal plane with the New York Artist. At the same time the six white persons (or institutions) who have done the most for the improvement of race relations and the advancement of the Negro as a **full man** during the past year will be announced.

According to Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, nominations have come in from all over the country. Among those sending in nominees are:

Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Office of Education, Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps, President, H. M. Bond of Ft. Valley College, T. Arnold Hill of the National Youth Administration, Angelo Herndon, Editor G. James Fleming of the Philadelphia Tribune, Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, Elmer A. Carter, Ellner W. Henderson and St. Clair Drake of the Illinois Commission on the Urban Colored Population, President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University, Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P., Prof. M. B. Tolson of Wiley College, Enoch P. Waters of the Chicago Defender, Editor Charles Thompson of the Journal of Negro Education, George S. Schuyler of the Pittsburgh Courier, Rev. A. Clayton Powell of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes of the St. James Presbyterian Church, Editor Edward Lawson of Opportunity, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Prof. Harcourt Tynes of New York City.

Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University, Miss Miriam Matthews of the Los Angeles Public Library, William F. Savoy of Columbus, Ohio., Dr. Ira De A. Reid of Atlanta University, Editor Louis E. Martin of the Michigan Chronicle, Editor Roy Wilkins of the Crisis, Dr. Max Yergan of the International Committee of African Affairs, Editor P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal & Guide, President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, Dr. M. O. Bousfield of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, R. Nathaniel Dett of Bennett College, John P. Davis of the National Negro Congress, Editor I. Willis Cole, Louisville Leader, Editor R. C. Barbour of the National Baptist Voice, Ralph N. Davis, Tuskegee Institute, Dean O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute, Julius J. Adams managing editor of The Star and Amsterdam News, Editor Ludlow W. Werner of the New York Age, Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League, Horace R. Cayton of the Good Shepard Community House Chicago, Jerome "Brud" Holland of Lincoln University, Pa.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard U. Tutor Passes Skin Specialist Exams

WASHINGTON —(SNS)— Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, Clinical Assistant Professor of Dermatology in the Howard University School of Medicine, has been made a diplomatic of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology after the examinations of that Board in Chicago, it was announced this week.

JAN 4 1941

The diploma certifies that Dr. Freeman is a qualified specialist in diseases of the skin and in syphilis.

He is a native of Washington, D. C. and is a graduate of Dunbar and Howard University Medical school.

He served his internship in Freeman's Hospital and after several years of private practice studied his specialty in Europe on an Oberlaender Fellowship in clinics of Austria, Germany, France and Denmark.

He has been a member of the Howard Medical faculty since 1928 and has recently been engaged in instruction in physicians n post-graduate venereal disease control, sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service and the School of Medicine. From 1928-1940, Dr. Freeman was president of the Merico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia.

He brings to ten the number of specialists in clinical branches of medicine on the Howard faculty who have qualified according to rigid standards established in recent years by the various special-ty board. Other Howard specialists are Doctors Edward L. Howes, Surgery, Alonzo D. Smith, Roland B. Scott and W. Warrick Cardozo, Pediatrics; R. Frank Jones, Urology; Julian W. Ross, Obstetrics and Gynecology; James L. Martin and Charles H. Kelley, Radiology, and Ulysses L. Houston and J. Francis Dyer, Oto-Laryngology.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Heroism Wins $200 Award for Officer Dodson

JAN 18 1941

PHILADELPHIA

The two hours of his holiday time that he used to trail and capture an armed desperado, while others were putting the finishing touches on Christmas trees, paid dividends Tuesday for Alonzo E. J. Dodson, 54-year-old veteran police officer.

For the action singled him out from among numerous other members of the police and fire departments who performed acts of bravery last month, and earned him the hero award medal for December and a check for $200 from a local daily.

Mindful of Crowd

Off duty and shopping in the vicinity of Fifty-eighth and Haverford Avenue, Christmas Eve, Dodson spotted a man who generally answered the description of a suspect wanted for a series of holdups on his beat.

Afraid to tackle the man, later identified as William Nelson, 29, for fear of injuring a pedestrian on the crowded thoroughfare, in case of gun play, Dodson trailed his man and waited.

For two hours he followed his man, "window shopping" when even the suspect would look nervously about. Nelson walked to the door of a drug store at Fifty-eighth and Race, three times, but each time changed his mind when he saw customers in the store.

Tried to Draw Gun

Finally about half an hour before midnight, Nelson started into the store, was stopped by Dodson, who disarmed him of a .38-calibre revolver which he attempted to draw.

Indicted by the grand jury for hold-up and robbery, attempted hold-up and robbery, and carrying concealed deadly weapons, Nelson has a long record of arrests, police said, and admitted that he had robbed the same store twice before.

Had Several Commendations

A member of the force since 1911, Dodson, attached to the Sixty-first and Thompson station, has been commended a number of times for his bravery and alertness. He has a son, Alonzo, Jr., who is a graduate of Wilberforce University.

Two firemen, Adam Eitelyerg and Stanley Kostro, both white, who risked their lives to rescue four children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cowan during an early morning fire at 1500 Fawn Street, were presented medals of honorable mention during ceremonies held in the executive offices of the local daily.

Three of the children, however, died from burns and suffocation.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REWARDED FOR HEROISM

JAN 4 - 1941

Beaming happily, James Brent, janitor of the First Baptist Church of Birmingham, Ala., receives a reward from Rev. John L. Slaughter, pastor, for the prominent part he played in saving $3,000 from a safe blower a week ago. Before a large audience the pastor paid tribute to him for his "faithfulness, courage and valor."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
JAN 16 1941

Wins Commerce Award

Cleo W. Blackburn, executive secretary of Flanner House, Indianapolis, welfare center, was awarded the 1941 Distinguished Service Award of the Junior Chamber of Commerce last week at a luncheon given by the Chamber in the Canary Cottage.

This award is given annually to the young man under 35 who is adjudged to have given distinguished civic service during the preceding year.

Blackburn was born in Mississippi in 1909. He was graduated from Butler University in 1932 and also holds a master's degree from Fisk University. He also taught at Tuskegee.

JAN 16 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Union Teacher Gets Dispatch Honor Call

JAN 16 1941

RICHMOND—Dr. Henry Jared McGuinn, Union University's director of social sciences, is no mere bookworm but, on the contrary, he likes to make things work; and that goes for his sociology too.

Consequently, last week when The Richmond Times-Dispatch selected 13 Virginians for its annual honor roll, Dr. McGuinn was one of that sometimes-eschewed number.

Dr. McGuinn's selection was based on the fact that, during 1940, he had not only thought that Richmond's slums should be cleared but he came out from among his books and sold the city the idea.

Did Superlative Job

Net result: Dr. McGuinn is now a member of the Richmond Housing Authority; the Federal Government is sponsoring the slum clearance; Dr. McGuinn is credited with not only doing his job, but with doing it "superlatively well"; he becomes the fourth Negro in as many years to be chosen to the Times-Dispatch honor roll.

A graduate of Union, from which he received the bachelor's degree, and Columbia University, from which he received the master's and doctor's degrees, Dr. McGuinn was a field worker in 1929 of a study of Negro farmers conducted by the Virginia Agricultural Station; in 1936 he held the directorship of a survey of the training and employment of Negro workers in both white-collar and skilled jobs.

Four Negroes Honored

Negroes who have preceded Dr. McGuinn on the honor roll are: W. M. Cooper, extension director of Hampton Institute; L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News; and P. B. Young, editor of The Journal and Guide newspaper.

In conferring the honor, the Times-Dispatch said:

"A place on the honor roll goes only to those who achieve above and beyond what is expected of them. It is not sufficient to do a job well. It must be done superlatively well."

—A Colored Judge—

JAN 16 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

HOWARD PROF. DIPLOMATE IN DERMATOLOGY

JAN 12 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9—Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, Clinical Assistant Professor of Dermatology in the Howard university School of Medicine, has been made a diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology after passing the examinations of that board in Chicago, it was announced this week.

This diploma certifies that Dr. Freeman is a qualified specialist in diseases of the skin and in syphilis. He is a native of Washington, D.C., and is a graduate of Dunbar high school, Dartmouth college and Howard university Medical School.

He served his internship in Freedmen's Hospital and after several years of private practice, studied his specialty in Europe on an Oberlaender Fellowship in clinics of Austria, Germany, France and Denmark.

He has been a member of the Howard Medical faculty since 1928 and has recently been engaged in instruction of physicians in post-graduate venereal disease control, sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service and the School of Medicine. From 1938-1940, Dr. Freeman was president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia.

He brings to ten the number of specialists in clinical branches of medicine on the Howard faculty who have qualified according to rigid standards established in recent years by the various specialty boards. Other Howard specialists are Doctors Edward L. Howes, surgery; Alonzo D. Smith Roland B. Scott and W. Warrick Cardozo, pediatrics; R. Frank Jones, urology; Julian W. Ross obstetrics and gynecolgy; James L. Martin and Charles H. Kelley radiology, and Ulysses S. Houston and J. Francis Dyer, oto-laryngology.

JAN 12 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Zoologist Wins Honors

FEB 8 1941

HAROLD E. FINLEY

Morehouse Zoologist Wins 3 Honors From Univ. Of Wisconsin

FEB 8 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—Harold E. Finley, a member of the department of zoology at Morehoues College, is the recipient of three highly prized honors from the University of Wisconsin. On leave from this position this year to continue work towards the Ph. D. degree, Mr. Finley is studying on an honorary scholarship made available by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Finley recently was elected to Sigma Xi, national honorary society ,and Phi Sigma, national honorary biological society, both of which promote interest in problems of research and scholarship. Several of his publications have appeared in internationally recognized zoological journals and in biological textbooks. He has presented reports of his researches to a number of learned societies including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Zoologists, and the International Congress of Eugenics.

After his graduation from Morehouse College in 1928, Mr. Finley enrolled at Wisconsin, earning the master's degree in 1929. Prior to joining the faculty of Morehouse College in 1938, he was employed at West Virginia State College.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY HONORS L. A. HALL, EXPERT ON FOODS

JAN 31 1941

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Lloyd A Hall, who is chief chemist and director of research for a large food manufacturing company, addressed the commercial chemistry section of the Chicago section, American Chemical society, Friday at their monthly meeting at the Stevens hotel

The address, "The Origin and Preparation of Spices" was illustrated with colored lantern slides and was heard by a large crowd, including many visitors attending the National Canners convention. It was of timely interest for the reason that the spice supplies of the American food industries are seriously threatened because of the war.

Hall said: "The present spice stock is sufficient for from two to four years, but the United States Governor should assist and encourage farmers to grow domestic crops where agricultural conditions are favorable, to take care of, at least, partial requirements of the food industries."

Hall also discussed the bacterial contamination of spices and related food ingredients, and their relation to acceleration in food spoilage. He described in some detail the research which he and his co-workers have done during the past five years on the purification of spices which has resulted in four patents, each, in the United States and Canada.

This sterilizing process, discovered by Hall and workers, has no effect on the materials being treated except the practical elimination of the micro-organizms, and improvement in taste and stability of the food.

18q(1)-1941

Gadsden Ala. Tribune Nov. 6, 1941

Editorial Review

Selfless Heroism In Gadsden

Nothing is more thrilling than selfless heroism.

The Trade School News of the Alabama School of Trades, Gadsden, tells a story of one of the students there that is worth repeating. If a boy ever deserved the Carnegie Medal, we believe this one does.

Here is the story as told by the student newspaper:

A middle-aged Negro woman, Bessie Patterson, was rescued from the Coosa River the 28th of September by Therald Manry, a student in the electrical department of the Trade School.

Manry, better known as "Pee Wee" by the students, was hitch-hiking from town late Sunday afternoon when he saw a crowd gathering on the Coosa River bridge. When he reached the crowd, Manry saw some one struggling in the water 100 feet below. He asked if anyone was going after her, but no one answered.

Climbing down through a manhole in the bridge to a pier below, Manry removed his clothes and dived into the water after the Negro.

After swimming down the river about 125 yards, he reached the woman. Manry urged the Negro woman to calm herself in order to save her energy which she did, and he towed her safely to shore.

Fire Marshal E. L. Mount, who had been summoned to the scene, applied artificial respiration.

For his heroic act the people of Gadsden have shown their appreciation in many ways. The following awards have been given him: Five dollars from the Colwell Realty Company, five dollars from a group of ladies from the Reich Hotel, and a two-months pass to the Princess Theatre given by Mr. Dixon, the manager.

Manry's act brought praise from many other citizens, and the civic leaders of Gadsden said an effort would be started in trying to obtain a Carnegie medal for him.

The Rev. E. M. Wilson, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, colored, suggested that a committee of representative Negro citizens be formed to visit young Manry at the Trades School and personally express their appreciation for his heroism.

"Pee Wee" Manry, who enrolled in the Trade School six months ago modestly disclaimed credit for his feat saying it could have been accomplished by any other person.

All the boys at the Trade School believe that Manry fully deserves all the credit he has received.—The Anniston Times.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 5 1941

HONORED—

Erskine G. Roberts, assistant professor of mechanics arts at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, has been notifed that he has been nominated for membership in the National Engineering Society. Mr. Roberts is honor graduate of Northwestern university and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 2, 1941

A. & I. Student Wins National Essay Contest

Naomi S. Wilson, student at Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College for Negroes has been announced as the winner of the eighth annual essay contest for colored students sponsored by National Tuberculosis Association.

More than 100,000 Negro college and high school students participated in the contest, according to the national headquarters of the Association, located in New York City. The Nashville student's topic was "How in My Profession as a Teacher I can Help Control Tuberculosis."

On Monday morning at 9:45 o'clock at exercises in the school chapel, J. P. Kranz, executive secretary of the Tennessee Tuberculosis Association will present the winner with a gold medal, and a check for fifty dollars. He will also present a testimonial from the National Association to Zella R. Redmond one of the teachers of the winning student.

The low-ninth class of Washington Junior High School for Negroes won second prize in the national contest for a class project on tuberculosis, Kranz said.

Argus
t. Louis, Missouri

E. Roberts Gains High Recognition

DEC 5 1941

Honor Grad Gains Select Society

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 29—Mr. Erskine G. Roberts, assistant professor of mechanic arts at Lincoln University was notified recently that he had been sponsored to a national founder of the Society for the promotion of Engineering Education by Professor H. V. Curtis, Dean of the Engineering School at the University of Missouri. Membership in this select society is limited to those who have made definite contributions to the field of engineering-and whose names are proposed for membership by a member of the society.

Attains Front Ranks

Mr. Roberts is an honor graduate of Northeastern University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-holding an M. S. in Mechanical Engineering from the latter institution. He was employed for four years as machinist and draftsman in industry. Then, joining the faculty at Tuskegee, he was instructor in electricity and assistant director of field and design engineers in mechanical and construction work. Moving to Howard University, he served as instructor of mechanical and electrical engineering. While in Washington, D. C., Mr. Roberts became director of an engineering business, that went into government work as assistant and associate engineer of the Federal Works Agency's Power Division.

It was while he was at Howard University that Mr. Roberts met Professor Curtis. At that time, Professor Curtis was Chief Chemical Engineer for the T. V. A. and chairman of the examining committee for accrediting the Howard University Engineering Schools.

DEC - 1941

To Lincoln In 1939

Mr. Roberts came to Lincoln University last year. His work at Lincoln has included; the setting up of modern equipped machine heat treating and metallurgical laboratory, valued at $20,000; the rehabilitation of the university's power plant; and the designing of mechanical equipment for the Journalism building now under construction, and for several other buildings on the campus-including the maintenance building, the proposed new power plant, and the Home Economics Cottage. He is ground School Instructor in the Mechanic Arts department for the Civilian Pilot Training course.

For the past several years, Mr. Roberts has designed equipment, made reports and surveys leading to extend improvements throughout the East in residential, housing and institutional building-this work was done in conjunction with leading architects.

In the government service he served as examining engineer flaws, specifications, and construction details of power plants and distribution and generating systems which were proposed and built for cities and states throughout the country with the the aid of Federal money. This work included administrative duties, writing engineering reports and surveys, and making rate and market studies to support the decisions presented in specifying the use of government funds.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Secretary

DEC 13 1941

MISS GEORGIA L. JENKINS
Secretary-treasurer of Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, which will hold its annual meeting at Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., Dcember 12 and 13. Miss Jenkins is a member of the treasurer's staff at Tuskegee institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

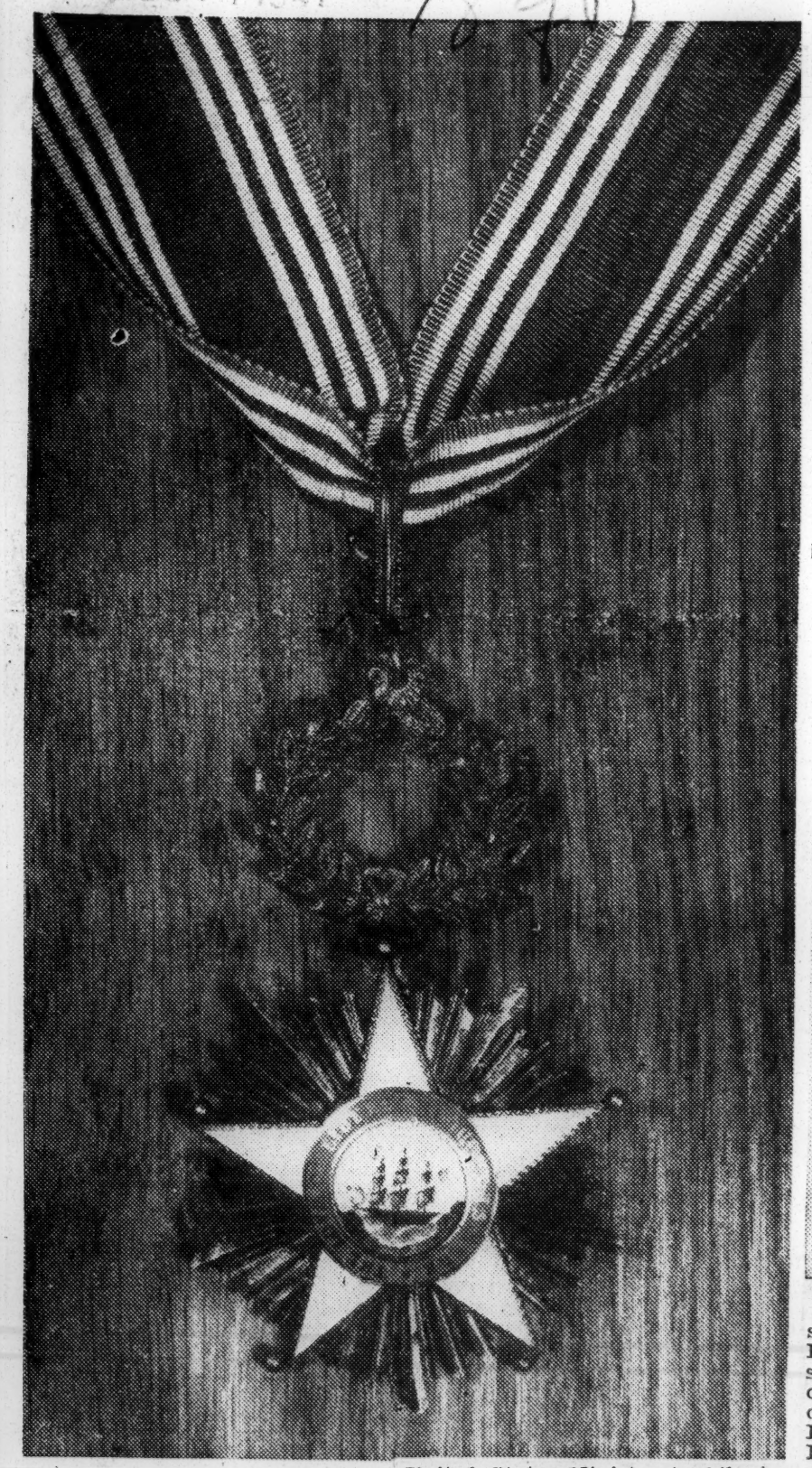
Delegates

DEC 13 1941

Miss Elizabeth Campbell and Miss Dorinda Duncan, delegates, who will represent the Beta Tau Upsilon chapter of Tuskegee institute, at the annual meeting of the Alpha Kappa Mu honor society, which will be held at Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., December 12 and 13.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Haitian Decree For Dubois



Word has just reached the United States that on September 29, 1941. His Excellency Edwin Barclay, president of the Republic of Liberia issued a decree which named Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University, Knight Commander of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption. This action was taken on the advice of the Honorable Lester A. Walton, United States Minister to Liberia.

The Order of African Redemption was founded in 1879 by President Anthony W. Gardner just after he, himself, had been decorated with the Knight Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella Catolica. It consists of a star with rays pendant from a wreath of olives. American Negroes who have formerly received the Order are Booker T. Washington and the late Bishop Alexander Walters of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Among the distinguished white men who have received it is Frederick Starr, former professor in Chicago University.

Dr. DuBois was associated with President King of Liberia at the second Pan-African Congress in Paris in 1921. After the third Pan-African Congress held in London, Paris and Lisbon in 1923, he visited Liberia at the time of the second inaugural of President King. He was designated by President Coolidge as special representative with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. At the time this was the highest rank ever given a minister to Liberia and it made Dr. DuBois dean of the diplomatic corps then in Monrovia. Dr. DuBois has written of Liberia in various American periodicals like Foreign AFFAIRS and in his books THE NEGRO and BLACK FOLKS: THEN NOW.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOMINATED

DEC 1 3 1941

Prof. Erskin G. Roberts, instructor in mechanical arts at Lincoln University, Mo., has been sponsored as a national founder of the Society for the promotion of Engineering Education by Prof. H. V. Curtis, Dean of the Engineering School at the University of Missouri. Membership is limited to those who have made an unusual contribution to the field of engineering and nomination must be proposed by a society member.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Farm Agent Honored

The United States Department of Agriculture paid special tribute, last week, to T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala. (right) and J. B. Pierce if Hampton Va. (center) upon their completion of thirty-five years in the department.

Secretary Claude R. Wickard (left) congratulated the men in his office and commended them for thier excellent work. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce are regional extension field agents, supervising farm and home demonstration work in the Southern

1861-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knoxville Instructor Wins National Contest

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4—Thomas Kerr, professor of piano and organ at Knoxville college, was awarded first prize of $100, offered by the nationally famous musician, Frank LaForge, in a nation-wide contest sponsored by the Composers and Authors Association of America. The prize was based on new original compositions for piano solo.

Kerr is a graduate of the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, New York where he earned various scholarships during his graduate and undergraduate years. He holds bachelor's degrees in piano, theory and composition, and the master of music degree, in addition to earning the highest award Eastman school can grant, the George Eastman award which Kerr earned each year he attended the school.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

17-YEAR-OLD D. C. GIRL IS AWARD WINNER

OCT 4 1941

Evelyn Boyd Is Named Over 96 Others By Phi Delta Kappa

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Winner of the 1941 Phi Delta Kappa sorority scholarship award was Miss Evelyn Boyd 17-year-old product of Washington's public school system. Miss Boyd took the coveted award from 96 other candidates who participated in the scholarship contest sponsored by 17 chapters of the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa scattered throughout Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C.

OCT 4 1941

Miss Boyd attended Morgan-Wilson elementary from which she graduated in 1935, continuing her education at Francis junior high school. Here she made a fine record, being elected vice president of the senior class and graduating as salutatorian in 1938. This June she graduated from Dunbar high school, in which she was voted the most outstanding girl in the June class. As a result of this honor, she received the American medal. Treasurer of the senior class and one of five valedictorians, she was also on the senior class year book, "Liber Anni," staff.

With the winning of the scholarship, Miss Boyd intends to enter Smith college at Northampson, Mass., where she plans to de extensive work in French and mathematics.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Six Scholarships Offered Negro Writers by Authors' Organization

Hoping to discover new Langston Hughes' and Richard Wrights, the Writers' School this week announced that six free scholarships would be awarded to young Negro men and women during the fall session which begins Oct. 6.

Sponsors of these scholarships are well known Negro writers, all members of the League of American Writers, including Richard Wright and Dr. Max Yergan. Successful candidates may enter any one of thirteen classes, which cover a wide variety of writing techniques and will be taught by well known American writers.

Applications for one of these scholarships should be made immediately to Nan Golden, registrar of the Writers' School, and should be accompanied by copies of the candidate's writing as well as an endorsement from a recognized organization, such as the YMCA, YWCA or trade union. The Writers School is located at 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Professor Henderson Makes Sixty

Ripe in years of experience and happy over the fruitage of a wide distribution of young men and women in every corner of the globe who sat at his feet, Professor Fletcher Hamilton Henderson, principal of Randolph County Training and Howard Normal School of Cuthbert, Ga., passes on to the retired list of Georgia educators. In fitting tribute to him for his long years of satisfactory service, the county authorities designated him principal-emeritus, which place he will hold during his lifetime.

OCT 25 1941

Professor Henderson needs no introduction. His work needs no expositions, both are permanent and well known fixtures in the annals of pioneer Georgia education.

After his graduation from Atlanta University, he came to Cuthbert to succeed President Richard Robert Wright, himself a graduate of Atlanta University. Howard Normal was among the first schools in the state to afford at public expense high school training for colored youth. From the beginning it strictly adhered to the principles of thoroughness and was well a protege of Atlanta University.

From its doors have come leaders who have made their emphasis on the rostrum of public service.

A few years ago Howard Normal School evolved into the Randolph County Training School. In that it reached forth a larger programme, becoming the center of the agricultural and manual arts activities for Southwest Georgia. A large and competent force of teachers are employed at this plant and it is fast taking its place among the leading institutions of its kind in this state.

Professor Henderson's heart is in his work. In the far noon of life he looks over a work well done. His eyes dimmed by age and hard work are brightened with the vision of his work going on to higher levels. He will spend in his beloved Cuthbert the rest of his days among the cedars that waft to the skies the hymn of love and tender sacrifice about his school—made famous by a golden chain unbroken spanning sixty years of effective service.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Highest NFA Award Given To Dr. Gandy

NOV 1 1941

PETERSBURG, Va.—The honorary superior farmer's degree, the highest award given by the New Farmers of America, was bestowed upon Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, here on October 16 by Paul Davis Vann, student at the college and national treasurer of farmer's organization, in Virginia Hall auditorium before the student body and faculty.

DR. GANDY

It is the first time in the history of the organization that the pin has been given to an outstanding race leader.

Action for the award, along with three others, was taken at the recent national meeting at Florida A. and M. College. They were the Rev. Glenn Settle, "Wings Over Jordan" program; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida A. and M. College, and Charles King, assistant to the director of the Farm Credit Administration.

Said Mr. Vann, in making the presentation, "This pin that I'm about to present to you, is formed, first into an open ball of cotton which symbolizes a new era in Negro agriculture and Negro life in general; the plow, which symbolizes labor, without which, neither knowledge nor wisdom can accomplish much, and the owl which symbolizes knowledge and wisdom.

"All of these things, Dr. Gandy, we have seen in you and your work. By the presentation of this pin, the New Farmers of America are attempting to honor and recognize your achievements and contributions to the Negro race in general."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Southern Adds New Faculty Members

Southern University at Scotlandville, La., has made several additions to its faculty this year. Among the new members are, left to right, top row: Dr. J. Warren Lee, chemistry; Dr. Jean Hamilton Walls, English; Dr. Eugene S. Richards, social sciences; second row, W. L. Campfield, commercial education, certified public accountant, State of Virginia; Miss Margaret V. Nelson, Teacher Training with advance credit on her doctorate who was elected to Phi Beta Kappa because of outstanding brilliance in collegiate work; and Dr. Fred F. Brown, Health Education.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Color No Bar to Him

KENNETH B. JAMES,

of Institute, W.Va., who recently completed requirements for the master of arts degree in agricultural education at West Virginia University. He is the first colored student to attend a winter session at the university, as well as the first to receive a degree from that institution. Mr. James did his undergraduate work at Hampton Institute and West Virginia State College, where he received his B.S. degree in June, 1940. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Logan Named To Haitian Order

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS) — M. Elie Lescot, president of Haiti, has just named Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, Commander in the Order of Honor and Merit, it was revealed today by university officials.

This signal honor, which is the rank above Chevalier, was conferred upon Dr. Logan especially because of his recent book entitled "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Hiati, 1776—1891," published by the University of North Carolina Press.

Professor Logan is a product of the Washington High Schools and of Williams College, Class of 1917. Immediately after leaving college he enlisted in the First Separate Battalion, D. C. National Guards. He was promoted to first lieutenant and saw action in the Argonne Forest with the 372nd Regiment of Infantry where he received a concussion of the brain.

Dr. Logan remained a number of years in Europe as secretary and interpreter of the Pan- American Congresses and as sercetaire-adjoint of the Pan-American Association

After his return to the United States he taught at Virginia Union University, served as assistant to Dr. Carter G. Goodson, and became head of the department of history at Atlanta University.

Dr. Logan obtained his doctorate from Harvard University in 1936, and since 1938, he has been a professor at Howard University. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

drsaeime

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SPELMAN STUDENT CONTEST WINNER

NEW YORK (ANP) With more than 100,000 Negro college and high school students participating in the eighth annual essay contest of the National Tuberculosis association, Naomi S. Wilson, Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers college, Nashville, was judged as having written the best essay among college students.

Miss Wilson wrote on "How I in My Profession as a Teacher Can Help Control Tuberculosis." She will receive a cash prize of $50 and a gold medal.

The winner in the high school division is Thomas Curtis, 16-year-old student at the Mariteta (Ohio) High school. According to the committee which selected the outstanding papers, young Curtis adopted a unique approach in writing an open letter to Dr. William Charles White, chairman of the Medical Research committee, National Tuberculosis association.

He will receive a scholarship of $100 for further study at any accepted college of his choice.

Other prize winners are:

College Estate Contest: Ruth Watson, Spelman college, Atlanta; Mrs. Rose Banks, Louisville Municipal college; Ruby Turner, Kentucky State college, Frankfort; Elizpah Jones, Elizabeth City (N. C.) State Teachers college; Rosa Calahan, West Virginia State college, Institute.

Honorable Mention: Carrie G Pinckney, Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S. C.; William Mack, Paine college, Augusta, Ga.; Allye Mae Bryant, Bethune-Cookman college Daytona Beach, Fla.; Muriel Jean Bullock, State Teachers college, Cheyney, Pa.; Daisey B. Settle, Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss.

High school essay contest: Viola Turney, North Division High school, Milwaukee; Leon Banks, Dunbar High School, Washington; Edward Sparrow, St. Edwards Catholic school, New Iberia, La.; Corrie Walker, Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga.; Mary E. Buchanan, Madison High School, Louisville; Lester Banks, Middletown (Conn.) High School; Gloria Smith, Central High School, Munice, Ind.

Honorable Mention: Alberta Johnson, Allendale (S. C.) Colored Training school; Doris McCowan, Wheatley High School, Houston; Mildred G. Ferguson, Girls' Commercial High School, Brooklyn; Eileen Ruth Jarrett, Sumner High School, St. Louis; Anna Harvin, Stanton High school, Los Angeles; Donnie Mae Blackwell, Lincoln High School, Fort Smith, Ark.; Pauline Webb, Clearfield (Pa.) High school.

Second prize for a class project was awarded to the low-ninth class of Washington Junior High school, Nashville.

13(1)-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Richard Wright, Author of "Native Son," Is 26th Winner of the Spingarn Medal

FEB 8 1941

Because "He has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive," Richard Wright, 32-year-old author of "Uncle Tom's Children" and "Native Son," the 1940 best-seller novel, was made the 26th recipient of the Spingarn Gold Medal at a meeting of the award committee held here Thursday, January 23, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

The committee's formal citation said the medal was awarded to Mr. Wright "For his powerful depiction in his books, "Uncle Tom's Children," and "Native Son", of the effect of proscription, segregation, and denial of opportunities to the American Negro. He has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive. The Award Committee salutes Mr. Wright as one of the most powerful of contemporary writers."

Accepting the medal, which will be presented to him at the Association's 32nd annual conference to be held in Houston, Texas, June 24-29, the noted author issued the following statement from his home in Brooklyn, New York:

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept the Spingarn Medal. I accept it in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of Negroes whose fate and destiny I have sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction. It cannot be otherwise, for they are my people, and my writing—which is my life and which carries my convictions—attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days.

FEB 8 1941

"To be more explicit, I accept this award in the name of my father, a sharecropper on a Mississippi plantation, and in the name of my mother who sacrificed her health on numerous underpaid jobs, and in the name of the millions of others like them, whose hope for peace and security reflects the aspirations of the common people everywhere during this period of war and cataclysmic social change."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

STAGE, SCREEN, LITERATURE VIE WITH SPORTS

Name Honorees In Wings Over Jordan Program February 9th

FEB 15 1941

NEW YORK. — Showing slight odds in favor of cultural and athletic achievements, the 1940 Schomburg Collection Honor Roll in Race Relations announcing the names of 12 Negroes and six white persons was made public Sunday, Feb. 9 over the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public library.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection to determine the dozen Negroes (individuals, organizations or institutions) who have most distinguished themselves during the past year; and the half dozen whites (individuals, organizations or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of a real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History Week. No attempt was made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named demonstrate that democracy is indeed worth saving at home as well as abroad. The citations were as follows:

Negroes

LEO HANSBERRY, who with his staff of lawyers, won a victory before the United States Supreme Court which outlawed the residential restrictive covenants of Chicago property owners. These covenants would raise a color bar against Negro citizens living in certain areas of that city.

DOROTHY MAYNOR, for her beautiful voice and personal graciousness.

WILLIAM "DOLLY" KING of Long Island university, Brooklyn, New York. The football, basketball and baseball star who is generally considered to be the greatest athlete in the history of that university.

KENNY WASHINGTON of the University of California at Los Angeles, former "All-American" who made good in his first season as coach at his alma mater. He is the only Negro holding such a position in a leading American university.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, boxing history's only triple crown-holder. When he lost his last title in 1940, he went down like a champion. Armstrong has consistently stood against the segregation of Negro pugilists.

EDDIE ANDERSON, better known as "Rochester," for his Harlem premier of "Buck Benny Rides Again" and for his Sunday evening performances with his fellow-comedian, Jack Benny.

WILLIAM GRANT STILL, for his theme music for the New York World's Fair and for the score to Katherine Garrison Chapin's poem "And They Lynched Him on a Tree."

THE BENJAMIN MASON FAMILY of Philadelphia, who invested the $150,000 won on a sweepstakes ticket in a block of low-rent cooperative homes.

PHILIPPA DUKE SCHUYLER, unspoiled child prodigy, who added to her prizes from the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall and Town Hall, "Philippa Schuyler Day" at the New York World's Fair—another example that genius knows no boundaries of color.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, who rose from the ranks to the highest position attained by a Negro in the United States army. Brigadier-General Davis demonstrates the possibilities of the democratic principle in all phases of national defense.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO. Conceived by James W. Washington and directed by Truman Gibson, Jr., this was a magnificent display of the cultural contributions of the Negro to American life.

COUNTEE CULLEN, for his book "The Lost Zoo," a high quality work of the imagination, written for children and others.

Whites

JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK, in delivering two notable decisions of the United States Supreme Court, freed Negroes who had under torture confessed to crimes, denounced exclusion of Negroes from trial jury panels and declared that the Constitution of the United States requires that "protection to all must be given—not merely promised."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL of Louisville, Ky., which has been conspicuous for its fair treatment of the Negro in both its news and editorial columns. Also, it is the only Southern daily which carries (each Tuesday) a column of opinion written by Negroes.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, under the direction of Archibald MacLeish, has liberalized its employment policy and for the first time in history rendered an art, music, and book festival commemorating the anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, who has repeatedly used the weight of his reputation to speak out for minority rights. In his own words "this country has still a heavy debt to discharge for all the troubles and disabilities it has laid on the Negro's shoulders."

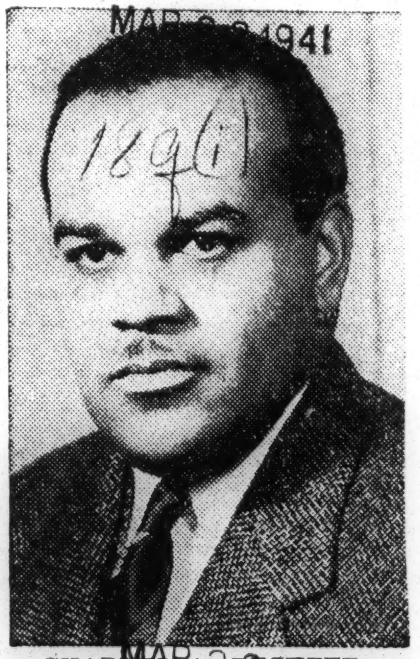
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at Los Angeles has led the way by appointing to its coaching staff its great football star Kenny Washington, who happens to be a Negro.

JACK BENNY, for recognizing dramatic talent irrespective of color. His fellow comedian, "Rochester," is cast in roles that are neither personally humiliating nor indirectly derogatory to the Negro people.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

He's CPA Now

MAR 8 1941



MAR 2 1941

CHARLES A. BECKETT, who has been notified by the University of Illinois, the examining agent for certified public accountants, that he has passed the C.P.A. exam. Mr. Beckett becomes the fourth of his race to receive an Illinois C.PA. According to available records, there are now only nine such in the United States. Mr. Beckett will be guest of the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants at a dinner, Thursday evening, at the Union League Club, where President Willard of the University of Illinois, will present him with his certificate.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Richard Wright To Receive The Spingarn Medal

FEB 7 - 1941

Author Is Chosen for 26th Award

Will Be Presented At Annual NAACP Meeting

NEW YORK — Because "He has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive," Richard Wright, 32-year-old author of "Uncle Tom's Children," and "Native Son", the 1940 best-seller novel, was made the 26th recipient of the Spingarn Gold Medal at a meeting of the award committee held here Thursday, January 23, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

Acclaimed As Writer

The committee's formal citation said the medal was awarded to Mr. Wright "For his powerful depiction in his books, "Uncle Tom's Children," and "Native Son", of the effect of proscription, segregation, and denial of opportunities to the American Negro. He has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive. The Award Committee salutes Mr. Wright as one of the most powerful of contemporary writers."

FEB 7 - 1941

Members of the award committee are: Col. Theodore Roosevelt, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Marion Cuthbert, National Y.W.C.A. official; Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the M.E. Church; Robert A. Pelham, editor and publisher of the Washington, D. C. Tribune; Mrs. Dorothy Backer, wife of the publisher of the New York Post; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community Church; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. National Youth Administration official.

FEB 7 - 1941

Expresses Thanks

Accepting the medal, which will be presented to him at the Association's 32nd annual conference to be held in Houston, Texas, June 24-29, the noted author issued the following statement from his home in Brooklyn, New York:

FEB 7 - 1941

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept the Spingarn Medal. I accept it in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of Negroes whose fate and destiny I have sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction. It cannot be otherwise, for they are my people, and my writing — which is my life and, which carries my convictions—attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days."

The Spingarn Medal Award was instituted in 1914 by the late Joel E. Spingarn, who was formerly president of the N.A.A.C.P. It is awarded annually to the American Negro who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor. Its purpose is to "call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth."

Mr. Spingarn died in July, 1939. In his will he set up a trust fund of $20,000 to pay and provide for the continuance of the annual award.

Books Scored

"Native Son", a Book-of-the-Month Club selection for March, 1940, sold more than 215,000 copies within the first week of publication, and during a period of six weeks went beyond 250,000 sales. Today it is still selling a considerable number of copies weekly. Material for the novel, which created wide discussion when it was first published, was based partly on boys he met in a Chicago rehabilitation school for Negro "Dead End" kids, and partly on the Robert Nixon case, according to Wright.

Nixon was a young Negro who died in the electric chair in Chicago in August, 1938, for killing a white woman.

"Uncle Tom's Children," a book of four long short stories, won high praise from the critics, when it was published in March, 1938. The stories won for Wright a $500 prize offered by Story magazine for the best work submitted by a WPA writer in a nation-wide contest.

Wright spent two and one-half months in Mexico last year. In collaboration with Paul Green, Pulitzer Prize winner, he has recently completed the dramatization of "Native Son". The play is expected to be ready for Broadway next spring.

RICHARD WRIGHT, 32, author of the famous best seller, "Native Son," who has been awarded the 1940 Spingarn Medal Award by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

—(Photo by Ernest Brooks).

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Another of the Literati Awarded the Spingarn Medal

It's a thankless job to sit down and pick out the man of the year as the Spingarn Medal Committee did last week.

FEB 15 1941

There are so many nominations which might be made that no matter upon whom the choice falls, it can hardly be unanimous.

So the committee chose Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," which Dorothy Canfield Fisher calls "a very harrowing tale" of Bigger Thomas, who finds the conflict between American ideals and American race prejudice too much for his simple mind. But he wants freedom to live badly enough to kill for it and he justifies himself by saying it must have been right because he feels better.

It's quite a revolutionary book, just as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was nearly a hundred years ago—that is if Bigger Thomas is a true counterpart of Richard Wright or thousands of other young people today who have come to the conclusion that to resort to violence is the only way to end the caste system.

Bigger Thomas is the spiritual and literary descendant of the real Nat Turner, and Denmark Vesey. Even Frederick Douglass had moments in which he hated his tormentors as bitterly as did Bigger Thomas.

Mr. Wright's contribution to current-day literature is important, and the Spingarn Medal Committee is to be congratulated upon its choice.

FEB 15 1941

This isn't exactly the question we started out to raise, however. We note that in the past twenty-six years the committee has made similar awards to six authors, eight educators, four leaders in national movements, three singers and composers, two actors, one soldier, one insurance executive and one physician.

Therefore, 88 per cent of those honors have gone to literati and artists and a bare 12 per cent (actually three in number) to those in more practical occupations.

No clergyman, attorney, industrial chemist, architect, labor leader, social worker, or politician has ever been chosen the Spingarn man of the year.

We have no idea whether there is any moral to this, but if there is one, we imagine it has something to do with the fact that the award committee is drawn principally from the literary group.

18q1-1941

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

APR 19 1941

APR 19 1941

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

APR 19 1941

Superintendent of Schools William H. Johnson (right) at board of education building yesterday with 92 honor students of Chicago high schools. From this group ten will be selected to receive scholarships on April 25 at Civic assembly luncheon sponsored by the Executives club.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Rode Black Mare In 1906 Derby—

Former Jockey, Prairie View Graduate, Is Meat Specialist

MAY 10 1941

HOUSTON—(ANP)—Orphaned at an early age, later becoming a runaway from an orphan asylum, J. H. Williams, known as the only Negro meat specialist in the South, and one of the country's foremost authorities in the curing and preservation of meats, now holding the important position of district county agent in Texas under the national defense program, has had a varied and interesting career.

The second annual South Texas meat show was held here recently. Over 1,600 pieces of farm cured and preserved meats were shown, most of which sold at the pegged price of 50 cents per pound and directed attention of the public on the work being done by this pint-sized man in Texas. He is known to intimates as "Pee Wee" Williams and his work has raised the standards of health and living for thousands of Negroes who participate in the extension work conducted by Texas.

MAY 10 1941

Once a Jockey

He has been a stable boy, exercise boy, jockey, Barnum and Bailey circus man, ranch hand, rodeo performer, trainer of horses, packing house employe, ranch foreman and is a World war veteran. He finished his schooling following his return from France in 1918. He was wounded in action at Soissons and Metz.

Born in Louisville, he and a younger brother were placed in an orphan asylum when their parents died. He later ran away and became a stable hand at Churchill Downs. Gaining a large amount of experience on the track, he soon rose to be one of the leading jockeys of that day. He rode Black Mare in the Derby of 1906. It was while a jockey that the nickname of "Pee Wee" was fastened to him for life.

Following an injury on the track while riding a horse, he drifted westward and became a ranch hand for Col. Zack Mulhall, owner of one of the biggest ranches in Oklahoma. His knowledge of horses made him an expert horsebreaker and trainer and he soon became ranch foreman with several white employes under him. Col. Mulhall treated him more like a son than employe, according to Williams.

Entry into the World war drafted him for the army. Though he had broken hundreds of horses to be sold to the army he was placed in the infantry, despite efforts of friends to secure him a place in the cavalry. He served 11 months overseas, returning home as a sergeant.

He went back to ranching following his release from the army. It was during this time that he entered many rodeas, winning several prizes. He also spent a period with Barnum and Bailey's circus before going to Chicago where he worked in the packing houses.

Prairie View Graduate

Deciding to enter and finish school, he came to Texas and entered Prairie View State college, 115 miles from here, graduating in 1924. He also attended Iowa State college at Ames, Iowa after receiving his B.S. in agriculture from Prairie View.

MAY 10 1941

Entering extension work in Milam county, in 1925, his knowledge of meats and their cure and preservation, learned from ranchers in Oklahoma, soon led to his promotion to agent in charge of meats. According to him, the ranchers had a secret methods of preserving meats which has later been adopted by Texas A. M. college, white, which is a leader in this movement.

In the nine years he has been in charge of this work in Texas, he has saved farm families thousand of dollars in prevention of spoilation of home cured meats. Millions of pounds of pork and beef products are preserved in Texas each year. There are 200 agents working under him, all appointed by the state, which pays a small part of the $1,800 yearly salary. The counties in which they work pays the larger part of this salary. All are taught the methods being used by Williams.

While preservation of meats is his job and his contribution to national defense, his hobby is the tanning of fine leather. So excellent is his leather-craft, that he is called to Tuskegee yearly to teach classes. He is said to be the only Negro in America capable of teaching this fine art.

MAY 10 1941

In speaking of the work with colored farm families, he said to this reporter: "There is usually one well trained man in half the communities we work with. He is capable of doing this work well. They are responsible in no small way for the scope of this work. The Negroes contribution to national defense will be through development of cured meats, to breed a type of hogs of a definite weight, which will more nearly supply the demand of packers. Packers demand a hog in a weight range of 175 to 225 pounds. They need not be pure bred hogs but should be well bred."

When asked what was the difference in packing house meat and home cured, he replied: "The meat cured at home is slow cured, giving it a chance to dry out, thus making a more solid piece of meat. The gravy from such a ham is rich, red and tasty. Packing house meat is usually less solid, the grease from the fats being watery. Connoiseurs of meats enjoy the taste of farm cured hams and bacons."

Young-looking, short, energetic, Williams is an indefatigable worker, is an interesting talker, knows meats as perhaps no other man in the country, does. He has been a judge of meats in all sections of the state, judging meats in the shows which are held often.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Janitor Turns Chemist; Discovers 25 Products

MAY 10 1941

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., May 8—Tutored whenever opportunity permitted, by Dr. S. J. Lloyd, Dean of the School of Chemistry at the University of Alabama here, and devoting all of his spare time to research experiments, Sam May, head janitor for the school, has already developed upward of 25 separate products, some of which are believed to have commercial possibilities, from vegetables and cover crops as well as a variety of ordinary weeds heretofore considered useless pests.

From the fibre of the okra plant, a vegetable whose edible seed pods are on every Southern home and restaurant menu throughout the summer months, May has produced thread closely resembling silk, demonstrating that it may be woven into a soft, glossy fabric; and performed other remarkable feats of like nature, much in the same manner as the famous scientific wizard Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute.

MAY 10 1941

During the recent annual Chemistry Day observance at the university, products of the research work of May, who is said to be remarkably adept at working out chemical formulas and equations, formed one of the most interesting of the many exhibits displayed.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

REELECT MRS. FAY ALLEN TO LOS ANGELES SCHOOL BOARD

LOS ANGELES.—Mrs. Fay E. Allen, the only Negro ever to be elected to the Los Angeles board of education, was reelected in a city election here Tuesday, May 6.

Mrs. Allen ran without benefit of machine politics and into the opposition of some Negro leaders. She polled more than 128,000 votes. It required 126,000 to return her to office and there are about 60,000 Negro residents of Los Angeles hardly 40 per cent of whom voted.

Mrs. Allen is a music teacher at the Thomas Jefferson high school. She is an official in the local Musicians Union. During the campaign, she did not receive the full support of the Negro group but was openly campaigned against by many disgruntled political leaders.

Mrs. Allen is the only Negro woman in the United States holding a school board office by general election.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
November 17, 1941

Harry K. Parker Is Awarded Negro Citizenship Honor

Harry K. Parker, in charge of Windsor Community center, was cited as the city's No. 1 negro citizen at a public session yesterday afternoon at A. and T. college's Harrison auditorium to mark conclusion of National Negro Achievement week by taking note of praiseworthy achievements of local negro citizens.

Parker was awarded a scroll by Mayor Huger S. King. Citation for praiseworthy achievement was given about 35 more by Dr. George C. Simkins.

18(1)-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Richard Wright Wins The Spingarn Award

FEB 1 1941

Richard Wright, 32-year-old Negro author, has been awarded the 1940 Spingarn medal for his two books: "Uncle Tom's Children" and the best-seller "Native Son," it was announced here yesterday.

The Spingarn medal is one of the most widely known awards in the country.

The award was made by the Spingarn Award Committee, which met here last Thursday, Jan. 23, according to an announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

—Photo by Ernes

RICHARD WRIGHT

Accepting the medal which will be presented to him at the Association's 32nd Annual Conference to be held in Houston, Texas, in June the noted Negro author stated:

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept the Spingarn medal. I accept it in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of Negroes whose fate and destiny I have sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction. It cannot be otherwise, for they are my people, and my writing—which is my life and, which carries my convictions —attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days.

"To be more explicit, I accept this award in the name of my father, a sharecropper on a Mississippi plantation, and in the name of my mother who sacrificed her health on numerous underpaid jobs, and in the name of the millions of others like them, whose hope for peace and security reflects the aspirations of the common people everywhere during this period of war and cataclysmic social change."

SALUTE AUTHOR

The committee's formal citation said the medal was awarded to Mr Wright "For his powerful depiction in his books, "Uncle Tom's Children," and "Native Son," of the effect of proscription, segregation and denial of opportunities to the American Negro. He has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive. The Award Committee salutes Mr. Wright as one of the most powerful of contemporary writers."

Wright is the 26th recipient of the Spingarn medal which is awarded annually.

Wright spent two and one-half months in Mexico last year. In collaboration with Paul Green, Pulitzer Prize winner, he has recently completed the dramatization of "Native Son." The play is expected to be ready for production on Broadway in the Spring. He is working on a 30,000-word commentary text for a picture book dealing with Negro life in the United States. A novel which seeks to portray the effects of urban industrial civilization upon the personalities of Negro women, has been "moving along," he says, and he expects to complete it by next Fall. Wright's brilliant short story, "Bright and Morning Star," is now in the process of publication by International Publishers.

FEB 1 1941

LIST OF WORKS

The following is a list of Mr. Wright's published writings:

"Superstition," a short story, published in Abbott's Monthly Magazine in 1931; "Strength and Child of the Dead and Forgotten Gods," two poems, in "Anvil," a bi-monthly magazine, in 1934; "Rest for the Weary" and a "Note," two poems, in "Left Front, 1934; "Everywhere Waters Rise," a poem, in "Left Front," 1934.

"I Have Seen Black Hands," a poem, in the New Masses, 1934. Other pieces appearing in the New Masses have been: "Red Leaves," a poem, 1935; "Spread Your Sunrise," a poem, 1935; "Joe Louis Uncovers Dynamite," an article, 1935; "2,000,000 Black Voices," an article, 1936; "Hearst Headline Blues," a poem, 1936; "Old Habit and New Love," a poem, 1936; "Between Laughter and Tears," bok review, 1937; "We of the Streets," a poem, 1937; "Silt," short story, 1937; "Adventure and Love in Loyalist Spain," book review, 1938; "Bright and Morning Star," a long short story, 1938; "Joe Louis and Hitler," an article, 1938.

"I Am a Slogan" and "Ah Feels It in Mah Bones," two poems, International Literature, 1935; "Transcontinental," a poem, International Literature, 1936; "Between the World and Me," a poem, The Old Partisan Review, 1935; "A Tale of Folk Courage," book review, The Old Partisan & Anvil, 1936; "Obsession" and "Rise and Live," two poems, Midland-Left, 1935; "Sharecroppers' Story," book review, New Republic, 1937.

"Blueprint for Negro Writing," article, New Challenge, 1937; "Between the World and Me," republished in Proletarian Literature in the United States, 1935; "Big Boy Leaves Home," a long short story, New Caravan, an anthology of American Literature, 1936; "The Ethics of Living Jim Crow," autobiographical sketch, American Stuff, an anthology of WPA writers, 1937.

"Fire and Cloud," long short story, Story Magazine, 1938; also in O. Henry short story anthology, 1938.

"Uncle Tom's Children," a volume of four long short stories, including "Big Boy Leaves Home," "Down by the Riverside," "Long Black Song," and "Fire and Cloud." The book was awarded a $500 prize offered by Story Magazine for the best creative prose submitted by anyone connected with the Federal Writers Project. Was accepted in 1938 for publication in England. Has been translated into Russian and has been reissued by Harper and Brothers in 1941 in a larger and revised edition. Has sold over 100,000 copies.

"Bright and Morning Star," published and reprinted in O'Brien Best Short Stories of 1939, Houghton-Mifflin, Boston. Also in Best Short Stories since 1914, 1939, by the same publisher.

"Almos' a Man," short story, Harper's Bazaar, 1940; "I Bite the Hand That Feeds Me," Atlantic Monthly, 1940; "How Bigger Was Born" in Saturday Review of Literature, 1940, and Harper Bros., 1940; "Forerunner Ambassador," book review, New Republic, 1940; "Inner Landscape," book review, New Republic, 1940.

Other recipients of the Spingarn Award in chronological order since 1915 include: E. E. Just, scientist; Harry T. Burleigh, composer; William Stanley Braithwaite, Archibald H. Grimke, William E. B. Du Bois, scholar; Charles S. Gilpin, Mary B. Talbert, Dr. George W. Carver, scientist; Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Henry A. Hunt, Richard B. Harrison, Robert R. Moton, Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress; William T. B. Williams, Mary McLeod Bethune, John Hope, Walter White, Marian Anderson and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Spingarn Medal Goes to Wright

FEB 8

NEW YORK — Selection of Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," as the twenty-sixth recipient of the Spingarn Medal, was announced by the NAACP last week.

The award committee, meeting here on Thursday, picked the 32-year-old novelist, "for his powerful depiction in his books, 'Uncle Tom's Children,' and 'Native Son,' of the effect of proscription, segregation and denial of opportunities to colored Americans.

FEB 8 1941

Must Face Picture

"He has given to Americans who have eyes to see," the committee's statement continues, "a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive. The award committee salutes Mr Wright as one of the most powerful of contemporary writers."

Accepting the medal, which will be presented to him at the association's thirty-second annual conference to be held in Houston, Texas, June 24-29, the noted author issued the following statement from his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.:

Credits Suffering Millions

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept the Spingarn Medal. I accept it in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of colored Americans whose fate and destiny I have

sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction.

"It cannot be otherwise, for they are my people, and my writing—which is my life and, which

RICHARD WRIGHT

carries my convictions—attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days.

"To be more explicit, I accept this award in the name of my father, a sharecropper on a Mississippi plantation, and in the name of my mother, who sacrificed her health on numerous underpaid jobs, and in the name of the millions of others like them, whose hope for peace and security reflects the aspirations of the common people everywhere during this period of war and cataclysmic social change."

Awarded Since 1914

The Spingarn Medal Award was instituted in 1914, by the late Joel E. Spingarn, who was formerly president of the NAACP. It is awarded annually to the colored American who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor.

Mr. Spingarn died in July 1939. In his will he set up a trust fund of $20,000 to pay and provide for the continuance of the annual award.

Other Recipients

Other recipients in chronological order since 1915 include:

E. E. Just, Colonel Charles Young, Harry T. Burleigh, William Stanley Braithwaite, Archibald H. Grimke, William E. B. DuBois, Charles S. Gilpin;

Mary B. Talbert, Dr. George W. Carver, Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Anthony Overton;

Charles W. Chestnutt, Mordecai W. Johnson, Henry A. Hunt, Richard B. Harrison, Robert R. Moton, Max Yergan, William T. B. Williams, Mary McLeod Bethune, John Hope, Walter White, Marian Anderson, and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

FEB 8 1941

Committee Members

Members of the award committee are:

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Marion Cuthbert, national YWCA official; Bishop Robert E. Jones of the Methodist Church; Robert A. Pelham, editor and publisher of the Washington (D.C.) Tribune; Mrs. Dorothy Backer, wife of the publisher of the New York Post;

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community Church; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth Administration official.

Was Best Seller

"Native Son," a Book-of-the-Month Club selection for March, 1940, sold more than 215,000 copies within the first week of publication, and during a period of six weeks went beyond 250,000 sales. Today it is still selling a considerable number of copies weekly.

Material for the novel, which created wide discussion, when it was first published, was based partly on boys he met in a Chicago rehabilitation school for colored "Dead End Kids," and party on the case of Robert Nixon, who died in the electric chair in Chicago in August, 1938, killing a white woman.

Has Had 5 Translations

Wright wrote the book in Brooklyn, N.Y., after receiving a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1939. The novel has been translated and published in the Portuguese, Russian, German (Swiss publishing house), English (British), and Swedish language.

"Uncle Tom's Children," a book of four long short stories, won high praise from the critics when it was published in March, 1938. The stories won for Wright a $500 prize offered by Story Magazine for the best work submitted by a WPA writer in a nation-wide contest.

Wright spent two and one-half months in Mexico last year. In collaboration with Paul Green, Pulitzer Prize winner, he has recently completed the dramatization of "Native Son." The play is expected to be ready for production on Broadway in the spring.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW SPINGARN MEDALIST

The Spingarn Medal Committee has selected as the 26th recipient of the Spingarn Medal, Richard Wright, author of the novel, "Native Son." FEB 8 1941

The Spingarn Medal is awarded annually "to the American Negro who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor," and in this instance Richard Wright is supposed to fill the bill.

There is usually some doubt in the minds of thoughtful American Negroes each year when the Spingarn Medal winner is announced, as to the merit of the award, and the selection for 1940 will perhaps have some dissenters.

It is often thought that the Spingarn Medal Committee looks around to see which Negro has received the most applause from white people and then makes him or her the year's medalist.

Mr. Dooley once said that "Th' Soopreeme Court follows th' election returns." It seems that the Medal Committee acts on the same principle.

Those who have not critically read "Native Son" will applaud the selection of the Committee, but the discerning minority will find it difficult to share this enthusiasm.

Mr. Wright's portrayal of Negro life and character leaves a great deal to be desired by Negroes, regardless of what white people may think.

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

WINS SERVICE AWARD. Mr. Cleo Blackburn, head of Flanner House, Negro Social settlement, Indianapolis, Indiana, was awarded the Junior Chamber of Commerce distinguished service award for the past year. This award is given annually to a young man under the age of 35, for an outstanding service in some city project. Mr. Blackburn was awarded this honor for his work among members of his race in the city.

FEB 20 1941

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHO AM I?

By
Henry N. Wilcots

A LIBRARIAN

MAR 27 1941

For almost a quarter of a century as assistant librarian of Congress, my work took me through million upon millions of pages of evey kind of book imagineable, and among them was Gregorie's "Inquiry Concerning Intellectual and Moral Faculties and Literature of the Negroes."

Two fallacies have been long entertained regarding the Negro. The first, that Theodore Roosevelt was the first president of the United States to entertain a Negro in his home. The second that Paul Lawrence Dunbar, was the first Negro poet in America. MAR 27 1941

But, the man whom credit is due for saving to the American people L'Enfant's original plan of the city of Washington, and that was later sold to Governor Woodward for laying out the plan of Detroit, was in reality, the first to be formally invited as guest to the home of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, who was then president of theUnited States—and that man was none other than Benjamin Banneker.

The second fallacy is as easily exploded as the first, for Jupiter Hommon wrote the poem, "An Evening Thought," in 1760 and that year antedates Phillis Wheatley's first poem by about ten years. And, Wheatly's first poem was written when Dunbar was only one year of age.

1890

To the great mass of readers, it will be news to learn that Robert Browning, Henry Timrod, the Southern poet, Alexander Pushkin, Russia's greatest poet and Alexander Hamilton, the American statesman, were octoroons. And the same can be said of General Dumas, father of Alexander Dumas, and so was the imortal author of "Monte Cristo" and "The Three Guardsmen."

MAR 27 1941

The second president of the republic of Mexico was a colored man. And so was the man in comand of the French troops in China during the Boxer uprising—General Dodd.

My own compilation of "Murray's Encyclopeda of the Colored Race," was the result of more than twenty years research and labor as assistant librarian to Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MAR 27 1941

To contend that the Negro race has been without frequent manifestations of genius, is to speak without knowledge of historical facts.

Who Am I? Answer: Daniel Murray.

1889(1) 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

64 PERSONS TO BENEFIT FROM FUND'S PRIZES

MAY 3 - 1941

40 Colored And 26 White Recipients Are Chosen From Field Of 500

The award of 64 fellowships totaling $100,000 was announced Wednesday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund. The fellows include 40 Negroes and 24 white southerners, selected for their scholarship and special talent from over 500 applicants.

The awards are made in two categories: to Negroes in any field and from any part of the United States, and to white Southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South, and who expect to make their careers in that region. The fellowships average $1,500.

MAY 3 - 1941

The Julius Rosenwald fund has been granting fellowships for 12 years. Among the many notable fellows of earlier years are Marian Anderson, contralto, Katherine Dunham, dancer, William Grant Still, composer, Charles S. Johnson, social scientist, E. E. Just, biologist, Aaron Douglas, painter, Richmond Barthe, and Augusta Savage, sculptors, W. E. B. DuBois and the late James Weldon Johnson, writers.

Under the present fellowship program awards are made once each year by a committee on fellowships consisting of Will W. Alexander, adviser to the Council on National Defense, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation; Raymond R. Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern college; Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, Office of Production Management; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and George M. Reynolds, director for fellowships.

The 1941 fellows will work on projects in a variety of fields, ranging from southern agriculture and South American forests to a study of the Spanish-speaking settlements of Delacroix island of Louisiana and the painting of scenes of the Southwest. In addition to fellowships in the academic fields, three awards were made in art, there in creative writing, and one in music.

Negroes who received fellowships are:

CHARLES HENRY ALSTON, New York City: for creative work in painting and the graphic arts. Reappointment.

THOMAS HENRY BEMBRY, head of the department of chemistry, Livingstone college, N. C., for studies in chemistry, at Columbia university.

CLEO WALTER BLACKBURN, superintendent of Flanner house, Indianapolis, for studies in sociology, at Indiana university.

DAVID HAROLD BLACKWELL, Urbana, Ill.: for studies in mathematics, at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and the University of Illinois.

WALTER MONROE BOOKER, associate professor and head of the department of biology, Prairie View State college, Texas: for studies in physiology, at the University of Chicago.

HERMAN RUSSELL BRANSON, instructor in physics and mathematics, Dillard university: for research in mathematical biophysics, at the University of Chicago.

JEREMIAH CERTAINE, Philadelphia, for studies in mathematics at Harvard university. Reappointment.

MAMIE KATHERINE CLARK, New York City: for studies in child psychology, at Columbia university. Reappointment. MAY 3 - 1941

WILLIAM MONTAGUE COBB, associate professor of anatomy, school of medicine, Howard university: for anatomical research directed toward the preparation of an atlas covering the changes in the human skeleton, at Western Reserve university.

ADELAIDE McGUINN CROMWELL, Washington, for studies in sociology dealing with various activities of the Negro woman, at the University of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES TWITCHELL DAVIS, Hampton: for studies in American culture, at the University of Chicago, with special reference to the literature of the Negro renaissance. Reappointment.

JAMES WALTER FISHER, instructor in social sciences, Delaware State college: for an historical study of the slave and the free Negro in Delaware, at the University of Pennsylvania.

LYONEL CHARLES FLORANT, New York City: for a study of the pattern of Negro population movements since 1930, at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

MANET HELEN FOWLER, New York City: for studies in social anthropology at Columbia university.

CORNELIUS LACY GOLIGHTLY, Detroit: for studies in philosophy, at the University of Michigan.

EDMONIA WHITE GRANT, principal of the Peebles school, Nashville; for studies in adult education.

HARRY JAMES GREEN, JR., associate professor of chemistry, North Carolina A. and T. college: for studies in chemistry, at Ohio State university.

HENRY AARON HILL, St. Joseph, Mo.: for studies in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Reappointment.

JOHN HOPE II, instructor in economics, Spelman college and Atlanta university: for a study of consumption habits and credit practices among low income families in the southern economy, at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

LANGSTON HUGHES, New York City: for the writing of a series of one-act plays, each to be entered around an outstanding Negro historical character.

LLOYD HARRIS HUGHES, instructor of social sciences, Western university, Kansas: for a study of the contributions of the Negro to the life and culture of New Spain, at the University of California.

BERNARD SAMUEL JEFFERSON, associate professor of law, Howard university: for studies in law, at Howard university.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS JENKINS, Alexandria, La.: for studies in mathematics at the University of Chicago.

CLIFTON RALPH JONES, Philadelphia: for a study of the social stratification within the Negro population, at the State University of Iowa.

JACOB LAWRENCE, New York City for creative work in painting. Reappointment. MAY 3 - 1941

ULYSSES GRANT LEE, JR., assistant professor of English, Lincoln university, Pa.: for studies in American culture and the preparation of a volume on the anti-slavery press, at the University of Chicago.

ROSCOE EDWIN LEWIS, associate professor of chemistry, Hampton institute: for an historical study of the lives, reminiscences, and songs related by former slaves and others who lived during the slaveholding period.

ROBERT EARL MARTIN, instructor in political science, Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, N. C.: for studies in political science, at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

CLINTON F. OLIVER, New York City: for studies in American civilization, with special reference to the creative and philosophical expression of the Negro, at Harvard university.

EDWARD NELSON PALMER, Newport News, Va.: for studies in sociology, especially the determination and measurement of factors associated with unemployment among Negro workers, at the University of Michigan. Reappointment.

YOURA THELMA QUALLS, assistant in the department of English, Fisk university: for studies in English language and literature, at Radcliffe college. Reappointment.

MARION CLIFTON RHANEY, Brunswick, Ga.: for studies in biology at Atlanta university.

THOMAS NATHANIEL ROBERTS, Soil Conservation service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee: for studies in agricultural economics, at the University of Wisconsin. Reappointment.

ESTELLA HARRIS SCOTT, head resident, Fisk university social center and instructor in the department of social sciences: for studies in sociology, at the University of Pennsylvania. Reappointment.

MABEL MURPHY SMYTHE, instructor at Fort Valley State college, Ga.: for study of the effects of protective labor legislation on Negro workers, at the University of Wisconsin.

WATERS EDWIN TURPIN, instructor in English language and literature, Lincoln university, Pa., for the writing of a novel about the Maryland free Negro.

SAMUEL Z. WESTERFIELD, Jr., Washington, for a study of the consummer purchasing and savings habits of Negroes and whites, at the same income level, at Harvard university.

CLYDE JULIAN WINKFIELD, Chicago, accompanist for Etta Moten: for piano study.

NANCY BULLOCK WOOLRIDGE assistant professor of English language and literature, Louisville Municipal college: for studies in American literature, at the University of Chicago dealing especially with the literature depiction of the negro religious character.

MAY 3 - 1941

MARGARET JUST WORMLEY, instructor in English language and literature, Miner Teachers college, Washington: for studies in American literature, at Boston university.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

FOUR ALABAMIANS GET FELLOWSHIPS

MAY 1 - 1941

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

Four Alabamians and two Mississippians were among 24 white Southerners and 40 Negroes selected out of more than 500 applicants for Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowships totaling $100,000 and averaging $1,500. Associated Press reported Tuesday night.

The Alabamians were listed as William O. Brown, of Howard College; Leon F. Sensabaugh, of Birmingham-Southern College; Frederick S. Barkalow, Jr., of the Alabama Department of Conservation, and Thomas N. Roberts, Negro, of Tuskegee. A fellowship was also awarded Bell I. Wiley, University of Mississippi, and Edward A. McLellan, Summer, Miss., the dispatch said.

The fellowships were granted, it was explained, in two categories; to white Southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to follow their careers in that region and to Negroes in any field from any part of the United States.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgians Win 7 Rosenwald Fellowships

MAY 1 - 1941

Among 64 Granted $1,500 To Advance Study of Problems

MAY 1 - 1941

Seven Georgians were among the 64 receiving the Julius Rosenwald Fellowships totaling $100,000, according to an announcement made yesterday in Chicago.

Four of the Georgia winners are white, while three are Negroes. The fellowships, averaging $1,500 each, were granted in two categories. One for Negroes in any field and any par of the United States, and to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the south and who expect to follow their careers in the south.

The Georgia white winners are: Frederick S. Barkalow, of Marietta, a graduate of Georgia Tech, now employed by the Alabama Department of Conservation; Glenn W. Rainey, also a Tech graduate; LeRoy W. Watson Jr., a graduate of Georgia, and Gordon R. Willey, of Macon.

The Negro winners are John Hope II, Spelman and Atlanta University; Mahlon C. Rianey, Brunswick, and Mabel Smythe, Fort Valley State College.

Barkalow has already had a year of post-graduate work at the University of Michigan, where he studied zoology and plans to return to Michigan to seek his doctorate.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Pulitzer Awards

MAY 10 1941

The advistory board of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, which constitutes the Pulitzer Award Committee, may affect the air of gods on Olympus but their feet are immersed in the mire of present-day frictions and antagonisms. The board has again labored and brought forth a curious set of selections. Year after year the selections in the fields of drama, history, editorial writing, biography, reporting, poetry, cartooning and the novel have become more curious. We are slowly coming to the conclusion that if the awards ever had any merits, they are totally without merit today.

The awards clearly reflect the prejudices of the members of the board and nothing else. They are supposed to be given for the most significant contributions in the various fields. We are of the opinion as are many other fair-minded people white and Negro that the most significant contribution in the field of the novel was made by a young Negro, Richard Wright. Mr. Wright's novel, NATIVE SON, employed a technique that was new in the American novel. Except for Doistoyefsky and Gorki the profound depths reached in this novel have never been equalled before.

The book was well written. Probably its worse crime was that it carried a message. We can conceive of how this failed to meet with the approval of Mr. Howe, formerly of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun, and Dean Carl W. Ackerman. A book with social implications in these times is a dangerous thing, indeed to such gentlemen.

MAY 10 1941

Thirty-nine literary critics selected Hemingway's FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS, as the best novel of the year. The Pulitzer committee ignored this and made no selection. No explanation of their failure to select any novel was made public by the trustees. The terms of the award are "for a distinguished novel published during the year by an American author, preferably dealing with American life." It was pointed out that this latter qualification may have weighed against Hemingway's book because it dealt with the fascist war of intervention in Spain. Then why not NATIVE SON? It clearly meets this qualification. Could it be that it meets it too well? Is it too close to the American scene? The gentlemen of the board should tell us. We are sure that anything they have to say on the subject would be most enlightening.

Curious though, that this should be the objection in a novel when the award in the field of drama was made to Sherwood Anderson for his THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT. This play dealt with the war against the Swedo-Finnish rulers of Finland by the Soviet Union. The conditions for this award are "for the original American play, performed in New York, which shall represent in marked fashion the educational value and power of the stage, PREFERABLY DEALING WITH AMERICAN LIFE."

MAY 10 1941

It is no accident that the Pulitzer award goes to not a single Negro in any field. It is no accident that they had to dig up an unknown poet by the name of Leonard Baker and award his innocuous vaporing. How does it happen that they pick a slopily sentimentalized cartoon by Burck to give the award for cartoons and Westbrook Pegler, that reactionary anti-labor, anti-Negro baiter possessed of a Civil War mentality, for distinguished reporting? Remember its award to GONE WITH THE WIND in 1937 and see if you do not agree with us that there is a definite pattern in the method of the committee's awards. It is a curious note of the times, and yet not so curious, that none but THE HOLLOW MEN are appreciated by those who would control not only the economic destiny but the literary fate of the country.

There is a healthy antidote to this sort of thing. It may be found in the number of genuine peoples' artists and writers that are more and more coming to the front today. It is to be found in the wholesome, enthusiastic acceptance of these artists and writers by the people. Despite the Pulitzer awards or any other such Olympian set of gods, Negroes may be justly proud that they are represented among these progressive artists and writers. They are writers and artists with a message. It is the message of the future and the winds of tomorrow guide their sails. The gentlemen may reject Richard Wright today, but history and the people will reject the gentlemen of the committee tomorrow.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NAACP Announces Essay Winners

MAY 6 - 1941

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Prize winners in the annual essay contest sponsored by the youth division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were announced Friday by Madison S. Jones, Jr., head of the division.

MAY 6 - 1941

They are Isaac G. Morgan of Tulsa, Oklahoma, winner of first prize in the college division; Hugh Morgan of Talladega college, second, and Grant S. Schockley, senior at Lincoln university, third in the college division.

Winners in the high school section are Miss Helen Rose Delaney, senior at Booker T. Washington high school, Idabel, Oklahoma, first; Ernestine Richmond, Douglas high school, Wewoka, Oklahoma, second, and Moses A. Blackwell, Tuskegee Institute and Carmen Willette, graduate of Belleville high school, New Jersey, who tied for third place and who will be awarded duplicate prizes.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 16, 1941

NEGRO AWARD WINNERS TO SPEAK ON MEN'S DAY

The Negro men winners of the awards for outstanding achievement of the Negro race in Chattanooga for 1940, will be speakers on Men's day programs Sunday, it was announced yesterday by the pastors of Leonard Street Presbyterian and Stanley Memorial Methodist churches.

Booker T. Scruggs, manager of the College Hill Courts, will be the main speaker at the 11 a.m. services at Leonard street, the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber, pastor. The Rev. Barber will be in Chicago attending the national meeting of the General Presbyterian Church, United States of America, of which he is a staff member. Special music will be directed by L. D. Collins.

The Rev. C. B. Holloway, pastor of Stanley Memorial, stated yesterday that Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will address his congregation at their 11 a.m. service. William Greene, Churchville resident for more than fifty years, and Prof. James Walton Benson, Chicago baritone, student at the Cadek Conservatory of Music, will be featured on the musical program, the Rev. Holloway said.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

RECOGNITION IS GIVEN SOUTHERN NEGROES

James McDonald, a 21-year-old Negro artist of Greenville, S.C., was featured in a special article in the "Greenville News" of March 9th. The white daily carried a three column cut showing the artist and two of his paintings. Of McDonald himself the "News" commented: "His earnestness and willingness to learn; his determination to master racial barriers between him and a cherished career and his exceptional gift of using a brush has given McDonald ambition to conquer all underlying currents to do something that will be worthwhile—despite hardships in his life."

MAY 8 1941

Dr. George W. Carver has developed a new drug from the persimmon for the treatment of pyorrhea. The drug is in the experimental stage and Dr. Carver asked that it not be put on the market until it had been thoroughly tested by the dental profession. The Dental Society of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society of Tuskegee Institute agreed to this request and appointed a committee to carry on control experimentation of the drug.

Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., one of two such schools for Negroes, says in a recent report that the rural Negro doctor of the South treats about five hundred patients a year, nearly half of which are "charity cases."

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Georgia State College, Fort Valley, has received special citation by the American Education Research for his book on "Negro Education in Alabama."

"One Tenth of a Nation," a film showing Negro education in the South, has just been releasd in New York. Produced under a grant from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation it takes 26 minutes to show. The actors are Negroes. The film shows both the poor run-down, rural Negro schools and the institutions of higher learning. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, Dr. J. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, secretary of the National Y. M. C. A., Claude A. Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press, and Dr. Arthur Wright, of the Southern Foundation, engaged in the preliminary work on the picture.

MAY 8 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTORATE

Dr. J. P. Brawley, president of Clark college for the past two decades, received his doctorate degree from Northwestern university recently, majoring in administration, higher education, and social foundation. At the commencement exercises of his alma mater, Samuel Houston college, the honorary degree of doctor of science and education was conferred on Dr. Brawley. He is a native of Texas.

18a(1)-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Collier Anderson Wins History Oratorical Bee

FEB 22 1941

Collier Anderson, recent winner of the Boys High School Oratorical Contest, added another notch to his success on Sunday afternoon when he won the championship in the Eighth Annual Negro History Bee of the Students' Literary and Debating League at Carlton Y.M.C.A. There were twelve contestants and the special speaker was Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis magazine.

Anderson was the only veteran in the contest. Two years ago he was also the winner but could do no better than second last year. The 1940 champion was Canute July who defaulted this year. At his graduation from P. S. 35, Anderson was the valedictorian of his class.

The runner-up was George Carroll, a newcomer. Mr. Carroll is a student of Brooklyn College and he missed four questions, while the winner missed three. He was vigorously applauded by the vast audience for his effort. Clarence McAllister, graduate of James Madison, won the third prize, having missed five questions. Anderson received ten dollars as a reward and Carroll, five dollars.

Mr. Wilkins dwelt on the need of the study of Negro history and suggested that Negroes should also carry the message to white groups so that there might be a better understanding and appreciation of our position. At the close of the address, Miss Myrtle Creasy, the League publicity chairman, presented Mr Wilkins with the club's annual membership in the NAACP. She urged other Negro groups to take out memberships in this organization, thus assisting in promoting its work.

Piano selections were offered by Miss Doris McCatty, Miss Violet Ifill, and Miss Doris Wiltshire, who played the Negro National Anthem. Wesley McD. Holder, founder and president of the League presented the prizes. Randolph O'Neale was the interlocutor and Clyde G. Atwell was chairman. The program was arranged by Junious Watford, the club's vice-president.

18q1-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Rayford Logan Honored With Commander Of Order Of Honor And Merit By Head Of Haitian Government

NOV 1 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Elie Lescot, president of Haiti, has just named Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University Commander in the Order of Honor and Merit, it was revealed today by university officials.

This signal honor, which is the rank above Chevalier, was conferred upon Dr. Logan especially because of his recent book entitled "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Haiti, 1776—1891," published by the University of North Carolina Press.

First Lieutenant

Professor Logan is a product of the Washington High Schools and of Williams College, Class of 1917. Immediately after leaving college he enlisted in the First Separate Battalion, D. C. National Guards. He was promoted to first lieutenant and saw action in the Argonne Forest with the 372nd Regiment of Infantry where he received a concussion of the brain.

Dr. Logan remained a number of years in Europe as secretary and interpreter of the Pan-African Congresses and as secretaire-adjoint of the Pan-African Association.

After his return to the United States he taught at Virginia Union University, served as assistant to Dr. Carter G. Woodson and became head of the department of history at Atlanta University.

Dr. Logan obtained his doctorate from Harvard University in 1936, and since 1938, he has been a professor of history at Howard University. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

NOV 1 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

$1000 Scholarships Awarded By Omega Psi Phi

OCT 24 1941

WASHINGTON—Edward Ferguson, Jr., an instructor in biology in the Stowe Teachers College of the St. Louis Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo., has been chosen to receive the third annual Omega Psi Phi Fellowship of $500, it was announced this week by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, chairman of the Scholarship Commission.

At the same time, Dr. Cobb announced the names of recipients of $100 scholarships for five students in undergraduate school.

The grant awarded Ferguson will enable him to spend one semester in residence at the University of Illinois for completion of the requirements for the Ph. D. in Zoology, including the preparation of a doctoral dissertation on "The Life Cycle of Some American Ostracoda (fresh-water shellfish)."

He has already received the A. B. (1929) and M. S. (1933) degrees from the University of Illinois, majoring always in Zoology. He has served as Professor of Biology in State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., 1929-32, 1933-36; and in Southern University, Scotlandville, La., 1936-37, 1938-40. During the year 1940-41, he was a teacher of biology in the Sumner High School of St. Louis, Mo. He is a member of the Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma, American Microscopical Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

OCT 24 1941

Ferguson is a native of Dawson, Ga. He is 34 years old, is married and has two children. Two articles from his pen have been published in the Journal of Negro Education and his success in teaching has been highly commended.

Scholarships

The five scholarships of $100 each went to Andrew Norwood Aheart, 20, senior at Virginia Union University, Richmond, who received a similar award last year; Daniel Webster Boddie, 19, junior, also at Virginia Union University; Ernest James Davis, 18, junior at Howard University, Washington; LeRoy Wilson Bowers, 18, junior at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; and Reuben Ernest Lawson, 19, junior at Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va.

Aheart is from Wildwood, Va.; Boddie comes from New Rochelle, N. Y.; Davis is a Washingtonian; Bowers' home is in Orange, N. J. and Lawson lives in Danville, Va.

Members of the Scholarship Commission include, besides the chairman, who is professor of anatomy, Howard University School of Medicine; S. Randolph Edmonds, Professor of Dramatics, Dillard University; Dr. Percy L. Julian, chemist; Dean David A. Lane, Louisville Municipal College; Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, Atlanta University. Z. Alexander Looby, of Nashville, Tennessee, is Grand Basileus of the Fraternity.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 NEGROES ARE NAMED ON LIST OF CITATIONS

Acts Of Bravery Fail To Adhere To American Color-Line Credo

PITTSBURGH.—(ANP) — The Carnegie Hero Fund commission, in its fall meeting here last Friday, announced that out of 24 acts of heroism recognized during the last year, two Negroes were awarded a bronze medal, two white men received like awards for attempts to save the life of a Negro. Two men, one white and one colored died in rescuing attempts.

NOV 8 1941

The first award went to Wess Scott, 60 years old, Abbeville, S. C., who successfully saved Eugene Morrow, 44, from gas suffocation in a 65 foot well on April 17.

Scott had three other men lower him into the well by a rope tied around his thigh, and when he reached Morrow, he fastened the rope around Morrow, who was then drawn to the surface. Scott was then brought up from the well.

A medal was awarded to Johnnie H. Coffield, Midland, Tex., whose son, Eddie B., 16, died while attempting to save Wilbert Ball, 10, from drowning in the South Concho River, San Angelo, Tex., on May 23. Wilbert fell into the river in eight feet of water, five feet from the bank.

Coffield, although a poor swimmer, and fully clothed, dived into the water and came within four feet of Ball. Coffield sank and was drowned, but another unidentified man rescued Wilbert. The luckless rescurer's body was recovered 40 minutes later.

James Patrick Knight, Sr., 35 and Gary J. Valentine, 24, white, of Natchez and Cannonsburg, Miss., respectively, were awarded bronze medals for their unsuccessful attempts to rescue Rudolph Dyer, 21, from suffocation at Washington, Miss., September 1, 1940.

Dyer had been overcome by gas in an underground silo, and was lying on silage 25 feet below the open top. Knight lowered himself into the silo in an attempt to rescue Dyer, but he too succumbed to the gas.

Valentine, after trying to pull Knight out, was lowered into the silo and then affected the rescue of both Dyer and Knight. However, the two men had already succumbed to the gas and could not be revived.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

TENNESSEE STATE STUDENT WINNER OF T. B. CONTEST

OCT 31 1941

OCT

Miss Naomi S. Wilson's Essay Best In Nation; Gets $50.00 Prize and Gold Medal

OCT 31 1941

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—(ANP)—With more than 100,000 Negro college and high school students participating in the eighth annual essay contest of the National Tuberculosis association, Naomi S. Wilson, Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers college, Nashville, was judged as having written the best essay among college students.

Miss Wilson wrote on "How I in My Profession as a Teacher Can Help Control Tuberculosis." She will receive a cash prize of $50 and a gold medal.

The winner in the high school division is Thomas Curtis, 16-year-old student at the Marietta (Ohio) High school. According to the committee which selected the outstanding papers, young Curtis adopted a unique approach in writing an open letter to Dr. William Charles White, chairman of the Medical Research committee, National Tuberculosis association.

He will receive a scholarship of $100 for further study at any accepted college of his choice.

Other prize winners are: College Estate Contest—Ruth Watson, Spelman college, Atlanta; Mrs. Rose Banks, Louisville Municipal college; Ruby Turner, Kentucky State college, Frankfort; Rizpah Jones, Elizabeth City (N. C.) State Teachers college; Rosa Calahan, West Virginia State college, Institute.

Honorable Mention: Carrie G. Pinckney, Voorhees institute, Denmark, S. C.; William Mack, Paine college, Augusta, Ga.; Allye Mae Bryant, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Muriel Jean Bullock, State Teachers college, Cheyney, Pa.; Daisey B. Settle, Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss.

High School Essay Contest: Viola Turney, North Division High school, Milwaukee; Leon Banks, Dunbar High school, Washington; Edward Sparrow, St. Edward's Catholic school, New Iberia, La.; Corrie Walker, Haines institute, Augusta, Ga.; Mary E. Buchanan, Madison Junior High school, Louisville; Lester Banks, Middletown (Conn.) High school; Gloria Smith, Central High school, Muncie, Ind.

Honorable Mention: Alberta Johnson, Allendale (S. C.) Colored Training school; Doris McCowan, Wheatley High school, Houston; Mildred G. Ferguson, Girls' Commercial High school, Brooklyn; Eileen Ruth Jarrett, Sumner High school, St. Louis; Anna Harvin, Stanton High school, Jacksonville, Fla.; LeRoy Beavers, Thomas Jefferson High school, Los Angeles; Donnie Mae Blackwell, Lincoln High school, Fort Smith, Ark.; Pauline Webb, Clearfield (Pa.) High school.

Second prize for a class project was awarded to the low-ninth class of Washington Junior High school, Nashville.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Reader's Digest Honors Pickens

His "Death Detail" Chosen As Best Article Of 1930

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—The Reader's Digest, internationally known magazine, recently announced that it had chosen the best article written in each of the last 20 years. In its selection of noteworthy manuscripts, the honor for having the best one for 1930 went to Dean William Pickens, treasury staff assistant and noted lecturer.

His article, "Death Detail," was picked out of 400 others for that year by 12 eminent writers who composed the judging committee. These literary authorities averred that "Death Detail," describing the trial and execution of 13 Negro soldiers of the Houston, "Riots," was the best of 1930. Comprising the committee were Bruce Barton, John Erskine, John Kieran, Christopher Morely, William Lyon Phelps, Robert Sherwood, Dorothy Canfield, Helen Hayes, Paul de Kruif, Kathleen Norris, Mary Roberts Rhinehart, and Lowell Thomas. NOV 15 1941

Selection of articles for each of 20 years to be judged by this final committee was originally made by the Digest's regular board of editors, who selects about 400 from in 35 or 40 of the best magazines the thousands written and printed and other periodicals during the given year. From these 400 articles, the committee picks the one which is most outstanding.

Published with 19 others in the Digest's current "20th Anniversary Anthology," the article in the form of a letter by one of the guards to folks back home tells a vivid story of the detention, court-martial and execution of the 13 soldiers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Pickens 'Death Detail' Is Called Best Story of 1930

NEW YORK, (ANP)—The Reader's Digest, internationally known magazine, recently announced that it had chosen the best article written in each of the last 20 years. In its selection of noteworthy manuscripts, the honor for having the best one for 1930 went to Dean William Pickens, treasury staff assistant and noted lecturer.

His article, "Death Detail," was picked out of 400 others for that year by 12 eminent writers who composed the judging committee. These literary authorities averred that "Death Detail," describing the trial and execution of 13 Negro soldiers of the Houston "Riots," was the best of 1930. NOV 15 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Peonage Foe May Get Medal

NOV 1

Spingarn Award Suggested for Chicagoan Who Lead Long Fight

CHICAGO.—Colonel William Henry Huff, poet and attorney-at-law, was endorsed by a large group this week as the "Negro on the American continent who has merited the honor" of the Spingarn Medal, it was announced Wednesday. The award is made annually to the man or woman of African descent in the United States who has made the most noteworthy achievements during the past year or years. The donor was the late Joel Spingarn, former president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. NOV 15 1941

Mr. Huff has been acclaimed by his sponsors as "the man who risked all for those poor, wretched, ragged, untutored millions, broken in mind, body and spirit and shrunken in belly," and the leader whose "crusade not only resulted in a Federal investigation of peonage conditions in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, but opened the eyes of the people of the nation to the presence in the world's greatest democracy to a condition as hideous and heinous as any practiced in the baliwick of Hitler."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE YOUTH WINS COVETED FELLOWSHIP TO OHIO UNIV.

NOV 15 1941

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13—(ANP) — It was recently announced that the first fellowship ever to be assigned to Ohio State university by the American Pharmaceutical Association, was awarded to Roy Darlington, brilliant student in pharmacy.

Darlington, who graduate from the college of pharmacy cum laude last June, is using this opportunity to complete the requirements for his master's degree in pharmacy. He comes from Massillon, O., is a member of Phi Eta Sigma, national freshman honorary society; Phi Rho Alpha, and Rho Chi, honorary societies in pharmacy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL ADMITS NEGRO STUDENT

Brilliant Young Student First To Be Admitted In 14 Years—Boston Schools Are Divided On Accepting Negro Medical Students.

MAR 8 1941

BOSTON, Mar. 6—(ANP)—Bernard Whitfield Robinson, high ranking honor student at Boston college, whc will graduate in June, is the first Negro student to be admitted to the Harvard Medical school in the past 14 years.

An honor graduate from the Boston Latin school, he has been on the dean's list for the past four years. He is a member of Sigma chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha. The last Negro to enter and graduate is Philadelphia's brilliant young Dr. Douglas Stubbs who received his M.D. cum laude in 1931.

Attention has recently been focused on the plight of the Negro doctors, internes and medical students in their quest to obtain clinical experience and treat patients in the various hospitals, by an article written by the feature writer of the town's leading conservative daily, the Boston Transcript.

An applicant to Tuft's Medical school who is at present a senior in the college department was reported to have been told bluntly, by the dean, "We do not admit Negroes." MAR 8 1941

At Boston university's school of medicine, there are two colored students, one in the first and the other in the second year class.

Agitation for a colored hospital which erupts intermittingly to give the integrationists a headache, presumably to remedy this condition, is unwarranted by two facts. The first—at the Boston City hospital where both student and staff Negro nurses care for colored and white patients, the superintendent, Dr. James W. Manary says, "The system has worked excellently." Second—there are 25,000 Negroes in Boston all directly or indirectly taxpayers who support those city administered hospials and should demand and get recognition.

18 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Miss Clementyne L. M. Walker
Receives Mus. B. degree from Chicago University

Virginia Girl Receives Honor Degree In Music

GLOUCESTER, Va. — Miss Clementyne Leola Marve Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Walker of Glouster, recently received her Mus. B degree from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, with honors, majoring in piano.

JAN 18 1941

Miss Walker is well known in Virginia music circles, having been a student in the music department at Virginia State College, Petersburg, and had special training at Hampton Institute. In addition to her short musical career, she has been a member of the James City County Training School faculty of Williamsburg and the Gloucester County Training School.

She is also a neice of Attorney H. B. Taliaferro of Detroit, Michigan.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

JAN 1 1 1941

Union Social Scientist On 1940 Virginia Honor Roll

RICHMOND, Va. — For service "above and beyond what was expected of him," Dr. Henry Jared McGuinn, director of the division of social science at Virginia Union University, was included in a list of 13 outstanding Virginians in the fourth annual Virginia Honor Roll for 1940, published Sunday by the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A practical sociologist, Dr. McQuinn is the member of the Housing Authority of Richmond.

The selection of this Virginia Honor Roll is a special project of the Times-Dispatch which annually honors those Virginians who have taken an outstanding position of leadership in the affairs of the state and the nation.

Dr. Henry Jared McGuinn
On Virginia honor roll

Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News, and P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

PRE-EMINENCE REQUIRED

Says the Times-Dispatch about its Honor Roll: "This newspaper salutes at the end of each year, a limited number of persons who have reflected credit upon the state through the display of courage, ability, intelligence, tenacity, generosity and unselfishness.

"Citizens in every sphere of activity are considered eligible for inclusion, provided they have been pre-eminent in that sphere. It should be stressed that pre-eminence does not necessarily connote statewide prominence.

"The Times-Dispatch makes it a practice to hail the achievements of those whose theatre of action is comparatively limited, provided their achievements are inherently worthwhile . . . A place on the honor roll goes only to those who achieve above and beyond what is expected of them. It is not sufficient to do a job well. It must be done superlatively well."

JAN 1 1 1941

THREE OTHERS HONORED

In the past three years, three other outstanding Negroes of Virginia have been honored on this honor roll. They were as follows: W. M. Cooper, extension director of Hampton Institute; L. F.

Dr. McQuinn, who is credited with doing much to crystalize public opinion favoring federal slum clearance projects in Richmond, was appointed to the Housing Authority created by newly elected Mayor Gordon B. Ambler last fall.

OTHERS ON ROLL

The 12 other outstanding Virginians, who along with Mr. McQuinn achieved notably during the year 1940, were as follows:

JAN 1 1 1941

Lieutenant-Colonel Mills F. Neal, who stepped down from the active management of his tobacconists' supply business to accept the directorship of selective service in Virginia, and who is also the alert president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Bishop Henry St. George Tucker direct descendant of the Washingtons of Mt. Vernon and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

William B. Thalhimer, outstanding Richmond businessman and merchant, and an active and generous community leader.

Dr. W. W. Waddell, Jr., and Dr. DuPont Guerry of the University of Virginia Medcial School, who discovered that by administering vitamin K to expectant mothers and the newly born, hemorrhages responsible for from 25 to 40 per cent of infant deaths can be prevented.

Mrs. Rebecca Yancey Williams, Richmond author, whose book, "The Vanishing Virginian," dealt with what has been called the "interbellum" period of Virginia's history.

H. Coleman Baskerville, the architect who designed the new hospital of the Medical College of Virginia, the most modern of its kind in the United States.

Brigadier-General Leonard T. Gerow, of Petersburg, who was recently made chief of the war plans division of the Army's general staff, a position of highest importance in the planning of the defense of America.

SERVES COUNTRY

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who gave up a $100,000 per year salary and the highest job in the steel industry, to serve his country as raw materials chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Dr. Belle Boone Beard, chairman of the department of economics and sociology at Sweet Briar College, who planned the highly efficient merit system for the administration of the public welfare program in Virginia.

John LaTouche, 24-year old Richmonder, who has achieved notably in the sphere of the theatre and music. He authored "Ballad for Americans" and the current Booadway hit, "Cabin in the Sky."

Frederic William Boatwright, president of the University of Richmond, and the oldest University president in point of continuous service in America.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Howard Instructor Passes Exams As Skin Specialist

JAN 1 1941

WASHINGTON.—Dr. C. Wendell Freeman, clinical assistant professor of dermatology in the Howard University School of Medicine, has been made a diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology after passing the examinations of that board in Chicago, it was announced this week. This diploma certifies that Dr. Freeman is a qualified specialist in diseases of the skin and in syphilis. He is a native of Washington, D. C., and is a graduate of Dunbar high school, Dartmouth college and Howard University Medical school.

He served his interneship in Freedman's Hospital and after several years of private practice, studied his specialty in Europe on an Oberlaender Fellowship in clinics of Austria, Germany, France and Denmark.

He has been a member of the Howard medical faculty since 1928 and has recently been engaged in instruction of physicians in post-graduate venereal disease control, sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service and the School of Medicine. From 1938-1940, Dr. Freeman was president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia.

JAN 1 1941

He brings to ten the number of specialists in clinical branches of medicine on the Howard Faculty who have qualified according to rigid standards established in recent years by the various specialty boards. Other Howard specialists are Doctors Edward L. Howes, surgery; Alonzo D. Smith, Roland B. Scott and W. Warrick Cardoza, pediatrics; R. Frank Jones, urology; Julian W. Ross, obstetrics and gynecology; James L. Martin and Charles H. Kelley, radiology, and Ulysses L. Houston and J. Francis Dyer, Oto-Laryngology.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

AMONG 10 OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN AMERICA

JAN 4 1941

Another honor has come to Marian Anderson, brilliant contralto who has thrilled hundreds of thousands of music lovers here and abroad. This time it was her inclusion in a list of ten outstanding young women of America for 1940. The list was selected by a committee of educators headed by Dean Helena B. Watts of Webber College, Mrs. Roger W. Babson's finance school for women in Babson Park, Fla., and with the exception of Miss Anderson, all of the women are white.

The other women in the list are Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College, sociologist; Helen Hayes, actress; Clare Boothe, playwright and author; Marion Janet Harreon, member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals; Anne Lindbergh, flier and writer; Helen Flanders Dunbar, physician and psychiatrist, member of Columbia University faculty; Deanna Durbin, motion picture star; Carson McCullers, author; Alice Marble, tennis star.

Deadline Set For Nomination Of Leading Negro Of 1940

FEB 1 1941

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 30 (ANP)—George W. Cox, vice president of the National Negro Business League and chairman of the committee in charge of the annual Spaulding award, has announced that nominations for the 1941 award should be submitted before May 1.

This award is given each year by C. C. Spaulding, past president of the league, for the Negro who during 1940 has made the most unique or outstanding contribution to the advancement of business among Negroes and the presentation will be made during the annual convention which meets in Memphis, August 27-29.

Judges in the award are Harry H. Pace, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, Chicago; Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity, New York, and Dr. Merle Thorpe editor of the "Nation's Business Washington, D. C.

The 1940 recipient of the award was W. J. Edwards, "The Junk Man" of Oklahoma City.

47 Put On N. Carolina Honor Roll

FEB 1 1941

BY ELAINE STEVENS

DURHAM, N. C.—Forty-seven students made the honor roll at North Carolina college during the fall quarter, according to the official scholarship report released by the office of the registrar last week.

The roll consists of students with no mark below "B" and who had an average of "B". There were no "A" students.

The complete list is as follows: Mack Akins, Roland L. Allison, Merissa W. Anderson, Georgia W. Barbee, Charles E. Bell, Theodore L. Bell, Mattie [illegible] Blackmore, Miriam Blan[illegible], Wilhelmina Gaynella Brown, Bryrdie Bruner, Freda Burghardt, Sylvester L. Carter, Jessie Colson, Jacqueline Cooper, Annie Cross, Rosemary Fitts, Blanche N. Garner, Mary Harris, Charles Henderson, Naomi Herring, Edward High, Lois C. High, Madge Holman (10 hours of work), Floreta Hunter, P. Rowilla Jackson, Evelyn Jones, Evelyn Kimber, Edna Lanier, Alberta McKethan, Brooklyn McMillon, Irene Martin, Edward W. O'Daniel, Esther Page, Thomas D. Parham, Dorothy Parrish, Georgia H. Person, Marie E. Redd, Dolores Skinner, Ida Smith, Lee Winston Smith, Louise Taylor, Myrtle Teague, Artelia Tennessee, Murial Wanzo, Lynvia Whitaker, Ernestine Williams, and Lillian Wilson (10 hours of work).

Scotland Neck, N. C. Commonwealth
January 24, 1941

Local Colored Teacher Is Awarded M.A. Rank

Bessye Shields of Scotland Neck, who is Janes supervisor for the colored schools of the county, working under the office of Professor V. C. Matthews, superintendent of schools, received notice from Columbia University a few days ago that she had been awarded the M. A. degree.

Work for the Master's degree was completed in four summer courses, and an average of "A" was made for the four terms. Her diploma will be awarded at the commencement exercises at Columbia University in June.

Bessye Shields is the daughter of Thomas and Leah Shields of Scotland Neck. Her father was principal and teacher at the local colored school for 20 years and her mother has taught school for 23 years in the county schools.

18q(1)1941

SPINGARN AWARD TO RICHARD WRIGHT

Time

Medal for Negro Achievement Goes to the Author of Best-Selling 'Native Son'

N.Y.

'POWERFUL' WRITING CITED

FEB 1 1941

Novelist, Accepting, Says He Seeks to Depict Struggles of His People for Freedom

FEB 1 1941

Richard Wright, 32-year-old Negro author of the best-selling novel, "Native Son," which is based in part on the case of Robert Nixon, a Negro who died in the electric chair in Chicago in 1938 for killing a white woman, was named yesterday as the twenty-sixth winner of the Spingarn Medal. The medal is awarded annually to the American Negro who "shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any honorable field of endeavor."

The award was announced following a meeting of a committee of persons in public life and advocates of Negro advance held at the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The committee's citation accompanying the award said that it had gone to Mr. Wright "for his powerful depiction in his books, 'Native Son' and 'Uncle Tom's Children,' of the effects of proscription, segregation and denial of opportunities to the American Negro." He has given to Americans "who have eyes to see a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive," the citation said. The committee saluted Mr. Wright as "one of the most powerful of contemporary writers."

Award Established in 1914

The Spingarn Medal was established in 1914 by the late Joel E. Spingarn, for many years the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as a reward for achievement among Negroes and to serve as a stimulus to the ambition of Negro youth. Mr. Spingarn died in July, 1939. In his will be set up a trust fund to provide for the continuance of the award.

Accepting the medal, which will be presented at the association's annual conference at Houston, Texas, in June, the author issued the following statement from his home in Brooklyn:

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept the Spingarn Medal. I accept in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of Negroes whose fate and destiny I have sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction. It cannot be otherwise, for they are my people, and my writing —which is my life and which carries my convictions — attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days."

He accepted the award, he said, in the name of his father, "a sharecropper on a Mississippi plantation, and in the name of my mother, who sacrificed her health on numerous

WINS SPINGARN MEDAL
Richard Wright Brooks

underpaid jobs, and in the name of the millions of others like them, whose hope for peace and security reflects the aspirations of the common people everywhere during this period of war and cataclysmic social change."

FEB 1 1941

Quick Rise to Popularity

Mr. Wright's literary career had been unspectacular until last year. His poems and short stories had appeared in a variety of periodicals from 1931 on. In 1938 Harper's published a book of four long short stories under the title "Uncle Tom's Children." Then in March, last year, his "Native Son" was named a Book-of-the-Month selection and became one of the fastest selling books in recent publishing history. More than 250,000 copies, including the book club's copies, were sold within six weeks.

Members of the award committee are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Marion Cuthbert, Y. W. C. A. official; Bishop Robert Jones of the Methodist Church; Robert Pelham, editor and publisher of the Washington Tribune; Dorothy Backer, wife of the publisher of The New York Post; John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community Church; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Mary Bethune, National Youth Administration official.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE SPINGARN MEDAL AN ISSUE

JAN 3 1941

Editor Joe Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus, rises to remark, that the fight over the Spingarn Medal, as to whom it may go, is likely to cheapen the merit or purpose for which the Medal is awarded. Brother Mitchell says, we all understand that this award, is made primarily by the officers of the N. A. A. C. P. notwithstanding the fact, that a committee is supposedly appointed to make the award. This statement coming from so high authority as Editor Joe Mitchell, lets the "cat out of the water"; and since as a rule, the officers have been passing the Medal around among themselves, from one to another; using a committee as a screen to hide their hand, why should not Dean Pickens have it this time? If all the officers have had a Medal except Pickens why shouldn't he have one too. Is it his color that keeps the officers from giving him one too?

No. It is just a case of favoritism, a disease with which many Negro organizations are chronically afflicted. Like a colony of self centered egotists throwing flowers at each other; forgetting that there is anybody else in the world except themselves. This award supposed to be awarded to that member of the race, who makes the greatest contribution to race progress during the current year. This medal was founded by a Jew, named Spingarn, and at that time, he was president of the N. A. A. C. P. As far back as we can remember the officers of the Association have always awarded the medal to one of their number, without taking into consideration the contribution upon which the medal was awarded, or whether the deed happened during the current year. Among those we remember as having received the medal, though our memory may not be good, were: Drs. John Hope, DuBois, L. T. Wright, James W. Johnson, Walter White and Hon. C. C. Spaulding. It seems to us that it is Dean Pickens' time to have a gold medal to pin upon the lapel of his coat along with other officers, who have been decorating themselves for a number of years.

The N. A. A. C. P. in its long fight to pass anti-lynch law, has done more to block their own game than it has to pass the law; by its confounded inconsistency. The officers of the Association have always preached anti-lynch law, but always voted for the democratic party who oppose anti-lynch law. The Republican party has always opposed jim-crowism and segregation, the Democratic party has always favored Jim-crowism and segregation, and put every jim-crow or segregation law on the statute books that is there. But when the officers of the N. A. A. C. P. go to the poll to vote, they always vote for the democratic party which opposes everything they want, and against the republican party which favors everything they want. They talk one way and vote another. The officers are just as inconsistent in their political policy as they are in awarding the Spingarn Medal. In all games of chance in America, it is not considered good sportsmanship for the officers who offer prizes or awards, for meritorious service rendered to enter the contest with the public. Of course, the officers are the N. A. A. C. P. make an exception to this golden rule in favor of themselves, and award to one of their number the prize or medal, generally.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THAT SPINGARN MEDAL

JAN 3 1941

We regret to see what appears to be a newspaper fight to force the officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to award the Spingarn Medal to William Pickens, field secretary of that organization. For an organized movement to be put into motion and heralded to the four corners of the earth to compel the making of this award to one of the secretaries of the N. A. A. C. P., to our minds only cheapens the thing and puts it in the class of the political pawns which, as a general rule, kill every worthy movement that is started for the benefit of the people. We all understand that this award is made primarily by the officers of the N. A. A. C. P., notwithstanding the fact that a "committee" is appointed, supposedly to make the award. And we all understand that other officers of the Association have received this award, including James Weldon Johnson, former secretary; Walter White, present executive secretary, and Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the Board of Directors. And now it seems that Dean Pickens thinks he is entitled to it if the other officers were. But be that as it may, to put up a newspaper fight to force the award cheapens the Spingarn Medal. To our judgment it would be betten to discontinue the awarding of the Medal if it is going to create a quarrel among the officers of the Association and a general suspicion in the minds of the public in the future.

—St. Louis Argus.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Man Named To Radio Relay Post

OCT 11 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The department of mechanical industries, Tuskegee institute, has the distinction of having a student in the electrical division, Henry Hunter Jr., appointed emergency coordinator of the American Radio Relay League for Macon county in the Alabama section of the southeastern division.

Hunter operates short wave station W4-GRL at Tuskegee institute. He is a senior in commercial industries in the division of electricity.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Spingarn Medal To be Awarded Richard Wright

Author of 'Native Son' Selected as Person Making Most Outstanding Achievement in Year 1940

FEB 7 1941

NEW YORK.—Because "he has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive," Richard Wright, 32-year-old author of "Uncle Tom's Children," and "Native Son," the 1940 best-seller novel was made the twenty-sixth recipient of the Spingarn Gold Meda at a meeting of the award committee.

The committee's formal citation said the medal was awarded to Mr Wright "For his powerful depiction in his books, 'Uncle Tom's Children' and 'Native Son,' of the effect of proscription, segregation and denial of opportunities to the American Negro. He has given to Americans who have eyes to see, a picture which must be faced if democracy is to survive. The Award Committee salutes Mr. Wright as one of the most powerful of contemporary writers."

On Committee

Members of the award committee are: Col. Theodore Roosevelt, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Marion Cuthbert, national Y. W.C.A. official; Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the M. E. church; Robert A. Pelham, editor and publisher of the Washington, D. C., Tribune; Mrs. Dorothy Backer, wife of the publisher of the New York Post; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community church; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth Administration official.

Makes Statement

Accepting the medal, which will be presented to him at the thirty-second annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. to be held in Houston, Texas, June 24-29, the noted author issued the following statement from his home in Brooklyn, New York:

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I accept the Spingarn Medal. I accept it in the name of the stalwart, enduring millions of Negroes whose fate and destiny I have sought to depict in terms of scene and narrative in imaginative fiction. It cannot be otherwise, for they are my people and my writing — which is my life and, which carries my convictions — attempts to mirror their struggles for freedom during these troubled days.

"To be more explicit, I accept this award in the name of my father a sharecropper on a Mississippi plantation, and in the name of my mother who sacrificed her health on numerous underpaid jobs, and in the name of the millions of others like them, whose hope for peace and security reflects the aspirations of the common people everywhere during this period of war and cataclysmic social change."

FEB 7 1941

The Spingarn Medal Award was instituted in 1914 by the late Joel E. Spingarn, who was formerly president of the N.A.A.C.P. It is awarded annually to the American Negro who has made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor.

"To Call Attention"

Its purpose is to "call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth."

Mr. Spingarn died in July, 1939. In his will he set up a trust fund of $20,000 to pay and provide for the continuance of the annual award.

FEB 7 1941

"Native Son," a Book-of-the-Month club selection for March, 1940, sold more than 215,000 copies within the first week of publication, and during a period of six weeks went beyond 250,000 sales. Today it is still selling a considerable number of copies weekly.

Material for the novel, which created wide discussion, when it was first published, was based partly on boys he met in a Chicago rehabilitation school for Negro "Dead End" kids, and partly on the Robert Nixon case, according to Mr. Wright.

Nixon was a young Negro who died in the electric chair in Chicago in August, 1938, for killing a white woman. Wright wrote the book in Brooklyn, N. Y., after receiving a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1939. The novel has been translated and published in the Portuguese, Russian, German (Swiss publishing house), English (British) and Swedish languages.

Won WPA Prize

"Uncle Tom's Children," a book of four long short stories, won high praise from the critics, when it was published in March, 1938. The stories won for Wright a $500 prize offered by Story magazine for the best work submitted by a WPA writer in a nation-wide contest.

Wright spent two and one-half months in Mexico last year. In collaboration with Paul Green, Pulitzer Prize winner, he has recently completed the dramatization of "Native Son." The play is expected to be ready for production on Broadway in the spring. He is working on a 30,000-word commentary text for a picture book dealing with Negro life in the United States. A novel which seeks to portray the effects of urban industrial civilization upon the personalities of Negro women, has been "moving along", he says and he expects to complete it by next fall.

The following is a complete list of Mr. Wright's published writings.

"SUPERSTITION," a short story.

RICHARD WRIGHT

Other Winners of Spingarn Medal

Other recipients of the Spingarn Medal since it was established in 1915 are:

1915, E. E. Just.
1916, Col. Charles Young.
1917, Harry T. Burleigh.
1918, William Stanley Braithwaite.
1919, Archibald H. Grimke.
1920, W. E. Burghardt DuBois.
1921, Charles S. Gilpin.
1922, Mary B. Talbert.
1923, Dr. George W. Carver.
1924, Roland Hayes.
1925, James Weldon Johnson.
1926, Carter G. Woodson.
1927, Anthony Overton.
1928, Charles W. Chestnutt.
1929, Mordecai W. Johnson.
1930, Henry A. Hunt
1931, Richard B. Harrison.
1932, Robert Russa Moton.
1933, Max Yergan.
1934, William T. B. Williams.
1935, Mary McLeod Bethune.
1936, John Hope.
1937, Walter White.
1938, Marian Anderson.
1939, Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Race Relations Honor Roll Has Ex-Klansman

FEB 15 1941

NEW YORK—Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, once a member of the Ku Klux Klan, was named to the 1940 Honor Roll in Race Relations for having written decisions condemning forced confessions and lily-white juries.

FEB 15 1941

The roll, announced Sunday morning over the "Wings over Jordan" radio program by Dr. L. D. Reddick of the New York Public Library, includes individuals and organizations—twelve colored and six white—selected annually through a nation-wide poll conducted by the Harlem branch library's Schomburg literature collection.

Also included are:

Colored Honorees

Carol Hansberry, victor in a Supreme Court case against Chicago restrict residence convenants; Dorothy Maynor, concert singer; William (Dolly) King, football, basketball and baseball star of Long Island University; Kenny Washington, former All-American football star, coaching at the University of California at Los Angeles;

Henry Armstrong, triple boxing crown holder; Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, radio comedian; William Grant Still, composer; the Benjamin Mason family, Philadelphia sweepstakes winners who invested in a slum-clearance project; Philippa Duke Schuyler, piano prodigy; Brigadier General B. O. Davis; Countee Cullen, for his book, "The Lost Zoo," and the American Negro Exposition at Chicago.

Other Whites

Albert Einstein, scientist, for utterances in behalf of minority rights; Jack Benny, for unbiased talent recognition evidenced in the roles given Eddie (Rochester) Anderson; the Courier-Journal, Louisville Ky., daily paper; the Library of Congress, for liberalized employment policy, and the University of California for appointing Kenny Washington to its coaching staff.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fisk U. Gets Funds For 8 Scholarships

OCT 1 1 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—A $3,200 grant for eight scholarships of $400 each have been given Fisk university here by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Fund, it was announced today.

Fisk will select the eight students most deserving of the combined social science-agricultural course given in connection with Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and the farm security administration.

Students elected will spend a semester in the social science department at Fisk and the second semester at Tuskegee.

Graduates of the government supervised courses will be in line for government positions as farm program supervisors and as rural social workers.

1 (1)-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Three Faculty Members Earn Ph. D. Degrees During Year

PETERSBURG — Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, announced this week several faculty additions and changes in preparation for the 58th school year. Registration for the 1941-1942 session will be held September 19-20.

Three members of the college faculty earned the doctor's degree during 1940-1941. They are T. Nelson Baker, Ph. D. in chemistry, Ohio State University; William T. Carter, Ph. D. in French, University of Michigan, and Augustus C. Phillips, Ph. D. in vocational education, Ohio State University, to be conferred at the next commencement exercises.

This brings the total number of persons holding the doctor's degree now working on the Virginia State College faculty, to eleven.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. ANDERSON, assistant dean of women during 1940-1941, has been appointed dean of women to replace Mrs. Dorothy Johnston Miller who resigned that position to marry. Mrs. Anderson holds the B. S. from the University of Pennsylvania, and M. S. in personnel work from Columbia University.

MISS ROSETTA. R. ANDERSON, assistant nurse, will take over the duties of Head Nurse M. G. Wiley, who will be on leave of absence during 1941-1942 to study at Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania. Miss Anderson is a graduate of St. Phillips Hospital.

JAMES A. BAYTON, on leave of absence during 1940-1941 to do graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, will return as head of the department of psychology.

TO STUDY AT YALE

MISS MARY A. GILLESPIE, graduate in library science from Hampton Institute, will serve as substitute instructor in library science in place of Miss Marie Boswell who has been released for the coming school year to study at Yale University on a fellowship.

ROSCOE C. HOWARD, head of the department of biology, will resume his work after a two-year absence to study at Cornell University.

MISS HELEN H. HOWELL, graduate of Hampton's Dixie Hospital, will serve as substitute assistant nurse in place of Miss Anderson.

MISS SARELDA I. JAMES, on leave of absence during 1940-1941 to study at the University of Michigan, will resume her work as supervisor, directed teaching of mathematics, D. Webster Davis Laboratory High School.

JOHN V. PARNELL, who served as a substitute instructor in biology for Roscoe C. Howard, will return in that same capacity to substitute for Percy H. Baker who has been granted a leave of absence to study during 1941-1942 at the University of Michigan. Mr. Parnell has his B. S. and M. S. degrees in biology from Boston University. He has been engaged in further study at Harvard University.

MISS EMMA LEE PEGRAM, former librarian at Peabody High School, Petersburg, will serve as librarian in the D. Webster Davis Laboratory High School replacing Miss Marion E. Watkins. Miss Pegram is a graduate of Virginia State College.

MISS BLANCHE T. SMITH will fill the position formerly held by Miss Vera Eggleston as critic teacher in Matoca elementary school. Miss Smith holds the B. S. and M. S. degrees from Virginia State College.

MRS. ENID TURNER will return to fill the vacancy in the language department when James Walton Redden, instructor in German, was granted indefinite leave of absence to serve with the United States Army.

WILLIAM L. WATSON will fill the position formerly held by Harold A. Perkins as instructor in horticulture. Mr. Watson has his B. S. from Hampton Institute and his M. S. in horticulture from Cornell University

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SEP 12 1941

BONE SPECIALIST—

Dr. Homer P. Cooper, foremost Negro bone specialist whose skill in ortopedic work has won him wide praise. Curvature of the spine, knock knees, rickets, bow legs, fractures of every degree come to Provident hospital in Chicago for his care. Joe Louis, Marian Anderson and Etta Moten are among those who attest his skill.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

2 Fellowships Available For Art Students

Hampton Institute Plans Annual National Contest

SEP 13 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VA.—A national competition to discover two outstanding Negro high school graduates with creative ability in the field of art will be conducted annually by Hampton Institute. Winners of the competition will be awarded fellowships to study art at the Tidewater Virginia college. Each fellowship is valued at $300.

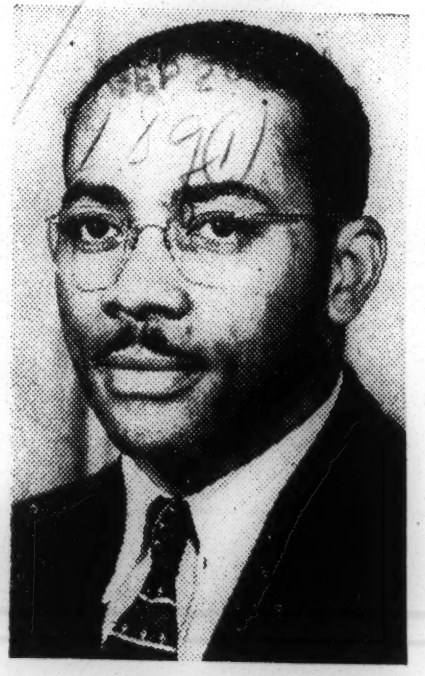
It was announced that contestants should immediately dispatch samples of their original art work to Viktor Lowenfeld of the art department at Hampton Institute. They must be graduates of accredited high schools, have definite artistic inclinations and desire to become teachers of art.

Though this is the first year the competition has been open to all, the plan was tried out last year by awarding the fellowships to two Hampton graduates. One of the winners, Joseph Gilliard, is being retained as a teaching fellow in Hampton's art department. He will be an instructor in sculpturing, pottery making and general ceramics. The other winner, Marcellus Portilla, has been forced to postpone his creative work in the field of painting and architectural design because of selective service.

Broadening its work in the field of art, Hampton now offers courses in the Division of General Studies which include architecture, art, dance, design, drama, music and photography. Under Mr. Lowenfold and Miss Helen Kendall, emphasis is given in painting, sculpturing, graphics and ceramics. In the Division of Home Economics, the art department offers courses in art structure and appreciation, costume design, house decoration and arts and crafts.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gets Degree



WARREN E. HENRY
Who received the degree of doctor of philosophy in physical chemistry from the University of Chicago, August 28. Mr. Henry received a B.S. from Tuskegee institute in 1931, majoring in mathematics and French with a minor in physics and chemristry. He also received his M.S. from Atlanta university in 1937, in organic chemistry and served as principal of Escambia county training school at Atmore, Ala., 1931-34.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
August 26, 1941

A Janitor-Chemist

Sam May served as janitor at the University of Alabama School of Chemistry for 30 years. Unable to get a formal education himself, he found in his tasks there an outlet to his interest in science.

Among university students Sam May's knowledge of science was legendary. At times he was credited with the qualities of a super-genius. It was a fact that he had memorized all the formulas of standard chemistry books, including advanced formulas in quantitative analysis.

Recently Sam May died. The Tuscaloosa News quotes Dean Stuart J. Lloyd, of the School of Chemistry, to the effect that in his spare time this imaginative janitor had done research which promises to be a major contribution to science. Using okra, castor beans, kudzu, banana branches, raime, wistaria plants, sisal and other products, he had achieved some success in making rope, cord, fabric and insulating materials.

Here is another example of the widespread urge in the South to utilize what we have to create a higher level of living. It is another example, too, of the costly failure to properly utilize all our human resources. — Montgomery Advertiser.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HONORED FOR 60 YEARS' SERVICE WITH UNION LEAGUE CLUB

William Selden Miles (right) accepting award from J. Herbert Case yesterday

William Selden Miles, 79-year-old Negro, was honored yesterday by members of the Union League Club at the completion of sixty years of service for the club.

The tribute was paid at 4:30 P. M., in the card room of the clubhouse at Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in the presence of a large group of members, headed by the club's president, Alfred H. Cosden, and Henry L. Stoddard, secretary.

J. Herbert Case presided and presented in behalf of the club a purse of more than $600 to Miles, who is captain in the card room and wears twelve gold stripes on his sleeve. The gift money was entered in a bank book, and will be increased by more contributions from the members

"I'm a happy man," Miles said in accepting the gift." Two things in life I've always wanted, to win the twelve stripes, each representing five years of service, and to be a good servant."

"Peace be with you!" he added solemnly.

SEP 2 3 1941

Afterward he said, while standing near the club's noted portrait of President Lincoln, painted by Emanuel Leutze during the Civil War, that he was born in Powhatan County in Virginia, and came from a slave family. His home is in Park Ridge, N. J.

"I came to New York in 1881 from Virginia just after President Garfield was assassinated," he recalled, "and this was my first job. I never count the days and I never look at the clock, which means that I'm not a member of any union.

New York was a different city from now when I started to work at the club in its old site. I attended the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, and saw the first horse-drawn buses start on Fifth Avenue. Well do I recall the blizzard of 1888."

In making the presentation, Mr. Case said it was fitting that the club should honor an American of the Negro race. He recounted how the club, when it was organized in 1863, immediately became the center of active support for the Union cause in New York. It recruited and financed two regiments of Negroes, which had to be taken to Rikers Island for safety during the draft riots. When the Twentieth Regiment of Negro troops was ready to leave for the front, members of the league, he said, led the way from the clubhouse in Union Square to the Canal Street pier.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Paper Published

Dr. W. H. Robinson, professor of mathematics and physics at North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., who has recently published a scholarly paper appearing in the Indian Journal of Physics, published at Calcutta, India. Dr. Robinson is well known in the scientific field, especially physics, having discovered the existence of the fourth component in H-Alpha of hydrogen in a previous experimental work. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

White Boy, 13, Makes Heroic Rescue Effort

Water Hole On Maupin Farm Is Scene of Death

PORTSMOUTH — A 13-year-boy, Clarence Southall, 156 Key Road, was drowned Wednesday afternoon as a result of what police believe to have been a playful stunt of a companion, also 13.

The two boys were playing at a huge water hole on the Maupin Farm, located just off the George Washington Highway, near the Beltline Railroad. The Southall boy was carried out into depeer water by his companion and then released, investigating police were informed.

The boy, finding himself suddenly in water over his head, began to scream for help, police reported, and his companion then left the water, donned his clothes and departed, according to the police report.

The prostrate form of the boy was later pulled out of the water by a white boy, Wellford Buchannan, also age 13.

A pullmotor squad was large number of public-spirited county citizens who appeared in

rushed to the scene from the Portsmouth Police Headquarters but all efforts to revive were futile.

Dr. E. T. Glover, city coroner, viewed the body and permitted its removal to the Pritchett Funeral Home where burial arrangements were made.

The victim was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Southall. He is survived by four brothers, Leon, Vernette, Linwood and Melvin Southall; and a siter, Miss Margaret Southall. Funeral arrangements had not been completed late Wednesday night.

The Maupin Farm has been the scene in recent weeks of extensive excavation work. An huge fleet of trucks has been hauling dirt from the farm to the navy yard where low land is being filled in. The water hole, or lake, in which the boy was drowned, resulted **from the excavation work, it was**

learned. Recently small boys have been using it as a swimming hole.

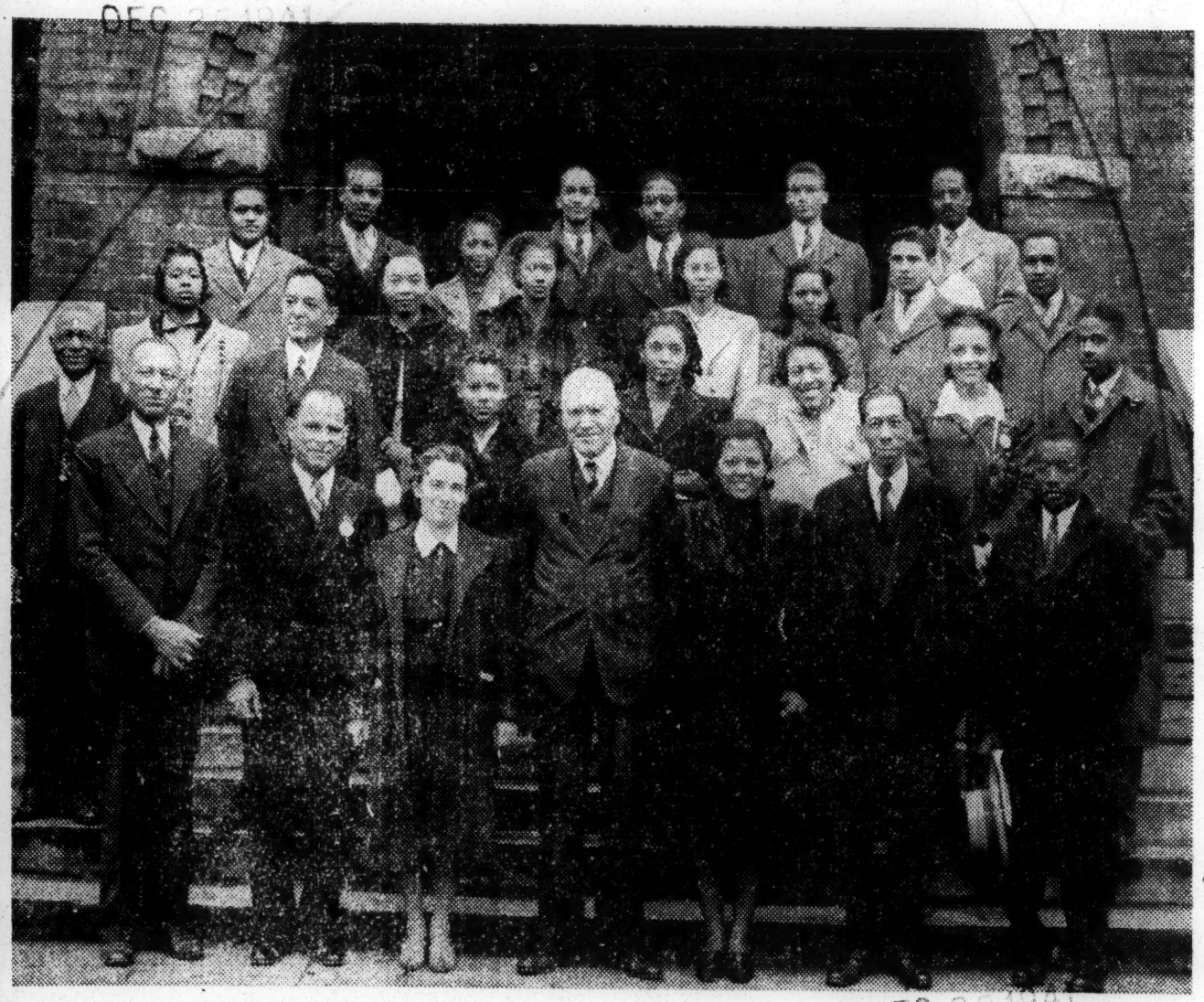
Sergeant W. T. Johnston and Officer R. C. Journee, Sr., handled the preliminary investigation. The police report listed two witnesses: Leroy McClouse, 16, of 722 Lindsay Ave., and William Smith, 13, of 686 Fayette St.

18q(1)-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They Discussed Higher Scholarship

DEC 25 1941



Twenty-one institutions holding membership sent delegates to the annual Alpha Kappa Mu convention held at Knoxville College; and Dean I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee, the national president. Plans were made for the expansion of the program in connection, with stimulation of high scholarship in Negro colleges.

DEC 25 1941

Sylacauga, Ala., Advance
November 13, 1941

Works Of Art By Dr. Carver To Be Shown

Tuskegee Will Open Exhibit Of Famous Scientist On Nov. 17

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The world-famous institution of higher learning for negroes, Tuskegee Institute, will bestow another honor Nov. 17 upon its most aged, humble and distinguished faculty member.

That person is Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave, who rose to become known as "the ebony Pasteur" of chemistry, but whose abilities with easel and brush have gone unnoticed for more than 50 years by all but connoisseurs of art.

The Carver art room in the Carver Museum, which houses such discoveries as paints from cow dung and clay, imitation marble from wood shavings, picture frames from peanut hulls and plastics from beans, will be formally opened on that date.

While the public knows him as a chemist, Carver many years ago had a picture hanging in Luxembourg Gallery, and some of his subjects, such as "Paeonies," have been described as "America's best." Others have been requested by widely-known galleries.

Holding his deeply religious belief that "God furnishes the materials and moves my hands," most of Carver's paintings are of nature—fruits and flowers and landscapes. A miscellaneous group to be housed in the art room is done in "Curtis browns," vegetable colors developed by Carver's young assistant, A. W. Curtis, Jr.

One exhibit will feature a picture frame containing more than 1,000 separate pieces, woven together without nails, glue or strings, whittled by Dr. Carver when he was a small boy and assembled 42 years ago, after he reached Tuskegee.

One collection of paintings features studies done with Alabama clays, one of which, "Peaches," was asked by Luxembourg Galleries.

Carver has spent the last several weeks selecting canvases for the display, many of the pictures having been packed away half a century. He built all the frames, too, and supervised the hangings.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
November 11, 1941

Tuskegee Plans Another Honor For Aged Member

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 10 —(AP)—The world-famous institution of higher learning for negroes, Tuskegee Institute, will bestow another honor Nov. 17 upon its most aged, humble and distinguished faculty member.

That person is Dr. George Washington Carver, born a slave, who rose to become known as "The Ebony Pasteur" of chemistry, but whose abilities with easel and brush have gone unnoticed for more than 50 years by all but connoisseurs of art.

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Featured are: "Yucca, Angnstifolia and Ractus," "Vase of Roses and Gladiolia," "Paeonies," and "Dutch Wharf" which first were shown at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on Dec. 29, 1892, in an exhibit from which 50 paintings were selected

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LEADERS AND DELEGATTES TO ALPHA CONFAB

Delegates to Alpha Kappa Mu convention, Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn., December 12-13. Twenty-one institutions hold membership in the organization. Principal addresses were made by Dean Fred Smith, University of Tennessee; President Cotten of Knoxville college; and Dean I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee, the national president. Plans were made for the expansion of the program in connection with stimulation of high scholarshiip in Negro colleges.

DEC 27 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Honored For Service

MAY 24 1941

Dr. GEORGE W. CARVER

honors last week when he was presented with the annual award of the Variety Clubs of America. This award is given for humanitarian service.

The award was made in the Hotel Traymore at the seventh annual convention of the club.

Dr George W. Carver Awarded The Annual Variety Club Medal

MAY 24 1941

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist-instructor of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, received another in a long succession of

18q (1)-1941
Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Received Ph. D. And M. S. Degrees In June

Dr. and Mrs. Walter S. Davis received the Ph. D. and M. S. degrees from Cornell University.

Mrs. Davis majored in Education and her thesis was written on "Providing For Individual Differences Through the Activity Program." She is a member of the Mu Chapter of Pi Lambda Theta Sorority of Cornell University, a national honorary society for professional women in the field of education, and a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She is a former teacher in the Indiana and Nashville public school systems.

Dr. Davis studied in the fields of Agricultural Education, Animal Husbandry and Animal Breeding. His dissertation, "A Study of Establishing Negro Young Men in Farming", has attracted much attention and should be of great assistance in helping agricultural workers establish Negro young men in farming.

Dr. Davis won several honors while at Cornell and is recognized as one of the "Cornell Greats" in the field of Agriculture. He has served as Teacher-Trainer in Agricultural Education at Tennessee A. and I. State College since 1933.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Fletcher Henderson Sr. Named To Receive Education Award

FORT VALLEY, July 15 — It was announced here last week, that the Fort Valley State College Award for Distinguished Service for the Education of Negro Children instituted during the summer of 1940, would be presented again this summer to honor some outstanding servant for the cause of educating Negro children in the state, the second award will be presented to Mr. Fletcher Hamilton Henderson, Sr., founder and principal of the Randolph County Thraining school of Cuthbert, Ga., since 1880, who has given more than 60 years of distinguished nad valuable service for the education of Negro children enroled in the public schools of Georgia.

The award will be accompanied by an appropriate program, and will include the presentation of a beautiful commemorative scroll, signed by the committee of awards and the more than 90 members of the Fort Valley State College summer school, representative of every section of the state's educational endeavors.

It is expected that the committee on award will each year, continue to select a noted man or woman who has, over the years, rendered a distinguished service, for the education of Negro children enroled in the public school system of the state of Georgia.

The program of presentation is scheduled for July 19. Among those expected to be present for the occasion are the sons and daughter of Mr. Henderson namely, Mr. Fletcher Henderson, famous orchestra leader, Mr. Horace Henderson and Miss Irma Henderson.

BRAVE ACT OF NEGRO YOUTH

Drowned After Saving White Boy

A case of saving a life but losing his own occurred last last Saturday afternoon about 1 o'clock in the Coffee Bluff river

While in swimming a white boy was found to be in danger of drowning and was noted by Charles Battle who hurried to his rescue. The boy was carried safely to land but in turning young Battle evidently was affected with the cramps which prevented him from swimming, resulted in drowning. The body was not found until early Tuesday afternoon near the place of drowning.

The funeral took place Wednesday morning from the Nicodemus Baptist Church. It was largely attended by white and colored friends. It was conducted by Rev. L. M. Terrill. Tribute to his worth was given by a white friend.

The deceased is survived by his father, Charles Battle; mother, Mrs. Francey Battle; sisters, Miss Henrietta Battle; a broter, Charles Battle, Jr., and other relatives.

The brave act of young battle in saving a life is commended by all.

Robb's Funeral Home conducted the funeral.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COLORED WOMAN IS GRADUATE IN REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July (ANP) Mrs. A. L. Foster, formerly Mildred Randolph of New York City, has the distinction of being the first woman of any race to receive a four year certificate in real estate from the Central Y. M. C. A. School of Business Administration, it was learned last week.

Mrs. Foster succeeded in completing the four year course in two years. She studied property management and property appraisal under Percy Wagner, regional director of F. H. A., the only woman of any race to take this course. She received the certificate in 1940 and not satisfied to stop her studies, she continued and was awarded the degree of bachelor of science in commerce in January, 1941, graduating, however, with the June class. On June 27 she was notified that she had successfully passed her examinations for a real estate broker's license which she has received.

Mrs. Foster was well known in New York having been born there and having attended high school and Columbia university. She was a charter member of Rho chapter of Delta Sigma Theta. She lived with her uncle, Dr. Leo Fitz Nearon and her mother, Mrs. Louise Randolph.

A week after Mrs. Foster took her degree she saw her son Albon finish the eighth grade, the youngest member of his class. Mrs. Foster and her family live in Glencoe, a suburb of Chicago, in a home which she herself designed. The Fosters have another son, Leonard, who at nine years of age, is in the seventh grade.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Alphas Offer 8 New $100 Scholarships

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity will again offer scholarships worth $100 each to eight deserving applicants for the coming school year of 1941-42 and will also offer one or more fellowships for the development and publication of creative work in some areas of significant scholarly study.

Initial consideration was given to applications and inquiries last week by representatives of the Alpha Educational Foundation who met in Washington with President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers college who is director for the fraternity this year. Provision was made for the receipt of additional applications during this month of July preliminary to the announcement of the awards on August 15.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Next Spingarn Medalist

Without in any way being disrespectful to the committee selecting each year the outstanding Negro in America, we wish here and now to present for award that Negro down in Dixie who, according to newspapers reports, outtalked a mule.

What Negroes are trying to do in this country is arrive at an understanding with white people. No one will question our suggestion that this Mississippi black man can most assuredly came to an understanding "wid de white folk."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

RECEIVES AWARD

Richard Wright, author of 'Native Son," a best-seller of 1940, was given the Spingarn Award as the Negro who made the most outstanding in his particular field during the past year, Friday night at Good Hope Baptist Church. Elmer A. Carter of the National Urban League made the presentation.

In his acceptance speech Wright told Negroes to think more in terms of adventurous living. He advised them to travel and break some of the taboos generally placed on the race by ts own members and members of other races.

He disclosed that he was writing a book on the history of the Negro in America and that it would be his most ambitious undertaking. The largest crowd of the four-day meeting witnessed the presentation.

--Gm shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu shrdlum

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

LENDING SCHOLARSHIPS

THE OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY which now gives $1,000 annually in free scholarships to deserving Negro students desiring a college education, is considering a new plan whereby instead of giving these scholarships the money is loaned the recipients, who are given from 10 to 12 years to repay it. In a letter to members of the fraternity, presenting the plan, U. S. Bond of Epsilon Phi Chapter of Madison, Ark., explains the idea as follows:

'In lending scholarships you perpetuate a fund that will grow as big as the years that mark its age. For instance, we are now giving $1,000 per year. If we loaned 1,000 per year for six years, at the end of the sixth year we will have an outstanding account receivable of $6,000. We could reasonably assume that the person who received the first $1,000 would by this time be out of school and on his way to success, at least to the extent that he or she would be able to start re-paying us on her debt to the scholarship fund . . . If 25 percent of the first years loan were repayed, we would have $1,250 capital, until the twefth year when the entire $6,000 would mature. . . . By following up a student, once we have decided upon him, means that we will be able to see some definite results of our project."

Sounds like a good idea to us, if for no other reason than the fact that it is a good thing to have young people realize that they can't get something for nothing. And in accepting a scholarship they immediately assume an obligation that will give purpose to their college training. We think it feasible and congratulate Mr. Bond for suggesting it.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sears, Roebuck Award Scholarships To Farmers

ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE, Miss., July 10—The Sears, Roebuck and Company will make available to several Negro colloges $11,600 to be awarded to worthy farm boys entering the freshman college class next year to receive training in agriculture.

In a letter to President Wm. H. Bell, Chairman, Executive Committee, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, J. C. Haynes, Southern Public Relations Department, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Atlanto, Georgia, stated that: "The idea in making these scholarships available is to provide a lift over the hills for a few outstanding farm boys who could not otherwise go to college." The assumption is that these boys will be interested in farming as a career.

Dallas, Ga., New Era
June 19, 1941

DALLAS COLORED GIRL MAKES HIGH HONORS

The friends of Jett and Lillie Moses, of Dallas, will be glad to know that their daughter, Lena Mae Moses, finished Washington High School in Atlanta Friday night, June 13, with the highest mark ever made by any student to attend school there, and won a four years scholarship to Morris Brown College. She was also given a trophy by the school she attended for the highest honor.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEPSI-COLA AWARDS 2 WORK SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW YORK CITY, July 10—Two race members are among the twelve young men and women who were graduated from colleges throughout the country this spring, who were awarded "Industrial Internship" positions in the competition for Walter Mack Job Awards for American Youth. The awards were made at a luncheon in honor of the contestants, held last Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria here.

The twelve winners selected from several hundred contestants will work for a year in any department of their choice in the Pepsi-Cola Company, of which Walter S. Mack, donor of the awards, is president.

The race honorees are Miss Marion Bond, a graduate of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., and Phillip Kane of Morgan State College in Baltimore.

The twelve final winners were chosen from a selected group of twenty-three, who qualified by writing essays on "Why I Consirer Democracy Worth Saving."

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former minister to Norway, spoke at the luncheon.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

18q1-1941

The Pulitzer Prizes

THE Pulitzer Prize Committee has been working its way down to Westbrook Pegler for some years now. It has reached bottom at last. That this unscrupulous enemy of labor and civil liberties should receive the award for distinguished reporting is a grim commentary on the state of commercial journalism. The same corruption of judgment is reflected in the award of the drama prize to Robert E. Sherwood for his war-mongering attack on the Soviet Union, *There Shall Be No Night.* The war bias of the Pulitzer committee, composed of men like William Allen White and Arthur Krock, is further revealed in its decision to create a special reward for the New York *Times.* The award to the *Times* for its foreign news coverage is in reality a tribute to the perseverance of that paper in whipping up hysterical support for the conscription act, the lend-lease act, convoys, and a new AEF. MAY 13 1941

The committee could find no novel deserving of its benediction, despite the fact that Richard Wright's *Native Son* was the obvious successor to last year's prize-winning novel, *The Grapes of Wrath.* Perhaps one should be grateful that even a Pulitzer committee did not have the courage to nominate Kenneth Roberts' *Oliver Wiswell,* a fitting companion for Sherwood's play and Pegler's poisoned columns. The prizes for biography and poetry this year are undistinguished. The editorial cartoon award was given to Jacob Burck of the Chicago *Times.* Mr. Burck was formerly associated with NEW MASSES and the *Daily Worker.*

By and large, the choices this year are an official endorsement of the cultural reaction accompanying the war. It is getting to the point where honest writers sigh with relief when the Pulitzer committee passes them up.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

MAY 10 1941

Wins Social Work Award

MISS JESSIE W. LOGAN, case worker of the Northampton County Welfare Department, Jackson, N.C., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Logan of Durham who has been chosen to receive an achievement membership award in the American Public Welfare Association for efficient performance in the field of social work.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

How to Win a Pulitzer Award

In view of the 1941 Pulitzer prizes to Westbrook Pegler and Robert Sherwood, it is in order to give a little advice to aspirants on how to win next year's awards.

First, a series of brilliant newspaper articles on these topics: "The conspiracy of the unemployed and organized labor to Eat." "The subversive movement to abolish the poll tax system," or a first-rate expose of the "Persistent attempts to undermine the institution of lynching." MAY 7 - 1941

Either of these is in the best Westbrook Pegler tradition, and ought to win, at least, first prize. If especially good, they might bring also an autographed set of Pegler's columns on "How to purify the labor movement by wiping it out."

Second, a play entitled "There shall be no Soviet Union—but there shall be war," to be directed by Roosevelt, Churchill and Hitler. If one uses the nom de plume "Robert Sherwood," the prize is in the bag.

These proposals are all bound to meet the "non-political art" criteria set up by th Pulitzer award committee. In fact, whe the award committee refers selections to th banker-bondholder trustees of Columbia Un versity for final judgment, the committe might get some awards also.

For the Pulitzer prizes—like the Gallu poll and other such strange bellwethers o public opinion—have a striking resemblanc to the ideas of those who sit in the seats o the mighty, and nothing in common with the interests of the people. MAY 7 - 194

P. S.: Pegler's column yesterday attacked peaceful picketing by Local 3, of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers, as a "mob of rioters." In other words, Pegler has started out immediately to win the 1942 Pulitzer award.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Stanford U. Names Street for Negro

PALO ALTO, Cal. — (ANP). — Sam McDonald got a job with Stanford university in 1903 as a teamster. Last week a street on the campus was named after him.

McDonald, now superintendent of athletic buildings and grounds, was the first person so honored among the 50,000 former students, faculty members, trustees and employes connected with the school in a half century.

egro Labor News
ouston, Texas

Michigan Senior Gets Phi Beta Kappa

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(ANP)—At the 18th annual honor convocation of the University of Michigan, April 25, Jean Emily Fairfax was one of 49 seniors nominated for membership in Phi Beta Kappa national scholarship fraternity.

This was the fourth honorary society for which Jean Fairfax was selected because of outstanding scholastic achievement. The others were: (1) 1938, Alpha Lambda Delta, National Freshman Honor Society for Woman; (2) 1940, Phi Kappa Phi, National Scholastic Honor society; (3), 1941, Alpha Kappa Delta, National Sociological Honorary fraternity.

Jean Fairfax is the daughter of the late Dan Fairfax, member of the Weste n University varsity football team, his alma mater, and Inez Wood Fairfax, alumna, Kansas University, a former teacher in the schools of Cleveland and now a social worker at juvenile court.

MAY 10 1941

After graduating with honors from Glenville High School, Jean was the recipient of a four year scholarship given by Alpha Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, of which she has since become a member and basileus of the chapter at Ann Arbor.

During her entire four years at the University of Michigan, she has maintained an outstanding record, as evidenced by the elections to the four honor societies and the selection of Jean in her junior year as one of 30 to take the initial tutorial course at the university. She was also a member of the University choral union; the Student Religious Association Fellowship of Reconciliation

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stanford Univ. Names Street After Negro

PALO ALTO, Cal., May 22—(ANP)—Sam McDonald got a job with Stanford university in 1903 as a teamster. Last week a street on the campus was named after him. McDonald, now superintendent of athletic buildings and grounds, was the first person so honored among the 50,000 former students, faculty members, trustees and employes connected with the school in a half century.

MAY 24 1941

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 5, 1941

NEGRO BOY DOES HEROIC DEED

David Ruff Saved Francis Cooner, Jr., From Death In Barn

David Ruff, 13-year-old negro boy, is being given high praise for his heroic attempt last Thursday afternoon to save the life of little Francis Cooner and his success in getting the little boy out of a burning barn at the Cooner home near Connie Maxwell Orphanage.

Little Francis, four and a half years old, and his younger brother, Martin Wells Cooner, two and a half, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cooner, were playing in the barn as they often did. A fire starting in a pile of straw soon had the inside of the building a roaring furnace and the younger child ran to safety, but Francis was trapped in the loft.

David happened to go to the barn for a drink of ice water, realized immediately the danger and climbed to the roof of the shed with a hatchet and removed a number of weather boards from which Francis escaped, but he already had been badly blistered from the intense heat and injured from the dense smoke and he died the next day.

David was modest in talking about his unusual feat for a boy of his age. "I knew Francis couldn't get out and I climbed the fence at the barn and up on the top and I cut off the boards. I heard him crying and saying he was mighty hot. When he got through the hole I cut I helped him down to the ground. I didn't get nervous or scared, but I worked fast."

Members of the family have expressed deep appreciation of David's heroic act and will reward him.

The story of his valiant efforts also have been reported to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for investigation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Gets Symphony Assignment For 2 Shows

NBC To Air Dean Dixon Music June 21, 28 For Hour

(Picture on Front Page)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(ANP)—Fear of adverse reaction from Southern listeners, it is claimed by radio network managers, has hindered them from giving Negro musicians the opportunites they deserve.

JUN 21 1941

Welcome news, however, comes from NBC in the announcement that Dean Dixon, 26, conductor from Harlem, has been given a contract to lead its Summer Symphony Orchestra in two consecutive concerts on June 21 and 28 from 9:30 to 10:30 p. m., EDST.

Leonard Carlton of the New York Post in his column "Listening In" stated that "Dixon has been the city's most active advocate of community musical organizations. His network assignment is a long delayed recognition of his valuable work." This series is an extension of the winter concerts directed by Arturo Toscanini.

WON ACCLAIM

Dixon, who for almost a decade has been prominent as organizer and director of community choral and instrumental musical groups, won enthusiastic critical acclaim in New York last month after a performance by his own "Dean Dixon Symphony Society Orchestra," an organization of amateurs he founded while a student at DeWitt Clinton High School. The players, selected without regard to race, color or creed, range in age from 12 to 72 years.

In addition to his symphony, Dixon leads a choral society bearing his name, a people's chorus in Newark, and a chamber orchestra comprised of expert players from the NBC Symphony, the New Friends of Music Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic and other first rank musical groups. He also gives free courses in music appreciation to both white and Negro children.

JUN 21 1941

GIFTED AND VERSATILE

Considered one of the most gifted and versatile serious musicians ever to come from Manhattan's Harlem, young Dixon read music at three and a half. After graduating from high school he entered the Institute of Musical Art at Juillard as a violin student. He later won a fellowship of the Juilliard Graduate School where he studied with Albert Stoessel, distinguished conductor. Dixon is now working for a Ph. D. at Columbia University.

The idea for the young conductor's amateur symphony was hatched in the basement of a YMCA off Harlem's Lenox Avenue, where Dixon, then in high school, and two companions, a violinist and pianist, met regularly to play classical music. Dixon was "director," using a pencil for a baton.

Believing that there were other young amateur musicians who would be eager for an opportunity to play in an environment of classicism, Dixon organized the group which now bears his name. It has given one public performance a year and many special benefit concerts.

MRS. FDR INVITED

Among the works to be presented by Dixon in his first concert with the NBC Summer Symphony, Saturday, June 21, will be two famous overtures, the "Academic Festival Overture" by Brahms and Tchaikovsky's "Overture to Romeo and Juliet"; "Don Juan" by Richard Strauss and "Danse Macabre" by Saint-Saens. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was guest of honor at the Dixon Symphony Concert last month, will be invited to attend the broadcast in NBC's studio 8-H.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

DWIGHT, IS ALRIGHT!

Colored Student Wins Unprecedented Honors in the "Mixed Schools" of This City!

DWIGHT LEON McLEOD, SON OF MR. AND MRS. DONALD W. McLEOD, GRADUATES FROM WITHROW HIGH SCHOOL ON THURSDAY, JUNE 19, HAVING IN 3 YEARS COMPLETED THE 4-YEAR COURSE WITH AN AVERAGE OF 94.55

JUN 19 1941

At the Class Day exercises on Monday, he was awarded the following honors:

SEMPLE SCHOLARSHIP TO U. C., selected from 60 high school pupils with the highest average over the whole city.

LATIN PRIZS FOR THE HIGHEST AVERAGE in Latin for four years at Withrow, 97.75.

MEMBERSHIP IN ALLIANCE FRANCAISE for outstanding work in French.

DESPITE THE HANDICAP, THAT "COLOR" IMPOSES, THE VICTORY OF THIS LAD, MOST CLEARLY EXPOSES, THAT IF YOU HAVE GRIT AND BRAINS, AND WILL ALWAYS TAKE PAINS, YOUR COLOR WILL NOT STOP, YOU FROM REACHING THE TOP.

JUN 19 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Youth Named Officer Physics Honor Society

NEW YORK CITY—Thomas W. Baldwin, 109-39 Princeton Street, Jamaica, Queens, N. Y., has just been elected secretary of the New York chapter of Sigma Pi Sigma, the national physics honorary society. Baldwin is a graduate of the Washington Square College of New York University, and is now doing further work in physics in the graduate school of the same institution.

JUN 21 1941

18a(1)-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

First Student In History Of Chicago U. To Get Masters Degree At Age 17

JUL 5 1941

First student in the history of Chicago university to obtain a master's degree at 17, J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., has enrolled in summer school to work toward a Ph.D. in mathematics since he has seven courses already of the required 17, he expects to have it by next June.

The young man, whose accomplishments are not limited to the strictly academic, is also interested in ping-pong and since he began playing the game in 1936, has won nine trophies in state, community and campus contests. For two years he was university champion.

Indicative of his sense of humor is his liking for the works of P. G. Wodehouse, all of which he's read.

Wilkins comes from a family of unusual brilliance. His two brothers one 14 and one 15 are a freshman and sophomore at the University of Wisconsin. His father, J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr., is an attorney who was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1918 with honors and a reputation in mathematics.

The young scholar's mother holds a master's degree from the University of Chicago, and is a teacher at Wendell Phillips high school.

J. ERNEST WILKINS, JR.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Cortez Peters Breaks World's Typing Record

JUL 5 1941

Although winding up third best in the world's championship typing contest on standard machines held at Sherman hotel here June 20 before a capacity house, Cortez W. Peters broke the old world's record, and in winning a new event, established a record for portable typewriters.

CORTEZ PETERS
In Blindfold Exhibition

Close on the heels of Miss Margaret Hanna, who operated an all-electric machine, and Albert Tangora, Peters punched the typewriter keys at the rate of 141 and a fraction words per minute. Tangora broke his old record (141 words per minute established in 1937 year of the last contest) with 142 net words. Miss Hanna, using the all-electric typewriter, won with 149 words per minute for the hour-long contest.

Many observers considered an electrically operated machine was not fair competition in a contest with hand operated typewriters.

Peters won the world's championship on portable machines with 115 net words per minute for 20 minutes of typing. For his efforts in this event, he won a gold medal.

The third place bronze medal did not discourage Peters, who promises to eclipse the record set by Miss Hanna.

Cortez Peters operates business schools in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Chicago.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

NEGRO YOUTH MAKES A BRILLIANT RECORD

Valedictorian Of Class At Old New England College. Makes Highest Number of "A" In All Subjects

JUL 4 1941

BRUNSWICK, Maine, July 1—At the 136th Commencement of Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, David Watson Daly Dickson, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Dickson of Portland, Maine, graduated this morning, climaxing a brilliant undergraduate career.

Dickson's Commencement Speech, "The Liberal Arts College Today," won the Goodwin Commencement Prize for the best undergraduate commencement oration. Standing first in a class of one-hundred forty-one students, and receiving an A.B. degree, summa cum laude, with high honors in English. Dickson became the twelfth Negro to graduate from Bowdoin in the past one hundred forty-seven years.

In 1937 Dickson graduated from Portland High School as valedictorian of his class, and as an outstanding participant in numerous extra-curricular activities. After winning a competitive State of Maine Scholarship, Dickson entered Bowdoin in the fall of 1937. His name appeared on the Dean's List for four years, and he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, in his junior year, at which time he was awarded the Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa Prize. He was a member of the Debating Council which he served as Manager and President. He played in the college band, and was Sports Managing Editor of the College Weekly, the "Orient," during his third year. In his senior year, Dickson was President of the Classical Club, and Co-Chairman of the Red Cross Drive Committee.

Some of the numerous prizes and scholarships won by Dickson in the past four years were the Bradbury Prize in Debating, the H. L. Fairbanks and Plummer Prizes for excellence in Public Speaking, the 1868 Speaking Prize, The Adams Debating Prize, The Bertram Smith Prize Scholarship for excellence in English Literature, the Pray English Literature prize for the best major paper in English, the Brown Extemporaneous English Composition Prize, and the Henry W. Longfellow Graduate Scholarship for post-graduate work in Belles Lettres.

Dickson received the grade of "A" in all subjects throughout his four college years, thus establishing a record only once before duplicated in the history of the college. He was the second member of his family to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and the third of his family to attend Bowdoin, a small New England college, all of whose Negro graduates have been outstanding students. Although the number of Negro students who have attended Bowdoin, is small, this college has been closely associated with Negro education. The first Negro to graduate from an American college, graduated from Bowdoin in 1828, and General Otis Howard, founder of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was a Bowdoin graduate.

A grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and a scholarship from Harvard University, will make it possible for Dickson to continue his studies in English at the Graduate School of that Institution, next year.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Brilliant Student Makes Perfect Record In Four Years Of College

DAVID W. D. DICKSON

BRUNSWICK, Maine—At the 136th commencement of Bowdoin College here, David Watson Daly Dickson, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Dickson of Portland, was graduated this morning with the highest honors, climaxing a brilliant undergraduate career.

Dickson's commencement speech, "The Liberal Arts College Today," won the Goodwin Commencement Prize for the best undergraduate commencement oration. Standing first in a class of 141 students, and receiving an A.B. degree summa cum laude, with high honors in English, Dickson became the twelfth Negro to graduate from Bowdoin in the past 147 years.

Commencement day was June 21.

In 1937 Dickson graduated from Portland High School as valedictorian of his class, and as an outstanding participant in numerous extra-curricular activities. After winning a competitive State of Maine scholarship, Dickson entered Bowdoin in the fall of 1937.

HONOR STUDENT

His name appeared on the Dean's List for four years, and he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society, in his junior year, at which time he was awarded the Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa prize. He was a member of the debating council which he served as manager and president. He played in the college band, and was sports managing editor of the college weekly the "Orient," during his third year. In his senior year, Dickson was president of the Classical Club, and co-chairman of the Red Cross Drive Committee.

Some of the numerous prizes and scholarships won by Dickson in the past four years were the Bradbury debating prize, the H. L. Fairbanks and the S. Plummer prizes for excellence in public speaking, the 1868 speaking prize, the Achorn debating prize, the Bertram Smith prize scholarship for excellence in English literature, the Pray English literature prize for the best major paper in English, the Brown extemporaneous English composition prize and the Henry W. Longfellow graduate scholarship for post-graduate work in belles lettres.

RECEIVED ALL A's

Dickson received the grade of "A" in all subjects throughout his four college years, thus establishing a record only once before duplicated in the history of the college. He was the second member of his family to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and the third of his family to attend Bowdoin, a small New England college, all of whose Negro graduates have been outstanding students. Although the number of Negro students who have attended Bowdoin is small, this college has been closely associated with Negro education. The first Negro to graduate from an American college, John Russworm, editor of the first Negro newspaper, graduated from Bowdoin in 1828, and General Otis O. Howard, founder of Howard University, was a Bowdoin graduate.

A grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and a scholarship from Harvard University, will make it possible for Dickson to continue his studies in English at the graduate school of that institution, next year.

—A Colored Judge—

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

H. U. Professor Passes Board Of Periodontology

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26—Dr. William J. Madison, of the faculty of the College of Dentistry at Howard university, was notified this week that he has been successful in passing the examination of the American Board of Periondontology, which has been established for certification of specialists in the treatment of periodontal diseases. He is the first Negro dentist to receive the honor.

Dr. Madison is associate professor in Dentistry at the university, and is in charge of the Department of Periodontia and Oral Hygiene. He will have charge of the post graduate course in Periodontia to be offered during the summer clinic at Howard.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Typewriter Man

A colored man last week sat before a desk in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Sherman pecking away on typewriters in the World's Championship special contest to win third place on the standard machines and first on the portables.

He was Cortez W. Peters who has competed with the best typists the world has ever known. Last week was the eleventh contest in which he had participated. During his career as a contestant he has won first place two times; second, six times; third two times; and sixth, one time.

Peters has been typing for twenty-one years. His unmatched ability has gained for him and his people considerable prestige and respect. In his capacity as demonstrator for the Royal Typewriter company he performs his feats before hundreds of thousands of white people every year. He is the only Negro that demonstrates with typewriters before white audiences. He is not confined to any geographical location but pecks away on the keys before audiences from Maine to California. He thus becomes an ambassador of good will for the colored people. He demonstrates to the nation that where unusual ability is present the color line disappears. Because most of his demonstrations are before students of high school and college ages he is able to aid in influencing the thoughts and attitudes of the younger generation concerning the ability of Negroes.

Peters has demonstrated to the nation in general and to colored people in particular that courage and ability coupled with the proper technique are sufficient to shatter prejudices in many instances. Attesting to this fact was his position as secretary to Congressman John M. Nelson of Wisconsin from 1924 to 1937.

In addition to his work as a typist-extraordinary, Peters is a business man. His business is to prepare men and women for jobs as stenographers, typists, secretaries, accountants and business people. He has three schools located in Baltimore, Washington and Chicago that boasted an enrollment in 1940 of nine hundred. He has been able to place every single graduate. Many have been given government and civil service jobs. When one of the governmental departments asked for key-punch operators who had pursued a six-weeks course of training, Peters was the only man in Washington who had equipment for which students could train for the jobs. He was asked by whites to give them the exclusive privilege of training on the machines at thrice the tuition paid by colored. Peters informed them that his school was operated for Negroes and would not change its policy. He thus was able to place many colored key-punch operators.

We believe that the race is proud of such business ability as Peters represents. His efforts to raise the status of the colored people and give them the tools with which to earn a livelihood will put them nearer to social and economic security.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COLORED WOMAN IS GRADUATE IN REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July (ANP) Mrs. A. L. Foster, formerly Mildred Randolph of New York City, has the distinction of being the first woman of any race to receive a four year certificate in real estate from the Central Y. M. C. A. School of Business Administration, as learned last we

Mrs. Foster succeeded in completing the four year course in two years. She studied property management and property appraisal under Percy Wagner, regional director of F. H. A., the only woman of any race to take this course. She received the certificate in 1940 and not satisfied to stop her studies, she continued and was awarded the degree of bachelor of science in commerce in January, 1941, graduating, however, with the June class. On June 27 she was notified that she had successfully passed her examinations for a real estate broker's license which she has received.

Mrs. Foster was well known in New York having been born there and having attended high school and Columbia university. She was a charter member of Rho chapter of Delta Sigma Theta. She lived with her uncle, Dr. Leo Fitz Nearon and her mother, Mrs. Louise Randolph.

A week after Mrs. Foster took her degree she saw her son Albon finish the eighth grade, the youngest member of his class. Mrs. Foster and her family live in Glencoe, a suburb of Chicago, in a home which she herself designed. The Fosters have another son, Leonard, who at nine years of age, is in the seventh grade.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
July 11, 1941

Colored Student Wins $112 Essay Contest

Helen Williams, ninth grade student at the Rockdale School (colored) in Camilla was declared this week the winner in a national essay contest, Supt. M. Sanders of the Rockdale School said today.

Helen was notified in April that she was first prize winner in the state contest and that their entry was going into the national contest headquarters. As national first prize winner Helen will receive a cash award of $112.00.

The Mitchell County student received her early schooling in a one-room school house at Bethel community. At the beginning of the school term of 1940-41 she came to Rockdale School in Camilla where she passed an examination which qualified her for the ninth grade instead of the eighth grade to which she had been promoted by her former instructor.

18q(1)-1941

Award $1,000 To Author

Savannah Journal - Savannah, Ga.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Theodore Browne of "Natural Man," is one of three writers to receive $1,000 award of the Dramatist guild, the playwriting fellowships announced annually by the Rockefeller foundation. Announcement was made last Wednesday.

The award to Browne comes simultaneously with rehearsals now underway by the American Negro theatre for the presentation of "Natural Man" at the 135th street library sometime this month.

APR 19 1941

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Negro Custodian of Law Library Reads Court Rulings Just for Fun

APR 20 1941

(The Associated Press)

Nashville, Tenn., April 19.—A tall, soft-voiced Negro, a one-time field hand with a fifth-grade education who reads court opinions "for my own enjoyment," now is an active aid to the finest legal minds of Tennessee.

He is Aaron Taylor, custodian of the 20,000-volume state law library and at 65 a veteran of almost forty years' continuous service with the state.

Possessing a thorough understanding of most of the technical terms common to the legal profession, Aaron converses with the lawyers and judges who visit the library in their own tongue and often is able to help them locate references for briefs and arguments.

APR 20 1941

Although the clerk of the supreme court is ex officio librarian of the state's collection, it is Aaron who has day-to-day supervision over the stacks located in the imposing new supreme court building. He takes an obvious pride in the gleaming floors, the beautifully paneled rooms and the modernly arranged shelves filled with the legal volumes he knows so well.

Aaron laughed self-consciously when it was suggested he knew enough law to pass the state bar examination.

APR 20 1941

"Oh, I doubt that," he exclaimed. "Besides, I never fancied studying law or being a lawyer myself. Occasionally, I read briefs and abstracts, but that's just for my own enjoyment."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Chivers Elected to Alpha Kappa Delta

APR 19 1941

ATLANTA, Ga. — Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse College, on leave for 1940-41 to work toward the Ph.D. degree at New York University, was recently elected to membership in the Gamma Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Delta National Honorary Sociology Fraternity.

Mr. Chivers will participate in the newly-organized National Negro Business Committee of the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington and will also serve as a lecturer for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee during April.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Boy, 16, Gets Medal For Preventing Train Crash

APR 19 1941

MEMPHIS, April [illegible] (ANP)—Sixteen-year-old Jesse L. Williams was presented a bronze medal by J. R. Burns, white, trainmaster of the Memphis terminal, in behalf of the Illinois Central railway, for his prompt reporting of a broken train rail, and preventing a possible train wreck.

APR 19 1941

The presentation was made at the 14th anniversary meeting of the Illinois Central Railway Colored Employees Service club, held Thursday night. Telling how he came to discover the broken rail, young Williams said: "I was riding my horse beside the I.C. tracks about 7:30 a.m., on Feb. 3, and from a passenger train which sped by me I heard a bumpy noise that sounded as if it were coming from the wheels or something on the track. After it had passed I went to the spot where the noise seemed to be coming from and found about a foot of the steel rail broken and missing. I immediately went on to Woodstock and told the station master what I had found."

APR 19 1941

Burns, in making the award, said that the timely reporting of the incident by Williams, probably saved the lives of many passengers, as a crack southbound passenger train due later in the day, would have passed over the broken rail and probably would have been derailed at the spot.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Winners In NAACP Essay Tilt

MAY 10 1941

NEW YORK—Prize winners in the annual essay contest sponsored by the youth division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were announced Friday by Madison S. Jones Jr., head of the division.

MAY 10 1941

They are Isaac G. Morgan of Tulsa, Okla., winner of first prize in the college division; Hugh Morgan Hill of Talladega college, second, and Grant S. Schockley, senior at Lincoln university, third.

Winners in the high school section are Miss Helen Rose Delaney, senior at Booker T. Washington high school, Idabel, Okla., first; Ernestine Richmond, Douglas high school, Wewoka, Okla., second, and Moses A. Blackwell, Tuskegee Institute and Carmen Willette, graduate of Belleville high school, New Jersey, who tied for third place.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Elected to Phi Beta Kappa

MAY 9 - 1941

MAY 9 - 1941

At the eighteenth annual honor convocation of the University of Michigan, April 25, JEAN EMILY FAIRFAX was one of 49 seniors nominated for membership in Phi Beta Kappa National Honorary Scholarship fraternity. This was the fourth honorary society for which Jean Fairfax was selected because of outstanding scholastic achievement. The others were: (1) 1938, Alpha Lambda Delta, National Freshman Honor society For Women; (2) 1940, Phi Kappa Phi, National Scholastic Honor society; (3) 1941, Alpha Kappa Delta, National Sociological Honorary fraternity. Jean Fairfax is the daughter of the late Dan Fairfax, member of Western University Varsity Football team, his Alma Mater, and Inez Wood Fairfax, Alumni Kansas university, former teacher in the schools of Cleveland and now a Social Worker at Juvenile court. After graduating with honors from Glenville high school, Jean was the recipient of a four year scholarship given by Alpha Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, of which she has since become a member and Basileus of the chapter at Ann Arbor. During her entire four years at the University of Michigan, she has maintained an outstanding record, as evidenced by the elections to the four honor Societies and the selection of Jean in her Junior year, as one of 30 to take the initial tutorial course at the University. She was also a member of he University Choral union; the Student Religious Association; fellowship of Reconciliation and was one of the executives of the Muriel Lester Cooperative House.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Preventative for Scurvy Being Prepared By Howard U. Chemist

APR 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A professor of chemistry at Howard University has been doing research work for the past three years on a substance which is believed to be a preventative for the disease known as "scurvy," it was revealed this week.

The substance, known as "Ene-diols" which was prepared by Dr. R. Percy Barnes, is now being tested by Prof. C. G. King, professor of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh.

Although "scurvy" a disease which develops due to lack of Vitamin C, (known as ascorbic acid) causes an average of only thirty deaths a year in the United States, numerous persons suffer from mild attacks of the disease, which weakens blood vessels and lowers personal efficiency.

APR 26 1941

Dr. Barnes' research has centered around the preparation and study of the behavior of "Ene-diols," which is closely related structurally to Vitamin C, and is expceted to prove superior to ascorbic acid as a preventative for "scurvy."

NOT HABIT FORMING

The significance of "Ene-diols" in its relationship to Vitamin C, can be illustrated by the relationship of "novocaine" to the drug cocaine. Cocaine, a naturally occurring drug obtained from coca leaves, was long used as a local anesthetic. But it is a habit-forming drug.

However, from a knowledge of the constitution of cocaine, the chemist has improved upon nature by producing the drug "novocaine" which is superior to cocaine, in that it is an excellent local anesthetic and is not habit-forming.

APR 26 1941

Dr. Barnes, who was recently selected to teach the course in explosive chemistry now being offered by Howard University as part of the national defense program, believes that the preparation and study of the behavior of substances closely related (as "Ene-diols" to Vitamin C) may be of great importance to humanity.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

First Woman Anesthetist In Race Graduates Next Month

APR 26 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Proof that women are branching out into more and more fields is to be found in next month's graduation class of Meharry Medical College.

The school will again lead the Negro medical field when it graduates the first Negro woman anesthetis in medical history Catherine Carson Dandridge, officials claim.

Miss Dandridge will find an open field for her services. Negro hospitals, as well as medical schools, it has been pointed out, have been forced in the past to rely on the services of white nurses as anesthetists.

APR 26 1941

IS WELL PREPARED

The young medical student is well prepared for her work. A native of Youngstown, Ohio, she claims New Castle, Pa., as her home, where she lived while attending high school. After graduating from this high school, she came to Meharry in 1936. Here she took a four-year registered nurse's training course and was graduated last May.

She then entered the last phase of her training at Meharry and for a full year has been engaged in study and training in the field of anesthetics.

HAD YEAR'S TRAINING

APR 26 1941

One of the remarkable things about her forthcoming graduation, officials of the college state, is the extent of the training she has received.

"Whereas top-ranking white medical schools train their anesthetists not more than nine months," Dr. Edward L. Turner, Meharry president stated, Meharry's course is one full year of study and training."

Dr. Turner, in commenting upon Miss Dandridge's record, declared: "If Miss Dandridge's isn't the first Negro woman anesthetist in all medical history, she is certainly the first we have ever heard of, or can discover anywhere in America."

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

H.U. Prof. Finds New Treatment for Scurvy

APR 26 1941

WASHINGTON

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry at Howard University, has been doing research work for the past three years on a substance which believed to be a preventative for the disease known as "scurvy," it was revealed this week.

The substance, known as "Ene-diols," is now being tested by Prof. C. G. King, professor of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh.

APR 26 1941

Although "scurvy," a disease which develops due to lack of Vitamin C (known as ascorbic acid) causes an average of only thirty deaths a year in the United States, numerous persons suffer from mild attacks of the disease, which weakens blood vessels and lowers personal efficiency.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Award Rosenwald Fellowship to Son of Pastor

APR 25 1941

Lloyd Harris Hughes, an instructor of history at Western University, Kansas City, Kans., has just been awarded a $1,500 Rosenwald Fellowship to complete his doctorate at the University of California where he will enter this fall. He is the first colored Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California where he took his master's, majoring in history.

Mr. Hughes, wife, Mrs. Jesuita Hughes, is an honor student at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and graduates in June.

Young Hughes is a native Missourian, is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Fred A. Hughes, the pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church here in St. Louis and was named for A. W. Lloyd of this city, who is the former Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri

APR 25 1941

Mr. Hughes studied one year on his Ph. D. at the University of Kansas. An article he has written will be published in the next issue of the Phylon magazine.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Johnson, Still Spingarn To Get Honor Degrees

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The recipents of honorary degrees from Howard University this year will be Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, sociologist, author and editor; William Grant Still, composer and arranger, and Arthur B Spingarn, prominent New York attorney and president of the NAACP, it was announced this week by university officials.

The three distinguished men will be honored at the annual commencement exercises to be held at Howard University on June 13, and will be feted at a dinner to be given by the Howard University Board of Trustees on the same date.

JUN 2 1941

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Prejudiced Univ. of Ala. Boasts Janitor-Chemist

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Although race prejudice keeps colored students from attending the University of Alabama, it was no handicap to Sam May, janitor of twenty-eight years in the school of chemistry, who in his spare time learned chemistry from the ground up under Dean Stewart J. Lloyd.

MAY 24 1941

May, it is said, has developed a score of products from vegetables, weeds and cover crops, many of which show commercial possibilities. Among them are cloth, silk thread and rope which he has made from okra fiber and banana peels.

Temple to Honor Marian Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.

Marian Anderson, internationally famous contralto, will be awarded the honorary degree of doctor of music by Temple University at the commencement exercises in Convention Hall on June 12, it was announced Saturday by the university.

Recent recipient of the $10,000 Bok award as the city's outstanding citizen, Miss Anderson, a native Philadelphian, will be one of six persons to receive honorary egrees at the commencement.

18v-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ala. Teachers Must Wait for Equalization

FEB 8 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Alabama teachers must wait until the next regular session of the Legislature in 1943 to provide for equalization of their salaries with whites' in keeping with the recent U.S. Supreme Court action.

Governor Frank M. Dixon has said he would not call an extra session to meet this and other emergency developments although a committee of city and county school superintendents has been named to confer with him on the advisability of such a session.

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
January 28, 1941

Equalization Of Teachers' Pay May Be Forced

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 28 (AP)—Possibility that equalization of salaries of white and negro teachers of equal qualifications may be forced under a U. S. supreme court decision will be used as a basis for a request for federal aid to education in the south, Alabama school superintendents voted.

Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham schools, was named to head a committee to bring the subject before the National Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, Feb. 21-22.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent, explained that the supreme court had ruled in a Virginia case that race could not be used as a basis of determining teacher salaries. Collins expressed the belief that negro salaries in Alabama "will be raised" and that changes must be made in the state's system of distributing school funds.

Declaring he believed the question presents "a chance to drive home a new claim for federal aid" to the south in equalizing educational opportunities, Dr. Glenn said President Roosevelt had told him he was in favor of such aid.

Anniston Ala. Star
February 28, 1941

An Epochal Decision

The meeting of the State Board of Education at Montgomery last week, at which time steps were taken to equalize salaries for Negroes and white teachers in the public schools of Alabama, may well be regarded as epochal, as it is a marked departure from differentials that have obtained in this state ever since the public school system was founded.

The action results from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a test case that came up from the local courts in Virginia, the decision making it mandatory that salaries in the dual school system be placed on a basis of equality.

The immediate effect of the action taken by the board will be to postpone an eight-month school term in this state. Governor Dixon had set aside $938,000 out of the general fund for that purpose, but $200,000 of that amount will be needed to raise salaries of teachers in the Negro schools and some $300,000 additional will be needed to pay salaries of teachers who have raised their qualifications by added training and experience.

At this same meeting of the school board, a bond issue of $50,000 by the Negro State Teacher College at Montgomery was voted. A similar increase in funds for that school had been made necessary previously by another Supreme Court decision that requires equal advantages in higher educational institutions for the two races or else admission of Negroes to the schools for whites. Graduate work now is being done at the Montgomery school, which also offers courses in law and medicine.

Birmingham Ala News
February 22, 1941

State School Leaders To Use New Pay Basis In Plea For U. S. Aid

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—A group of Alabamians who hope to use the problem of equalizing white and Negro teachers' salaries as the basis of an appeal for federal aid to education in the South will attend a meeting of the National Association of School Administrators, opening this week-end in Atlantic City, N. J.

The State Association of County and City School Superintendents recently named Dr. C. B. Glenn, Birmingham, as head of a committee to bring the question before the national organization. Dr. Glenn said at the time President Roosevelt had told him he was in favor of federal aid to equalize educational opportunities.

Pay schedules of Alabama teachers—white and Negro—were placed on the same basis by the State Board of Education this week.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent, headed a group of Department of Education officials who left Friday for the meeting.

Others from the central department attending including Dr. R. L. Johns, director of administration and finance; Dr. A. R. Meadows, director of research and surveys; Dr. W. Morrison McCall, of the division of instruction; T. W. Smith, curriculum specialist, and Miss Daisy Parton, supervisor of elementary education.

ALABAMA

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Educators To Discuss Problem Of Adjusting Negro Teachers' Pay

FEB 18 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—The problem of adjusting salaries of Negro school teachers is due to come up for consideration Wednesday at a meeting of the State Board of Education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent, said a dilemma presented by a U. S. Supreme Court decision that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' pay would come up for discussion.

A committee of the State Association of County and City Superintendents named to draw up recommendations to the State Board met Monday, but leaders said they failed to reach any conclusions.

The superintendents' organization named the committee several weeks ago to study the problem and make recommendations.

Among other matters to be taken up by the State Board Wednesday will be textbook adoptions for the next six years.

Those attending Monday's conference included George Hulme, Fort Payne, president of the A. E. A.; H. G. Dowling, Tuscaloosa; John Bryan, Bessemer; W. M. Jackson, Selma; Ed James, Perry County; C. M. Dannelly, Montgomery; H. G. Greer, Monroe County; C. J. Martin, Andalusia; W. J. Jones, Wilcox County; C. A. Donahoo, Gadsden, and E. B. Norton, superintendent of Covington County schools.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Inequality Still Exists in Ala. Teachers' Pay

MAR 8 1941

NEW YORK — The adoption in Alabama last week of an equal minumum salary scale for colored and white teachers created the impression that both groups are now receiving the same pay, but this is not the case.

The truth is that all teachers have the same beginning salary but above this equal minimum there are still large differentials in favor of white teachers.

The NAACP has announced that it will continue to press for actual equality. It was also learned that the Alabama, teachers, through their State organization, are planning to initiate court action to secure complete equalization.

MAR 8 1941

2 Million Needed

It has been estimated that it will cost the State two million dollars to equalize salaries perfectly. According to an announcement from Montgomery on February 20, the State allotted only $200,000 out of a total of $500,000 to colored teachers for the purpose of bringing them up to the minimum.

In concrete terms, this action by Alabama means that whereas a colored teacher in the first rank formerly had a minimum of $67.75 a month, he now has a minimum of $70 a month, an increase of $6.25.

White teachers in the first rank used to begin at $85. They now start at $70. The new scale represents a loss for white teachers, but only on the minimum level.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OF COURSE THE WHITES STILL GET MORE PAY

MAR 1 1941

State Officials Accused Of Employing Ruse To Evade U.S. Ruling

By E. M. GOODE

MONTGOMERY. — (ANP) —The Alabama state board of education voted to equalize salaries between white and Negro teachers at its meeting here Wednesday.

The board adopted a single uniform minimum salary schedule for teachers irrespective of race, to replace the former separate schedules for white and colored teachers.

A total of $500,000 was voted to care for this equalization during the 1941-42 term, $200,000 of this sum to go to teachers, mostly white, who have qualified by experience or additional training to receive salaries above the minimum.

The new single schedule which by law creates the same salaries for teachers who have the same training and experience regardless of race, was put into effect to meet the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that states could not have separate salary schedules based or race. There are several peculiar angles to the Alabama practice, however.

The new schedule fixes a minimum which represents a raise for Negroes but it is a reduction for whites. Thus while the new minimum of $40 is $2.50 above the $37.50 which was the previous minimum for Negroes; it is also $10 below the former minimum of $50 for whites.

MAR 1 1941

Where the inequality is continued by this clever evasion of the spirit of the law, is, as Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, announced: none of the whites who were getting $50 per month will be reduced. The effect, therefore, will be to still pay whites $10 more than Negroes are to receive.

The new minimum salaries are as follows:

Rank 1: Master's degree and five years of college training, $70.

Rank 2: College graduation with four years of training, $60.

Rank 3: Three years of college training, $50 per month.

Rank 4: Two years of college training, $45 per month.

Rank 5: Less than two years of college training, $40 per month.

County and city boards may supplement these salaries out of local funds.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Average Teacher Pay In Alabama Is Below Relief Workers, Claim

FEB 17 1941

Only Three States Have Lower Salary Limit, According To Hulme

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — George W. Hulme, president of the Alabama Education Association, declares that Alabama's state allotment schedule (mistakenly called the minimum-salary schedule) sets a minimum monthly salary for the school term for teachers in the lowest classification of $50 for whites and $37.50 for Negroes.

"This," he said, "is lower than the average rate of $54 a month for relief workers on federal projects. Only three other states, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, have lower minimum salaries for teachers than Alabama."

Hulme was discussing a recent issue of The Education Bulletin, published by the association, which shows that teachers in the public schools of Alabama were paid lower average salaries in 1938-39 than in 1929-30. "There has been an increase in teacher salaries since the minimum program became effective," said Hulme. "However, teaching positions in the public schools of Alabama have increased from 16,567 in 1929-30 to 18,707 in 1938-39, an increase brought about by an enrollment which increased from 622,888 to 691,319 during the same period."

The bulletin reveals that both monthly and annual average salaries for all teachers were lower in 1938-39 than in 1929-30. This is also true for average salaries when separated into racial groups and grade levels, save for elementary colored teachers' salaries which show a rise in average annual salaries and in average monthly salaries on a 12-month basis. This exception is explained by increased terms for Negro elementary schools under the minimum program act.

The increased enrollment and teaching force has prevented a return to pre-depression teacher-salary levels in spite of increased apportions, according to The Education Bulletin which discusses minimum-salary standards for teachers. The bulletin further points out that school leaders have continually stressed the fact that sufficient funds were not being provided to enable them to raise salaries to the pre-depression level while rewarding teachers for increased training and service, or to provide an elementary term of eight months without shortening the high school term.

Mr. Hulme further said that 24 states have some sort of minimum-salary standards for teachers while six others apportion funds in such a way as to tend to establish salary standards though no definite minimum is set.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SINGLE SALARY SCALE ADOPTED

Negro Teachers To Draw Same Pay As White Under Schedule

FEB 20 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19—(AP)—The State Board of Education adopted Wednesday a single minimum salary schedule for white and Negro teachers, and voted to allocate an additional $500,000 from state funds in 1941-42 for increasing wages.

Gov. Dixon estimated the new scale, which increased the minimum for Negroes, would amount to a $200,000 yearly boost for teachers of that race.

Of the additional $300,000 which the board voted to allocate for salary hikes and eliminations of inequalities, educational sources predicted most of it would go to white teachers who move into higher brackets through added training and experience.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said that while the new scale lowered the minimum for whites no reductions were contemplated and added that all white and some negro teachers already drew more than th eminimum for their race

Adoption Mandatory

Adoption of the single scale, Collins said, was made mandatory by a recent U S Supreme Court ruling that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' salaries.

The consolidated scale, as compared with the abandoned schedules:

FEB 20 1941

	New	Old Negro	Old White
Rank I	$70	$63.75	$85
Rank II	60	56.25	75
Rank III	50	48.75	65
Rank IV	45	45.00	60
Rank V	40	37.50	50

In general, rank I requires a master's degree and five years of college training; rank II, a bachelor's degree; rank III, three years of college, and rank IV, two years of college, and rank V, two years of college.

Under the 1935 minimum program act, the state will pay counties up to the minimum salary scale for all teachers paid this amount or more. Counties may supplement salary allotments.

After allocatio nof the 10 per cent for increases, the board specified that any 1941-42 funds in excess of those available for 1940-41 should go toward lengthening school terms.

State Finance Director A. R. Forsyth has estimated $938,000 will be available to schools from a general fund surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, Sept. 30, in addition to regular appropriations.

Besides combining the minimum salary schedule, the board approved a $50,000 bond issue by the Negro State Teachers' College here to match a federal grant for construction of a dining hall.

It also adopted the report of its course of study committee.

The following textbook committee was named for 1941-47: Dr. John E. Bryan, Birmingham; W. L. Davis, Florence; T. H. Kirby, Lanett; Miss Fay Kirtland, Selma; Mrs. Charlotte Peterson, Montevallo; G. S. Smith, Vernon, and A. B. Wells, Montgomery.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Half-Million Earmarked To Raise Teachers' Pay

FEB 20 1941

Of This, $200,000 Will Equalize Salaries Of Negroes

Salary increases for Alabama school teachers for the 1941-42 term, estimated at approximately $500,000 in the aggregate, were voted by the State Board of Education Wednesday. Of this, an estimated $200,000 will go to boost salaries of negro teachers in line with recent U. S. Supreme Court decision banning separate racial pay schedules for teachers having the same qualifications. The other estimated $300,000 will go to teachers, mostly white, who have qualified for increases under existing law by virtue of added experience and training.

The board adopted a single uniform minimum salary schedule for teachers irrespective of race, to replace the separate schedules for white and colored teachers. The new single schedule raises the minimum for negroes and reduces it for white teachers. It was stated, however, that in actual practice no reduction in white salaries would take place. Dr. A. H. Collins, State superintendent of education, pointed out that the schedules fixed a minimum, with no reference to the maximum. Thus while the new schedule raises the minimum for negroes, it does not require any reduction in salaries already being paid to white teachers.

FEB 20 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Arrangement Called A "Trick And Trap"

MAR 5 - 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—A sampling of sentiment among dues-paying members of the ASTA who seldom earn enough to bear their expenses to the annual convention reveals a hot dissatisfaction with the revised but unreformed salary schedule adopted by the Alabama State Board of Education "equalizing" the minimum pay scale for Alabama teachers.

Apparently acting to avoid a salary suit or to hoodwink Negro teachers, last week Alabama educational officials adopted a new salary schedule that made uniform the figures in the compulsory minimum level but failed to make the salaries the same for those doing the same class or work as ruled by the U. S. Supreme Court.

It thus created an invisible salary schedule for white teachers and raised slightly the visible salary schedule that will be used as a disguised uniform pay schedule. In some ranks, where the most Negro teachers are believed found, no pay changes were made at all in the revised schedule.

Some of the teachers described the new pay arrangement as a "trick and trap salary schedule" invented to circumvent the law and thus keep the gap between the salaries of Negro and white teachers as they have always been in Alabama

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Alabama Has Equal Minimum Pay Scale For School Teachers

MAR 8 1941

News has reached the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the State of Alabama on February 20 adopted an equal minimum salary scale for white and Negro teachers in the state.

Unless the action is examined closely, the impression is created that Negro and white teachers are now drawing the same salaries; but this is not the case.

The truth is that all teachers, both Negro and white, now start at the same salaries; but above this equal minimum, there are still the huge differentials in favor of white teachers.

According to an announcement from Montgomery, Ala., February 20, the state allotted about $200,000 out of a sum of $500,000 to Negro teachers for the purpose of bringing them up to the new minimum. The remaining $300,000 went to white teachers.

In concrete terms, this action by Alabama means that whereas a Negro teachers in the first rank formerly had a minimum of $63.75 a month, he now has a minimum of $70 a month, an increase of $6.25.

MAR 8 1941

White teachers in the first rank used to begin at $85. They now start at $70. The new scale represents a loss for white teachers, but only on the minimum level.

Negro teachers in the lowest rank (fifth) used to begin at $37.50 a month, and under the new scale they begin at $40.

This new minimum scale does not in fact equalize salaries between white and colored teachers all down the line. There is still a wide difference between a Negro teacher, for example, who has a master's degree and five years of experience, and a white teacher who has a master's degree and five years of experience.

The campaign which has been carried on in several states with the help of the N.A.A.C.P. has been aimed at securing equal pay for equal training and experience

The campaign which has been aimed at securing equal pay for equal training and experience on all levels. It has been estimated that it will cost the State of Alabama two million dollars to equalize salaries perfectly.

Group Advised Against Courts

Savannah, Ga.
MAR 29 1941
Savannah Journal

By WILLIAM FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Teachers of the Fifth Congressional District Saturday went on record as ready to "bring pressure in order to secure equality of economic and educational opportunities for all persons regardless of race, creed or color."

In their resolutions adopted after a one-day session at the Booker T. Washington High School, the teachers said they will seek such equality by building up good will, involving the influence of all organizations and, if necessary, making application to the courts.

URGE DEFENSE TRAINING

The teachers also urged efforts to secure for colored youth and adults training in all of the national defense program, which a discussion revealed was discriminatory in many instances. Members of the group were advised to register and vote and to plan a definite program for the registration of all eligible persons.

Another provision called upon the state to make an adequate provision for graduate study by colored.

MAR 29 1941

The Saturday program presented the representatives from the several counties comprising the fifth district was composed of authorities on the state educational setup the defense program, the National Youth Administration for Georgia and pay for colored was nothing more than was put in the Federal Constitution seventy years ago.

Cousins revealed that a Georgia group made a survey of graduate

SURVEYS BEING MADE

M. L. Cousins, of the Georgia Department of Education, colored division, in a feature address of the morning, told his hearers that Georgia was one of the remaining Southern states which had made no provision for graduate and professional study, but said surveys and studies were being made in this direction. He admitted that the recent interpretation by the Supreme Court with regards to equal educational opportunities and professional study for Negroes from March through November of 1939, recommending that scholarships be granted Negroes who desired such advancement. He said the Board of Regents adopted the recommendation, but that a week or two late the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that equal educational opportunities must be given within the confines of the individual state and that it was never put into effect.

The official said that official of the state educational department and representatives of colored educatonal groups were to confer at Paine College on April 9 and attempt to work out a plan "best for all of us."

CAUTIONS AGAINST COURTS

"Something must be done to meet the problem," he admitted advising legal action only when the teachers could get no step taken by those in charge. He explained what the other Southern states and cities are doing about salary equalization and higher study, which ranged all the way from "nothing" to the "hundred per cent" stand of the city of Knoxville, Tenn.

Representing M. D. Mobley, director of the National Defense Program of Georgia, Mr. Womack was bombarded with questions concerning the discrimination alleged under the national emergency. The speaker said that it was the policy of the state group to follow definite instructions from Washington that persons receiving part-time instruction in trades such as tooling, mechanics and machinery be engaged in the trades at present or possessed of some experience in them. In most instances, he admitted, this automatically eliminates Negroes in the vital mechanical and machinist trades. He said that courses being offered Negroes included carpentry, cooking, brick masonry and in a few instances, sheet metal, auto mechanics and welding.

WELDING CLASS FAILING

A welding class at Columbus, Ga for colored—the only one in the state—he revealed as failing because attendance was so low. The speaker said that the only successful classes of this sort were from the WPA rolls, against which he argued as undermining to the courage to work and independent spirit among men. About 750 are being given defense courses in the state, about one-third of whom are colored, Mr. Womack revealed. That labor unions are playing a vital part on the shaping of the entire defense program was not to be denied, the speaker stated.

Attorney A. T. Walden's address formed the basis for the greater portion of the resolutions adopted by the teachers. He recommended education of the public to the injustices inflicted upon the minority group, use of the ballot and recourse to the courts. He advised the teachers of Georgia to bgein a legal fight now and get what the courts cannot and will not deny in equalization of salaries and facilities.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FILE PETITION TO BOARD FOR EQUALIZATION

DEC 6 1941

State Association Takes Official Action To Get Salary Hike

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—

The education commission of the Alabama State Teachers association Monday mailed a petition to the Jefferson County Board of Education, according to Dr. E. W. Taggart, chairman, asking for a conference at their next meeting with view to working out plans for equalization of the salaries of Negro Jefferson county teachers to those of the white teachers.

Details of the petition were not made known. However, it was the general opinion that the commission is seeking a solution to the differential salary problem through conference rather than court action.

It was speculated that the commission was on a double manevuer—one to adjust details of equalization of salaries without resort to the courts and the other to clear the way for legal action if such becomes necessary.

Everywhere court action has been taken for salary parity the procedure has been to file a petition with the board as a preliminary step. Cities like Knoxville, Chattanooga, and more recently New Orleans, have worked out salary parity programs in conference.

For five years the ASTA has been preparing for "action on equalization" of Negro teachers' salaries to those of white teachers and is understood to have raised enough initial money to finance that purpose.

It was observed that Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson county schools, said in a story published in the Birmingham World, October 24, that he "had made a study of the Virginia Plan of solving the salary equalization problem and was modeling the salary system of Jefferson county upon it."

DEC 6 1941

Presence of Atty. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, in Birmingham last Sunday was being interpreted as a certainty that the petition mailed to the board was a step in the strategy of systematic and sustained legal action for removal of color discriminations in the salaries of Negro teachers.

Dr. Taggart would not comment for quoting on whether they had found a teacher who was willing to file a test suit. It could not be determined immediately the reactions of the local Negro leaders in education.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Aid Teachers In Ala. Fight For Pay Hike

DEC 6 1941

NEW YORK—With the filing of teachers' salary cases in Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., last week, school boards in a total of eight southern states have had to defend their practice of paying unequal salaries for equal work and requirements, the National Association of Colored People announced this week.

In Birmingham, Arthur D. Shores local N.A.A.C.P. attorney, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, have filed a petition with the school board as a preliminary step to legal action.

DEC 6 1941

In Atlanta, A. T. Walden is handling the case with the advice and assistance of Mr. Marshall.

Other states where colored teachers have taken court action on their right to be paid decent salaries are Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana.

Involving an approximate total of $225,000 annually, the equal pay case in New Orleans, La., is under advisement by the court and decision is expected in about two weeks.

18v-1941
Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee
APR 3 1941

Alabama Equalizes Teachers' Salaries

The Alabama Board of Education has adopted a single minimum salary for all teachers, regardless of race, effective for 1941-42. Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated, of which $200,000 will be used to raise the salaries of Negroes to the minimum, and $300,000 to raise the salaries of white teachers who qualify above the minimum.

APR 3 1941

All teachers of the first rank—a Master's degree and five years' experience— will be paid a minimum of $70.00 a month; all teachers of the fifth rank—less than two years of college—will receive $40.00 a month. Negro teachers of the first rank have received $63.75 minimum salary; white teachers $85.00. Negroes of the fifth rank have been receiving $37.50. Under this new salary scale the minimum salaries of all Negro teachers are raised and the minimium salaries of white teachers are lowered.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 3, 1941

Defense And Court Decisions 'Endanger' Education Standards

A. E. A. Bulletin Sees Two Threatening Clouds On Horizon Of Schools

School standards throughout Alabama are being "endangered" by the sudden establishment of large national defense projects in the state and by recent Federal Court decisions interpreting the fourteenth amendment in its relationship to education for the minority races—Negroes in Alabama.

Such is the assertion in the monthly "Education Bulletin" issued by the Alabama Education Association in Montgomery. The Bulletin refers to the two factors as "two threatening clouds upon the horizon of Alabama's public schools."

The Bulletin points out:

"The defense program has moved rapidly. Little prior planning was possible. None could foresee where defense projects would locate. So, the sudden inrush of workers with their families to areas where defense projects developed has brought severe strains upon the schools of such areas. Personnel and facilities are inadequate in such areas to meet the demands of enormously increased enrollments.

"The Mobile, Anniston, Selma and Childersburg areas in Alabama are some of the localities affected by these conditions. Neither the local units nor the state of Alabama is financially able to meet the sudden and almost overwhelming strain thrown upon the local schools by the national defense program."

Concerning the recent Federal Court decisions regarding the education of Negroes, The Bulletin says:

"The courts have ruled in two decisions that equal salaries must be paid to white and colored teachers, with equal training and ability. In another decision the Supreme Court ruled that a state must provide college and professional training for Negroes equal to that for whites.

"The meaning of these Federal Court decisions are serious and far-reaching in view of the ability of Alabama to make them effective. An estimate, based upon the number and training of the teachers now employed in Alabama schools, concludes that to raise the salary level of Negro teachers to that of white teachers would require an additional $3,000,000.

"This does not consider the extra Negro school buildings needed. It makes no provision for necessary additional Negro teachers and for necessary additional transportation facilities for Negroes. It would not provide for colored professional schools on the college level. All these are necessary to equality in education for the Negroes of Alabama."

To offer an equal education for Negroes in Alabama "would require a leveling off process." The Bulletin reported. "White schools would have lower standards; white teachers would be paid lower salaries."

Federal aid is the principal hope held out by The Bulletin as a solution for the problems.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 4, 1941

Education And Defense

An educational emergency is facing Alabama, according to the education bulletin published monthly by the Alabama Education Association. That emergency has two sources: changes made necessary by the defense program, and recent federal court decisions affecting the education of Negroes.

The rapidity with which the defense program has moved has created problems of providing educational facilities in areas of defense projects such as Childersburg. Neither local units nor the state government have emergency funds for taking care of such situations.

And as for Negro education, the A. E. A. bulletin estimates that $6,000,000 would be needed to make an adequate start toward equalizing education for the two races in Alabama. To bring equality in the salary level would mean $3,000,000 annually.

These problems, critical and pressing, lead the A. E. A. bulletin to the conclusion that Congress should pass immediately the measure known as the "educational finance act of 1941," which would provide additional federal aid for education in the states and territories.

The suggestion is based on the opinion, now generally held, that educational opportunities should be equalized not only within states, but also among states and sections of the nation. That principle prevails in Alabama in minimum program measures which, although there are some inequities in their administration, are soundly and wisely based on the idea that the strong should help the weak so that both may be benefited.

The bill now before Congress specifically and fully protects state control of schools, says the A. E. A. bulletin. It carefully leaves to the states and localities questions of educational policy, although the fact that there are limits to such a policy is evidenced by the court decisions regarding equality of educational training for all elements of the population.

The A. E. A. bulletin concludes: "Without federal aid, in some form, Alabama cannot meet the emergencies created by national defense and the requirements of the federal court decisions without suffering a tragic lowering of its educational standards. Action is required. Unified and immediate action is needed. The influence of all interested individuals and groups, the power of the entire state must be brought to bear. An emergency faces education in Alabama."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 28, 1941

New Birmingham School Term May Cost Accredited Listing

Board Sets Up 174 Days, Two Days Below Fixed Minimum, But Hopes For Increased Revenues

Adopting their 1941-42 budget, the Birmingham Board of Education Saturday set up a short school term of 174 days for the coming year, based on "revenues now in sight"

The 174-day term is six days short of a full school term—considered to be 180 days—and two days below the 176-day term established as the minimum schools may operate and still remain on the accredited list.

City schools ran 180 days last term by borrowing $125,000 from the City Commission. However, the board will have to repay $41,000 on this loan during 1941-42.

F. D. McArthur, president of the board, at a meeting Friday afternoon, emphasized that the budget—which must be in the hands of the State Department of Education Monday—is based entirely on estimated revenues and that receipts may exceed expectations

Members of the board debated at length whether to set the 1941-42 term for 180 days with an anticipated deficit, or whether they should adopt the 174-day term in accordance with revenues in sight.

William J. Christian, board member, urged the term be established for 174 days "because that's all the funds we have in sight and we don't want to fool anybody." Mr. Christian, an accountant, added, however, "I believe we'll get enough money to run the full term."

The budget, adopted on the motion of Mr. Christian, estimates receipts at $2,664,394 and expenditures at $2,657,390. Included in anticipated receipts is $110,000 the board expects to receive from increased property assessments of the Equalization Board.

Expenditures of the board in 1941-42 will include payment of $41,000 to the City Commission on a $125,000 loan borrowed to run schools a full term this year.

Asked if the board would increase pay of Negro teachers in accordance with a recent ruling of the Supreme Court, President McArthur replied: "Whatever money derived from the state by virtue of a uniform arrangement of salary schedules by the State Board of Education will be passed on entirely to the colored teachers."

The Supreme Court ruled there could be no discrimination in salaries of teachers because of race, color or creed.

In other actions Friday afternoon the board:

Employed William M. Franklin as auditor for the board; agreed to borrow $65,000 to meet July 1 expenses of payrolls and other expenditures; accepted three coal bids and rejected three damage claims.

The board declined to pay damages to Jack Walden, Woodlawn High School student and son of T. C. Walden, 4128 South Fourth Avenue, who was accidentally burned in initiation ceremonies of the "W" Club. The Woodlawn Athletic Association paid the youth's doctor and hospital bills, amounting to about $120. J. T. Stokely, legal counsel for the board, said no legal liability rests with the board in such a case.

Another claim brought by Jack Boswell, son of R. A. Boswell and former Ensley High School student, was also rejected by the board on the same grounds of "no legal liability." C. J. Going, second assistant superintendent, said Boswell wrenched his knee playing football, necessitating an operation. He pointed out that a release had been signed by the boy's parents before the football season began.

A claim for damages brought by Miss Olivia Fernandez, who said

she was struck and injured by a Board of Education truck at Twenty-First Street and Seventh Avenue, North, was likewise turned down.

The board awarded coal contracts to: National Coal & Coak Company, $2.90 per ton f. o. b., 2,500 tons; Colonial Coal & Coke Company, $2.84 per ton f. o. b., 3,250 tons, and Lacey Red Ash Coal & Clay Company, $2.45 per ton f. o. b., 3,250 tons.

Other members of the board present, in addition to Mr. Christian and Mr. McArthur, were Mrs. J. A. Dupuy, Donald Comer and Lawrence Stevens.

Anniston Ala. Star
January 27, 1941

ASK U. S. SCHOOL AID

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27. (AP)—Possibility that equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers who have the same qualifications may be forced under a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision will be used as a basis for a request for federal aid to education in the South, Alabama school superintendents voted today.

Anniston Ala. Star
February 20, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS GO ON EQUALITY BASIS

State Salary Schedule Removes Discrimination

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 20. (U.P.)—The state board of education today had removed discriminations against Negro teachers in its minimum salary schedule in a move which it hoped would comply with a recent United States Supreme Court decision.

Former schedules had fixed minima for Negroes at 75 per cent of that for whites. The new scale—effective next fall—provides the same schedule for both.

The court ruled against discrimination as to race or color for teachers of equal training and experience.

The new schedule raises former minima provided for Negro teachers and lowers that for white teachers but Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said it would mean increased pay next year for many teachers of both races.

This will be possible, he said, because of increased funds to be available for schools from an estimated general fund surplus of nearly one million dollars.

The board voted to apply what it called "a considerable proportion" of the new funds to increase salaries and employ additional teachers.

"For lack of money, we have not been allotting the maximum salaries allowed in the allotment schedule," said the state superintendent. "Now a portion of the anticipated increase in revenues will enable us to allot the maximum allowed in the allotment schedule."

Educational authorities had not completed detailed estimates of the additional amount needed to finance the new salary schedule but preliminary estimates ranged from $400,000 to $600,000.

The new minimum salaries are as follows:

Rank I, master's degree and five years of college training, $70.

Rank II, college graduation with four years of training, $60.

Rank III, three years of college training, $50 per month.

Rank IV, two years of college training, $40 per month.

County and city boards may supplement these salaries out of local funds.

The state board also adopted the report of the committee on course of study and approved nominees of the state superintendent for the seven-member state textbook committee.

The superintendent is ex officio chairman of the latter group while other members will be:

Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools; W. L. Davis, principal of Central High School in Florence; T. H. Kirky, Lanett city superintendent; Miss Fay Kirtland, Selma elementary principal;

Miss Charlotte Peterson, principal of Montevallo elementary school; G. S. Smith, superintendent of Lamar County schools; A. B. Wells, head of the social science department of Lanier High School in Montgomery.

The committee will list the textbooks from which new adoptions will be made by Governor Dixon, Dr. Collins and A. R. Forsyth, state director of finance, who, under the law, comprise the textbook purchasing board.

State board of education members present were Governor Dixon, ex officio chairman; Dr. Collins, Donald Comer, Birmingham; Mrs. W. A. Gresham, Russellville; Harry M. Ayers, Anniston; A. H. Carmichael, Tuscumbia; N. D. Denson, Opelika, and L. H. Ellis, Columbiana.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
February 18, 1941

State Education Board To Study Negro Salaries

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The problem of adjusting salaries of Negro school teachers is due to come for consideration tomorrow at a meeting of the State Board of Education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, State school superintendent, said a dilemma presented by a United States Supreme Court decision that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' pay would come up for discussion.

A committee of the State Association of County and City Superintendents named to draw up recommendations to the State board met yesterday, but leaders said they failed to reach any definite conclusions.

The superintendents' organization, a unit of the Alabama Education Association, named the committee several weeks ago to study the problem and make recommendations, but Collins and E. B. Norton, former A.E.A. head, said no "definite opinion" was formed at yesterday's meeting.

"We talked the problem over, had a general discussion, but formed no recommendations," said Collins. Norton's statement was substantially the same.

Among other matters to be taken up by the State board tomorrow will be textbook adoptions for the next six years.

Those attending yesterday's conference included George Hulme, Ft. Payne, president of the A.E.A.; H. G. Dowling, Tuscaloosa; John Bryan, Bessemer; W. M. Jackson, Selma; Ed James, Perry County; C. M. Dannelly, Montgomery; H. G. Greer, Monroe County; C. J. Martin, Andalusia; W. J. Jones, Wilcox County; C. A. Donahoo, Gadsden, and Norton, who is superintendent of Covington County schools.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 18, 1941

Negro Teacher Salary Adjustment Studied

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18—(AP)—The problem of adjusting salaries of negro school teachers is due to come up for consideration tomorrow at a meeting of the State Board of Education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state school superintendent, said a dilemma presented by a United States Supree Court decision that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' pay would come up for discussion.

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Gadsden, Ala. Times
February 20, 1941

State To Raise Teachers' Wages

White And Colored Instructors Go On Equal Minimum Pay

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 20.—(AP) Alabama's white and negro teachers went on a single minimum salary schedule today and the state board of education authorized an additional $500,000 for increasing wages in 1941-42.

The new scale will increase the minimum for negroes. Governor Dixon estimated they would receive salary increases totaling $200,000.

From the additional $300,000 the board voted to allocate for pay increases and elimination of inequalities, educational sources indicated most of it would go to white teachers and who move into higher salary brackets through added training and experience.

Although the new scale lowered the minimum for white teachers Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintended of education, said no reductions were contemplated.

Collins pointed out adoption of the single scale was made mandatory by a United States Supreme Court ruling that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' salaries.

The consolidated scale, compared with the old schedules:

	New	Old Negro	Old White
Rank 1 ...	$70	$63.75	$85
Rank 2 ...	60	56.25	75
Rank 3 ...	50	48.75	65
Rank 4 ...	45	45.00	60
Rank 5 ...	40	37.50	50

Rank 1 generally requires a master's degree and five years of college training; rank 2 a bachelor's degree; rank 3 three years of college; Rank 4, two years of college and rank 5, less than two years of college.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 20, 1941

Minimum Salary Scale Equalized

Negro Teachers To Get Increase In Accord With Court Ruling

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Rank V	40	37.50	50

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Alabama Group Hits Tactics

Free Suffrage Declared "Twin" Of Equalization

MAR 1 9 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—"I have never lived in anything more facist than the South," declared Dr. J. W. Nicholson, president of the Alabama State Teachers' association, in session here March 12-14.

MAR 1 9 1941

Teachers turned down the "gradual" equalization theory of the State because it offered no definite time period for realization and approved the report of their education committee which called for legal action to do away with color differentials in teacher salary schedules.

"DON'T COMPROMSE"

Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham keynoting Wednesday night at a joint session of the PTA and ASTA told the teachers, "Let's equalize, don't compromise." He took these fighting words from a message of Talladega college students who contributed $65 to the salary equalization fund.

MAR 1 9 1941

Dr. R. L. Johns, state official, called the salary equalization problem serious, remarking, "We are trying to surround it; we are creeping up on it." He said that Alabama's minimum salary law had "operated to equalize educational opportunity" and that it had "evened up (Negro salaries to white) a little, although it has a long way to go." He claimed that the Negro teachers had "confused present status with present trends" and went on to argue that in 1930 white teachers received an annual salary of $891, Negro $330 (disparity of $561) and that in 1940 whites received average annual salary of $825, Negro $395 (difference of $430). Over the 10 year period the gap between white and Negro salaries had narrowed $65 but was still $430 apart. His "favorable trend" arguments reveal that it would take over 75 years to erase the differentials under that pace.

Dr. Johns recited other differentials in education, sectional, regional, etc., obviously to show that racial inequalities belonged in that category, although he did not directly group it with these others.

MAR 1 9 1941

"SERIOUS SITUATION"

Commenting upon the "serious situation," Dr. J. E. Bryan, Alabama NYA administrator and superintendent of Jefferson county schools, said salary equalization has "got us around the collar, around the neck," speaking on NYA activities for Negroes in Alabama.

Thursday morning Prof. Edward Yeomans, Jr., white, spoke on "Cooperatives" and Cornelius King of Washington talked on "Credit Unions."

Thursday night Prof. H. S. Smith read the speech of Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college, which dealt with techniques and tactics for fighting for equalization of teachers' salaries. Dr. Nicholson delivered the president's annual address.

Dr. Milton J. Wright, of Wilberforce university spoke on the subject, "Government Program for National Defense," Friday evening.

MAR 1 9 1941

"MASTERPIECE OF EVASION"

Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Washington described the "minimum equality salary schedule" of Alabama as a "masterpiece of evasion" and spoke of the makers as "artists of evasions." He traced the benefits Negroes have recevied in war and showed the effectiveness of "pressure groups." He pointed out how the government, labor unions, states, National Chamber of Commerce and National Manufacturers association had been guilty of "buck passing" in respect to the Negro in national defense.

"Don't let anybody tell you anything can't be be accomplished with pressure at the right time," he said.

In the business session the vote commission declared that free suffrage was the "twin program" of salary equalization and declared the "disfranchisement destroys democracy."

Reelected were Dr. W. W. Nicholson, Talladega, president; W. A. Shields, Tuskegee, treasurer; F. L. Paul, Birmingham, executive secretary; H. C. Trenholm, research secretary. New officers are R. A. Carter, Normal, vice president; and J. A. Edwards, Montgomery, executive committee.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

ALABAMA TEACHERS STUDY SCHEDULE OF SALARY SCALE

MAR 1 5 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(By Emory O. Jackson for ANP)—At stake in the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association here, is the fate of the decision of the federal courts striking out discriminatory salaries for Negro and white teachers possessing the same qualifications.

Alabama public and educational officials have manipulated to circumvent this ruling by devising a new salary schedule which is uniform at one point but which is discriminatory nevertheless. They set a minimum for Negro teachers but no maximum and disregard altogether their experience and additional training.

Here is the new salary schedule which claims to equalize the Negro and white teachers' salaries:

MAR 1 5 1941

	New Negro	Old White	Old
Rank I	$70	$63.75	$8
Rank II	$60	$56.25	$7
Rank III	$50	$48.75	$6
Rank IV	$45	$45.00	$60
Rank V	$40	$37.50	$5

Prior to this Alabama had made motions at providing graduate education by setting up a university hull at the state college at Montgomery. In reality Negroes in Alabama have no opportunity to receive graduate professional technical and mechanical training as is the case with the ivory skins.

MAR 1 5 1941

Skittish and fear-driven by the latest ruling of the federal courts on discriminatory salaries, the state of Alabama concocted a tricky evading salary schedule a few days apparently to get the jump on the Negro teachers' organizations that has a three-year old fight underway to correct unward uneven teachers' salaries upon race and color.

Alabama invented a salary fraud based upon the same pattern used to disfranchise Negro citizens. While the state revised its salary schedule so that outwardly it would appear to be uniform for white and black teachers, it also left an opening for greater discrimination. It reduced the salary schedule but left the pay check of white and black teachers about the same gap apart.

Alabama does not in reality have a state salary schedule, but rather a state salary pattern. It is used to allocate funds to city and county boards of education. Working that way, the job of discriminating in salaries is passed on the local boards. That removes the danger of any organization attacking the state and would obviously compel the filing of suits against every city and county board of education in Alabama before total salary parity over the state can be accomplished.

Poorly paid teachers and unenlightened teachers will hardly immediately bestir to break down this new barrier. Doubtless the state authorities count upon the selfishness of satisfied teachers and the corruptness of a low type of Negro leader to inspire in their behalf.

Alabama's parity law works this way. There are three steps beginning with a base or minimum and going outward according to experience. It is divided into five ranks, according to certification. It does not make it compulsory to pay beyond the first step or the minimum. The local superintendent is given discretion to pay any "worthy" teacher above this. As it currently operates all white teachers are paid above this but generally Negro teachers are paid no more than the minimum. This, you see, is the new parity law.

MAR 1 5 1941

Two things to watch are these: Southern states with separate salary schedules are watching the Alabama salary scheme whoih tries to get around the constitution without breaking it. The other is the conduct of the Alabama State Teachers' Association.

If Alabama teachers accept this invisible salary schedule which still provides for and protects salary discriminations based upon color and race, they will have conspired against black Americans, and the supreme court, and true democracy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alabama Teachers Get Pay Increases

MAR 1 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 27—Of the approximately $500,000 of salary increases for Alabama school teachers, voted Wednesday by the State Board of Education in session here, for the 1941-42 term, an estimated $200,000 will represent increases in the salaries of Negro teachers. The remainder will go to teachers who, made eligible by added experience and training, have qualified for salary increases already provided for by law. Most of these teachers are white.

The Board's action is in line with the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in a test case appealed from the state of Virginia, holding that Negro teachers of like experience and training are entitled to receive the same salaries as white teachers giving the same instruction, and that there can be no separate salary scales for teachers, based on race or color.

A single uniform minimum salary schedule for teachers, irrespective of race, was adopted for application in Alabama, replacing the separate schedules for white and Negro teachers. While the new single schedule raises the minimum for Negro teachers and lowers it for white teachers, it is understood that no reduction in salaries of white teachers will actually take place—no reference being made to a maximum in the schedules which fix a minimum. The result is, however, a definite raising of the minimum of salaries for Negro teachers.

MAR 1 19

Before adjourning, the Board of Education authorized the issuance and sale of $50,000 of bonds to be used in matching Federal funds for financing construction of a new dining-hall at the State Teachers' College for Negroes, located here.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ala. Equalizes Teachers' Pay; Inequality Cited

MAR 1 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—The Alabama State board of education voted to equalize salaries of colored and white teachers at its meeting here Wednesday and adopted a uniform minimum salary schedule for all teachers to replace the former separate schedules.

A total of $500,000 was voted to care for this equalization during the 1941-42 term, $200,000 of this sum to go to boost the salaries of colored teachers up to the minimum and $300,000 to go to teachers, mostly white, who have qualified by experience or additional training to receive salaries above the minimum.

The new schedule was put into effect to meet the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that States could not have separate salary schedules based on race. There are several peculiar angles to the Alabama practice, however.

Equality Continues

The new schedule fixes a minimum which represents a raise for colored teachers but is a reduction for whites. Thus, while the new minimum of $40 is $2.50 above the $37.50 which was the previous minimum for colored teachers; it is also $10 below the former minimum of $50 for whites.

Where the inequality is continued by this evasion of the spirit of the law, is, as Dr. A. H. Collins, State superintendent of education, announced that none of the whites who were getting $50 per month will be reduced. The effect, therefore, will be continue to pay whites $10 more than the colored teachers are to receive.

New Minimums

MAR 1 1941

The new minimum salaries are:

Rank 1—master's degree and five years of college training, $70.

Rank 2—college graduation with four years of training, $60.

Rank 3—three years of college training, $50 per month.

Rank 4 — two years of college training, $45 per month.

Rank 5—less than two years of college training, $40 per month.

County and city boards may supplement these salaries out of local funds.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TEACHER SALARY SCALE DEPLORED

MAR 29 1941

Program Is Proposed To Improve Standards In Alabama

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

In a statement deploring the salary scale of Alabama teachers, Miss Lorine Barnes, Birmingham teacher welfare committee chairman, outlined to A. E. A. delegates Thursday a six-point program recommending changes designed to improve the economic status of the average Alabama teacher.

The program, as given by Miss Barnes, recommends:

1. That the public be so informed as to make possible through legislative action a nine-month school term for Alabama children.

2. That an insistent drive be made for federal aid, which is necessary to provide adequate education in Alabama.

MAR 29 1941

3. That salary standards for elementary and high schools be equivalent.

4. That a campaign be waged to make every teacher and P.-T. A. worker a voter.

5. That rural school leaders influence the best homes to board teachers.

6. That credit unions be established by teachers in every city and county.

MAR 29 1941

Miss Barnes recommended that all persons eligible for the education retirement plan cooperate in promoting its success, and expressed gratitude to Gov. Dixon and the Legislature for their efforts in behalf of a teacher retirement system.

OTHER STATES HAVE COMMON PROBLEM WITH ALABAMA

MODERN FARMER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Alabama school authorities are reported to be considering the equalization of the salaries of Negro teachers with the salaries of white teachers, before court action is invoked. The State Superintendent, Dr. A. H. Collins, sees one of three ways to accomplish this. One way requires securing $2,000,000 in new money; another, cutting down the legal seven months' school term by one month; still another, reducing the white teachers' salaries to meet the Negro teachers' salaries.

MAR 15 1941

Alabama wants to comply with the decision of the Federal Courts on this much agitated subject of salary differentials on the sole grounds of race. The news story carrying Dr. Collins' suggestions on the only procedures which will accomplish this end are good for a little analysis. Were two of the suggestions made to shock the State's incoming legislature into appropriating the needed $2,000,000? Were either of these same two ways suggested in order to give the Negroes who are inclined to resort to the courts cause to pause?

MAR 15 1941

Teachers' salaries are becoming more and more a sore disturbance to State and County boards of education. The Federal Government, through the Supreme Court and district courts has taken a firm stand with the 14th amendment as the basis for its stand. The Federal Government through the Congress gives large sums of money to support public education. Though the Federal Government will not reverse its stand on salaries, could or would it reverse its policy of appropriations to support education?

Guessing the right answer to this question may be causing the boards of education their greatest concern.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Some For, Others Against Seeking Equality In Pay

MAR 14 1941

Bosses Of State's School System Manipulate Money In Effort To Get Around Supreme Court Rule

MAR 14 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Mar. 13.—(By Emory O. Jackson for ANP)—At stake in the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers association here, March 12-14, is the fate of the decision of the federal courts striking out discriminatory salaries for Negro and white teachers possessing the same qualifications.

MAR 14 1941

Alabama public and educational officials have manipulated to circumvent this ruling by devising a new salary schedule which is uniform at one point but which is discriminatory nevertheless. They set a minimum for Negro teachers but no maximum and disregard altogether their experience and additional training.

Here is the new salary schedule which claims to equalize the Negro and white teachers' salaries:

MAR 14 1941

	New	Old Negro	Old White
Rank I	$70	$63.75	$85
Rank II	$60	$56.25	$75
Rank III	$50	$48.75	$65
Rank IV	$45	$45.00	$60
Rank V	$40	$37.50	$50

Prior to this Alabama had made motions at providing graduate education by setting up a university hull at the Negro state college at Montgomery. In reality Negroes in Alabama have no opportunity to receive graduate, professional, technical, and mechanical training as is the case with the ivory skins.

Skittish and fear-driven by the latest ruling of the federal courts on discriminatory salaries, the state of Alabama concocted a tricky parity-evading salary schedule a few days back apparently to get the jump on the Negro teachers organization that has a three-year old fight underway to correct uneven teachers' salaries based upon race and color.

MAR 14 1941

Alabama invented a salary fraud based upon the same pattern used to disfranchise Negro citizens. While the state revised its salary schedule so that outwardly it would appear to be uniform for white and black teachers, it also left an opening for greater discrimination. It reduced the salary schedule but left the pay check of white and black teachers about the same gap apart.

Alabama does not in reality have a state salary schedule, but rather a state salary pattern. It is used to allocate funds to city and county boards of education. Working that way, the job of discriminating in salaries is passed on to the local boards. That removes the danger of any organization attacking the state and would obviously compel the filing of suits against every city and county board of education in Alabama before total salary parity over the state can be accomplished.

Poorly paid teachers and unenlightened teachers will hardly immediately bestir to break down this new barrier. Doubtless the state authorities count upon the selfishness of satisfied teachers and the corruptness of a low type of Negro leader to conspire in their behalf.

MAR 14 1941

Alabama's parity law works this way. There are three steps beginning with a base or minimum and going outward according to experience. It is divided into five ranks, according to certification. It does not make it compulsory to pay beyond the first step or the minimum. The local superintendent is given discretion to pay any "worthy" teacher above this. As it currently operates all white teachers are paid above this but generally Negro teachers are paid no more than the minimum. This, you see, is the new parity law.

Two things to watch are these: other Southern states with separate salary schedules are watching the Alabama salary scheme which tries to get around the constitution without breaking it. The other is the conduct of the Alabama State Teachers association.

If Alabama teachers accept this invisible salary schedule which still provides for and protects salary discriminations based upon color and race, they will have conspired against black Americans, and the supreme court and true democracy.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

PAY IS UNIFORM AT LOWEST POINT, BUT NO PROVISION IS MADE FOR ADVANCEMENT

State Association to Discuss Discriminatory Parity and May Take Action to Bring About Real Equality

MAR 14 1941

By Emory O. Jackson

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Salary Fraud

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Count on Corruption

MAR 14 1941

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18v-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ala. Governor Refuses Action On Equal Pay

FEB 15 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13—Gov. Frank Dixon refuses to heed the petition of the white School Superintendents Conference asking him to call a special session of the State Legislature to equalize colored and white teachers pay in acocrdance with a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling and the decision of the Federal District Court.

The superintendents pointed out that appropriations for the increased salaries must be allotted from the huge surplus accumulated in the Alabama Educational Trust Funds. The next session of the Legislature is scheduled for 1943.

Tuscaloosa Ala., News
January 28, 1941

Dixon Opposes Special Session

Legislature Will Not Be Reconvened To Study School Problem

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28—(AP)—A suggestion that Alabama's Legislature be called into extraorddnary session to consider financial and other problems of the schools was met by Gov. Frank M. Dixon today with a flat statement that "there will be no special session."

The State Association of City and County School Superintendents named a committee yesterday to confer with the governor tomorrow on the "possibility and advisability" of re-convening the legislators to make additional revenues available and talckle other school problems.

The proposal to confer with the governor was made after Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent, had told the local administrators that an estimated surplus of $500,000 to $750,000 would accrue in the educational trust fund this year, possibly more next year.

This fund, Collins asserted, will not be available to schools "unless the legislature is called in special session" and passes an appropriation law. He added to reporters later that "I am in favor of a special session, if the balance reaches a half million dollars."

Dixon said last night that a legislative session would "consume any surplus" in the state treasury, and repeated a previous assertion that the solons would not be reconvened except in the event of a "dire emergency."

The governor said it was his impression that state law requires that any surplus in the educational trust fund must go toward lowering ad valorem property taxes, and added:

"I have asked Attorney General Lawson to inform me definitely what the law provides, and I expect to follow the terms of the present law. If it (the surplus) must be used for lowering ad valorem taxes, I have asked the attorney general to inform me as to the proper procedure.

"There will not be a special session of the legislature."

Another subject which the school administrators said needed attention was a United States Supreme Court mandate in a Virginia case to the effect that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' salaries.

The question has not arisen in Alabama courts, but Dr. Collins expressed belief changes must be made in Alabama's teacher pay system, which places the minimum salaries of negro teachers at 75 percent of that received by white teachers with equal certificates.

The committee named to meet tomorrow and ask for an audience with the governor is composed of H. G. Greer, Monroeville, president of the state superintendents' organization; G. W. Hulme, Ft. Payne, president of the Alabama Education Association; Frank L. Grove, Montgomery, A. E. A. executive secretary; John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools; Walter Jackson, Selma, and E. B. Norton, Andalusia.

Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham schools, was appointed head of a committee to solicit the aid of the National Association of School Administrators, meeting in Atlantic City next month, in using the negro salary problem as a basis for efforts to obtain federal aid for southern education in a program of equalization with other sections.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
February 20, 1941

BOARD ADJUSTS TEACHERS' PAY

Kentucky Officials Adopt Single Scale For White and Negro School Salaries.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.—(AP)—The State board of education adopted today a single minimum salary schedule for white and Negro teachers, and voted to allocate an adidtional $500,000 from State funds in 1941-42 for increasing salaries.

Governor Dixon estimated the new scale, which increased the minimum for Negroes, would amount to a $200,000 yearly boost for teachers of that race.

Of the additional $300,000 which the board voted to allocate for salary hikes and elimination of inequalities, educational sources predicted most of it would go to white teachers who move into higher brackets through added training and experience.

Dr. A. H. Collins, State superintendent of education, said that while the new scale lowered the minimum for whites, no reductions were contemplated and added that all white and some Negro teachers already drew more than the minimum for their race.

Adoption of the single scale, Collins said, was made mandatory by a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' salaries.

Tros. Ala., Messenger
February 24, 1941

Teachers Will Seek Funds From U. S. Government

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 24—(AP)—A group of Alabamians who hope to use the problem of equalizing white and negro teachers' salaries as the basis of an appeal for Federal aid to education in the South will attend a meeting of the National Association of School Administrators, opening last week end in Atlantic City, N. J.

The State Association of County and City School Superintendents recently named Dr. C. B. Glenn, Birmingham, as head of a committee to bring the question before the national organization. Dr. Glenn said at the time President Roosevelt had told him he was in favor of Federal aid to equalize educational opportunities.

Pay schedules of Alabama teachers—white and negro—were placed on the same basis by the State Board of Education last week.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
February 21, 1941

THAT—The State Board of Education of Alabama has adopted a single minimum salary schedule for white and negro teachers and voted to allocate an additional $500,000 from state funds in 1941-42 for increasing wages. Dr. A. H Collins State Superintnedent of Education, said that while the new scale lowered the minimum for whites no reductions were contemplated and added that all white and some negro teachers already drew more than the minimum for their race.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

ALABAMA MOVES FORWARD

MAR 22 1941

Alabama has moved a step forward in providing equal salaries for white and Negro teachers out of the little money appropriated for public education.

The leaders of Alabama know that it is the only way to solve the problem now since several of the states have had Supreme Court rulings on the salary status as it affects the two group of workers.

The equalization in Alabama, however, is a gesture at Democracy. The equalization is at the bottom and not at the top, and the white teachers with inferior qualifications still draw more money than most of the experienced and skilled Negro teachers.

To equalize salaries properly it is said, Alabama would have to spend $2,000,00 whereas only $200,00 has been spent so far toward equalization.

MAR 22 1941

The Negro teachers of Alabama are not fooled in the scheme they are still pressing their claims for an equitable equalization.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
February 20, 1941

Half-Million Earmarked To Raise Teachers' Pay

Of This, $200,000 Will Equalize Salaries Of Negroes

Salary increases for Alabama school teachers for the 1941-42 term, estimated at approximately $500,000 in the aggregate, were voted by the State Board of Education Wednesday. Of this, an estimated $200,000 will go to boost salaries of negro teachers in line with recent U. S. Supreme Court decision banning separate racial pay schedules for teachers having the same qualifications. The other estimated $300,000 will go to teachers, mostly white, who have qualified for increases under existing law by virtue of added experience and training.

The board adopted a single uniform minimum salary schedule for teachers irrespective of race, to replace the separate schedules for white and colored teachers. The new single schedule raises the minimum for negroes and reduces it for white teachers. It was stated, however, that in actual practice no reduction in white salaries would take place. Dr. A. H. Collins State superintendent of education, pointed out that the schedules fixed a minimum, with no reference to the maximum. Thus while the new schedule raises the minimum for negroes, it does not require any reduction in salaries already being paid to white teachers.

The new uniform minimum schedule is as follows: For teachers holding rank one certificate, $70 a month; rank two, $60; rank three, $50; rank four, $45; and rank five, $40. The rank of certificates held by a teacher is determined by number of years of college training and the type of courses studied. In general, a rank one certificate requires a master's degree and five years of college training; a rank two certificate, college graduation with four years of training; rank three, three years college training; rank four, two years college training; while teachers with less than two years college training are granted rank five certificates.

Under existing separate schedules, the minimum pay for white teachers is $85 for rank one, $75 for rank two, $65 for rank three $60 for rank four and $50 for rank five. The schedule for negroes is three-fourths these amounts.

The estimated total increase of $500,000 in teachers' salaries for next year will come out of the general fund surplus. It has been estimated that this will amount to $938,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, Sept. 30 Salary increases provided for Wednesday will of course cut down the amount available for school term extension. The State Board of Education took cognizance of this fact in its resolution authorizing the increases.

The board authorized sale of $50,000 worth of bonds to match Federal funds for erection of a dining hall at State Teachers College, Montgomery.

Committee

...the Sate textbook ...appointed Wednesday ...te Board of Education,

...ohn E. Bryan, Jefferson Cou... school superintendent.

W. L. Davis, principal Central High School, Florence;

... H. Kirby, city superintendent, Lanett;

Miss Fay Kirtland, elementary principal, Selma;

Mrs. Charlotte Peterson, elementary school principal, Montevallo;

G. S. Smith, Vernon, Lamar County school superintendent;

A B. Wells, head of the social science department, Lanier High School, Montgomery.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
February 18, 1941

Negro Salaries Tough Problem

State Board Of Education Faced With Decision Tomorrow

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18 (AP)—The problem of adjusting salaries of negro school teachers is due to come for consideration tomorrow at a meeting of the state board of education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state school superintendent, said a dilemma presented by a United State Supreme court decision that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' pay would come up for discussion.

A committee of the State Association of County and City Superintendents named to draw up recommendations to the state board met yesterday, but leaders said they failed to reach any definite conclusions.

The superintendents' organization, a unit of the Alabama Education Association, named the committee several weeks ago to study the problem and make recommendations, but Collins and E. B. Norton, former A. E. A. head, said no "definite opinion" was formed at yesterday's meeting.

"We talked the problem over, had a general discussion, but formed no recommendations," said Collins. Norton's statement was substantially the same.

Among other matters to be taken up by the state board tomorrow will be textbook adoptions for the next six years.

Southern News Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Study Rural Pay For Teachers

MAR 20 1941

49th State Meeting Of Negro Teachers Held In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY.—The 49th annual session of the Colored Alabama State Teachers Association ended here Friday after a two-day session.

One of the chief items of discussion was equal pay for equal work for white and Negro teachers.

MAR 20 1941

Dr. R. L. John, of the Alabama Department of Education, said a comparison of white and Negro teachers' salaries in the last ten years showed that white teachers' salaries had declined from an average of $891 in 1930 to $825 in 1940, a difference of $66 per year, while the salaries of Negro teachers in the same time had advanced from $370 to $395 per year. He said that legal action was not the best method for Negro teachers to use to make the state do anything to help them, but it might cause them to lose some of their best friends as well as hurt the cause of education.

He said that a ten per cent increase would be made in 194[illegible] for Negro education but local boards would decide whether this should go for increased salaries, for new school buildings or for additiona teachers.

Dr. R. W. Logan, Negro educator, of Washington, D. C., disagreed with Dr. John and said legal action should be taken to secure equal pay for white and Negro teachers, as provided in a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

MAR 20 1941

Teachers interviewed by a Southern News Almanac representative said "We will continue to fight for equality."

E. O. Jackson, of Birmingham, said "eventually we will win."

Officers for the following year are: Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Talladega, president; Dean R. A. Carter, A. and M., Normal, Ala., vice-president; Felix L. Paul, Birmingham, executive secretary; W. A. Shields, Tuskegee, treasurer; H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery, research secretary.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

IGNORE PLEAS TO STICK WITH STATE'S PLANS

MAR 22 1941

Refuse To Be Hoodwinked Into Compromise On Salary Scales

BULLETIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—In reply to a question on equalization of teachers salaries, Dr. R. L. Johns, state educational official speaking on a symposium of the Alabama State Teachers convention warned, "Court action to try to push the state to do this wouldn't be the best thing. You'll regret it. You will lose many of your white friends and hurt the cause of education."

He enlarged the view to say that the state was making the right approach although it might not be as rapid as some desired.

MAR 22 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP)—"I have never lived in anything more fascist than the South," declared Dr. J. W. Nicholson, president of the Alabama State Teachers association, in session here March 12-14.

Teachers turned down the "gradual" equalization proposal of the state because it offered no definite time period for realization and approved the report of their education committee which called for legal action to do away with color differentials in teacher salary schedules.

Dr. E. W. Taggart of Birmingham keynoting Wednesday night at a joint session of the PTA and ASTA told the teachers, "Let's equalize, don't compromise." He took those fighting words from a message of Talladega college students who contributed $65 to the salary equalization fund.

MAR 22 1941

Dr. R. L. Johns, state official, called the salary equalization problem serious, remarking, "We are trying to surround it; we are creeping up on it." He said that Alabama's minimum salary law had "operated to equalize educational opportunity" and that it had "evened up (Negro salaries to white) a little, although it has a long way to go."

He claimed that Negro teachers had "confused present status with present trends" and went on to argue that in 1930 white teachers received an annual salary of $891 Negro $330 (disparity of $561) and that in 1940 whites received average annual salary of $825, Negro $395 (difference of $430).

Over the 10 year period the gap between white and Negro salaries had narrowed $65 but was still $430 apart. His "favorable trend" arguments reveal that it would take over 75 years to erase the differentials under that pace.

Dr. Johns recited other differentials in education, sectional, regional, etc., obviously to show that racial inequalities belonged in that category, although he did not directly group it with these others.

Commenting upon the "serious situation," Dr. J. E. Bryan, Alabama NYA administrator and superintendent of Jefferson county schools, said salary equalization has "got us around the collar, around the neck," speaking on NYA activities for Negroes in Alabama.

Thursday morning Prof. Edward Yoemans, Jr., white, spoke on "Co-operatives" and Cornelius King of Washington talked on "Credit Unions."

MAR 22 1941

Thursday night Prof. H. S. Smith read the speech of Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college, which dealt with techniques and tactics for fighting for equalization of teachers' salaries. Dr Nicholas delivered the president's annual address.

Dr. Milton J. Wright of Wilberforce university spoke on the subject, "Government Program for National Defense," Friday morning.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Washington described the "minimum equality salary schedule" of Alabama as a "masterpiece of evasion" and spoke of the makers as "artists of evasion." He traced the benefits Negroes have received in war and showed the effectiveness of "pressure groups."

He pointed out how the government, labor unions, states, National Chamber of Commerce and National Manufacturers association had been guilty of "buck passing" in respect to the Negro in national defense.

"Don't let anybody tell you anything can't be accomplished with pressure at the right time," he said.

In the business session the vote commission declared that free suffrage was the "twin program" of salary equalization and declared the "disfranchisement democracy."

Re-elected were Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Talladega, president; W. A. Shields, Tuskegee, treasurer; F. L. Paul, Birmingham, executive secretary; H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery, research secretary. New officers are R. A. Carter, Normal, vice president; and J. A. Edwards, Montgomery, executive secretary.

MAR 22 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Alabama Adopts Equal Minimum Salary Scale For School Teachers

MAR 8 1941

NEW YORK—The State of Alaiama on Feburary 20 adopted an equal minimum salary scale for white and Negro teachers in the state, it was announced by the NAACP, this week.

The impression is created that the Negro and white teachers are now drawing the same salaries; but this is not the case.

The truth is that all teachers, both Negro and white, now begin at the same salaries; but above this equal minimmum, there are still the huge differentials in favor of white teachers.

According to an announcement from Montgomery, Ala., February 20, the State allotted about $200,000 out of a sum of $500,000 to Negro teachers for the purpose of bringing them up to the new minimum. The remaining $300,000 went to white teachers.

In concrete terms, this action by Alabama means that whereas a Negro teacher in the first rank formerly had a minimum of $63.75 a month, he now has a minimum of $70 a month, an increase of $6.25.

MAR 8 1941

White teachers in the first rank used to begin at $85. They now start at $70. The new scale represents a loss for white teachers, but only on the minimum level.

Negro teachers in the lowest rank (fifth) used to begin at $37.50 a month, and under the new scale they begin at $40.

This new minimum scale does not in fact equalize salaries between white and colored teachers all down the line. There is still a wide difference between a Negro teacher, for example, who has a master's degree and five years of experience, and a white teacher who has a master's degree and five years of experience.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Schemes And Tactics Used To Deter Just Teacher Wage Levels

MAR 17 1941

MAR 17 1941

By STAFF WRITER

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —SNS— It is interesting to look over the tactics and schemes of appeals that have been used to either offset or defer correction of the various salary inequalities in the pay of Negro teachers since by negative confirmation the U. S. Supreme Court knocked out discrimatory teachers' salaries based on race and color.

Long before, something like little over two years, the District Federal Court at Ashville, N. C. last summer outlawed unequal salaries rated on race and colored, brought by the Norfolk, Va. teachers, the Alabama State Teachers Association had been waging a campaign for funds to go into court for salary equalizations.

An enterprising newspaper reporter interviewed Dr A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education a few weeks ago on the salary parity question with Dr. Collins, pointing out that Alabama would have to in his opinion, conform to the court ruling. He was reported as saying it could be met by lowering the pay of white teachers, cutting the school term, or by an additional outlay of $2,000,000 by the State Legislature.

All three instances, it was later interpreted by Negro thinkers were appeals to resentment, and, did not reflect a friendly attitude.

Comenting on the opinion of Dr. Collins, Governor Dixon hinted at circumstances of the decision by saying that he thought the issue could be met without doing any of the three things suggested by Dr. Collins.

MAR 17 1941

At a meeting this winter as State Teachers of Negro educators from all over the South. John Temple Graves, well-versed newspape columnist, usually friendly in his speaking and writings of sound activities, advised agoinst attempts at new gains (obviously talking about salary parity) during the national crisis.

A meeting of state superintendents of Alabama cities and counties brought forth the appointment of two committees, one to take up the question with a natio education body and inspire them to use the salary-parity issue to get Federal aid to state education and the other to work out a revision of the state's salary schedule, which was expressedly discriminatory, based solely on race and color.

That committee on revising the salary schedule has reported, and the state has a uniform minimum salary schedule which embodies the essentials of the old schedule discrimatory pay for reasons of racial identity.

Plainly, Alabama has appealed to resentment; Mr. Graves to patriotism; the Governor fell back on beating the law (circumvention); the superintendents seek to pass the cost on the the Federal government, and the State Board of Education moved to hide the racial differentials by shrewdly devicing the old schedule.

All these "tactics and schemes" have been detected by Negro educators of the ASTA.

The ASTA leaders have kept their intentions guaded. No one seems to know exactly what course the fight for salary-parity will take That will come out in the report of the education commission this Friday.

MAR 17 1941

But the views of the supporting teachers, those from the rural sections, especially, are loudly known. Frantically they are inquiring of every one they think should know, "What are thy going to do about salaries.?"

Salary parity, symbolic issue of total educational equality, is no longer considered just a campaign of the teachers, or a profession or an organization, but a public issue. Sentiment seems to be, to use the phrase of a Montgomery newspaper editorial, "devoted to making the American schools absolutely free and equal."

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 6, 1941

"SELLING CIVILIZATION SHORT"

To the Editor The News:

Our schools are in a pitiful condition. Our buildings are not in the best condition in the world. Our Negro school buildings are in a dilapidated condition, most of them. Most of them are but firetraps. Something should be done for them right away.

Our great city, Birmingham, is not giving its future citizens what they deserve. They are due everything. We are facing a short term which is not good for any school system.

I read in your paper a few days ago that there was a shortage of teachers in Mississippi. There soon will be a shortage of teachers in Birmingham if something is not done about salaries. Good teachers are leaving the schools for more money. With the cost of living rising, teachers cannot make ends meet on these small salaries they are making. All industries have given raises. Everybody has received a raise but the teachers.

Teachers in the Birmingham public schools received two pay cuts during the depression, but they are still working under a cut. The cut received by other city employes has been put back and they are asking for another raise, which they rightfully deserve. Teachers are not paid enough. The teachers have prepared themselves for their jobs and they are due some consideration for this preparation.

The state, county and city are selling civilization short in Alabama when it comes to education. Our schools are overcrowded and our teachers are underpaid.

We stress in our schools the "American way of life." We are constantly reminding the people that they are living in a democracy. I think we are getting away from our democracy when it comes to the treatment of our Negro teachers. From your article a few days ago I see that the salaries paid Negro teachers are pitiful. We have a number of well-trained Negro teachers, but the salaries paid them are not representative of a democracy. These teachers are not given justice.

The United States Supreme Court has spoken in behalf of the Negro teachers of Birmingham and Alabama. The Negro teachers have waited a long time for the city and county to do something about the decision of the court, i.e., the right thing. If something is not done soon there will be some type of fight in the courts.

Negro teachers pay just as much for their clothing as the other teachers pay for theirs.

Too much money is leaving Birmingham to help take care of some poor counties in Alabama. Birmingham gets the money, but enough of it does not come back to take care of its schools.

We say that Birmingham is a great city. If we are to keep Birmingham the great city it is, we must do something for its school children and its teachers. JAMES THOMAS, JR.

501 Fourteenth Avenue, North.

Albertville, Ala. Herald
February 21, 1941

Average Teacher Salaries Lower Than That Of Relief

MONTGOMTRY, Ala. Feb. 14, 1941 George W. Hulme, President of the Alabama Education Association, stated today that Alabama's State Allotment Schedule (mistakenly called the Minimum-Salary Schedule) sets a minimum monthly salary for the school term for teachers in the lowest classification of $50 for whites and $37.50 for Negroes. "This," he said "is lower than the average rate of $54 a month for relief workers on federal projects. Only three other states, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, have lower mimimum salaries for teachers than Alabama."

Hulme was discussing a recent issue of the Education Bulletin, published by the Association, which shows that teachers in the public schools of Alabama were paid lower average salaries in 1938-39 than in 1929-30. "There has been an increase in teacher salaries since the Mimimum Program became effective." said Hulme. "However, teaching positions in the public schools of Alabama have increased from 16,567 in 1929-30 to 18,707 in 1938-39, an increase brought about by an enrollment which increased from 622,888 to 691,319 during the same period."

The Bulletin reveals that both monthly and annual average salaries for all teachers are lower in 1938-39 than in 1929-30. This also true for average salaries when seperated into racial groups and grade levels, save for elementary colored teachers' salaries on a twelve-month basis. This exception is exjlained by increased terms for colored elementary schools under the Minimum Program Act.

The increased enrollment and teaching force has prevented a return to predepression teacher-salary levels in spite of increased appropriations according to The Education Bulletin which discusses Minimum Salary Standards for teachers. The Bulletin further points out that school leaders have continually stressed the fact that sufficient funds were not being provided to enable them to raise salaries to the pre-depression level while rewarding teachers for increased training and service, or to provide an elementray term of eight months without shortening the high-school term.

Mr. Hulme further stated that twenty-four states have some sort of mimimum salary standards for teachers while six other apportion funds in such a way as to tend to establish salary standards through no definite minimum is set.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Low Salary Standard Of Alabama Teachers Deplored In Report

Action Is Demanded By Welfare Committee To Correct Existing Evil

Low salaries of Alabama teachers were deplored Thursday morning in a report delivered to delegates of the Alabama Education Association by Miss Lorine Barnes, of Birmingham, A. E. A. teacher welfare committee chairman.

Miss Barnes said the average elementary teacher's salary in Alabama is $57 a month and the average high school teachers' salary is $87 a month. Lowest rank white teachers get $50 a month, as compared with $54 for workers on federal projects, she added.

Miss Barnes continued: "Since the teacher has the most vital job in America in training youth for social and economic living, this committee recommends:

"1. That the public be so informed as to make possible through legislative action a nine-month school term for Alabama children.

"2. That an insistent drive be made for federal aid, which is necessary to provide adequate education in Alabama.

"3. That salary standards for both elementary and high schools be equivalent.

"4. That a campaign be waged to make every teacher and P.-T. A. worker a voter.

"5. That rural school leaders influence the best homes to board teachers.

"6. That credit unions be established by teachers in every city and county."

Miss Barnes expressed gratitude to Gov. Dixon and the Legislature for appropriating revenue to establish a teacher retirement system Oct. 1, 1941, and recommended that all eligibles connected with public education join in the retirement plan.

MAR 27 1941

She asserted "one of the weakest association links is that teachers have little part in the work of local, district and state association programs. They lack representation on the executive committee of the A. E. A.; only one has ever served as president of the association during its six years of existence; very few have been given a chance to serve in local and district associations except in minor offices.

"This does not represent democratic procedure. There will be quickened interest in education matters, stronger schools and better teaching if we can bring to bear the great power of the 13,793 white teachers in Alabama. It can be done whenever teachers are made to feel they count.

"Therefore the committee recommends: 1. That a teacher be regularly elected to serve on the executive committee of the A. E. A. 2. That teachers be given the presidency of the A. E. A. in rotation with other educators. 3. That teachers be elected in regular rotation to serve in all offices in local and district associations."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"No Compromise" Plea Made By Dr. Taggart In Wage Inequalities

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—"Let's equalize and don't compromise," pleaded Dr. E. W. Taggart, of Birmingham chairman of the education commission charged with devising a formula of action to eliminate salary and other educaticnal differentials in Alabama schools, in his keynote speech before a joint session of PTA and ASTA delegates at Tullibody Hall of State Teachers College Wednesday night.

He spoke from the subject, "Implementing Democracy For National Defense". He told the teachers to wage the darndest fight of your life" for salary equality, obviously by inference rejecting the state's "solution."

"Don't scuttle the fight."

"Don't be sold down the river".

Those were the fighting words of Dr. Taggart who said that students of Talladega College in donating a sum of $65 to fight to equalize the salaries of Negro teachers to those of the whites attached the instructions: "Let's equalize and don't compromise." He asked the teachers to adopt this sentence as their "action slogan."

Mrs. C. S. Johnson of Nashville, Tenn. opened the speech-making with an address. "The Parent-Teacher Job of Defense". Most of her speech dealt with recent studies on youth and their problems. She remarked that the "we must let youth know they mean a great deal to America and everything to us".

"In his "picture of life in a democracy" Dr. Taggart said that " as good as America may be, she is not good enough", listing numerous evils including the "conditioning" to these evils rather and than educating to overcome them

He declared that "an ignorant America is a week America; a weak America is a defenseless America." He said that the "human factor is the key to democracy."

MAR 25 1941

In that same picture he took up the working of democracy by pointing out that less than 3,000 Negroes vote in the entire state of Alabama and that in Jefferson county where there are 176,000 Negroes there are approximately 1,000 voters.

At the meeting Friday afternoon the ASTA will hear several reports of which that of the education commission seems to stand foremost. Sentiment seems to be swelling in favor of "showdown instead of slowdown action" for an equal salary schedule that will be truly conformed to the spirit and sustance of that of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Around the meetings were going on considerable gossip that a "peace bloc" from Birmingham composed of teachers "appeased" by a meager "ten percent raise" in the city school system would seek to "stop the fight" for equalization of teachers salaries.

E. J. Oliver, principal of Fairfield High School, is heading the nominating committee. With exception of about two all the incumbents are expected to be put back into office. The executive committee in session Wednesday recommended Felix L. Paul, of Birmingham, as executive secretary, which action is almost paramount to his re-election. William Bolden, president of Jefferson County Teachers, said that he would seek the office of vice-president now held by B. A. Hudson.

The PTA re-elected Mrs. Odessa McKinney president.

18v-1941

ALABAMA

Birmingham Ala. News
February 17, 1941

Average Teacher Pay In Alabama Is Below Relief Workers, Claim

Only Three States Have Lower Salary Limit, According To Hulme

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — George W. Hulme, president of the Alabama Education Association, declares that Alabama's state allotment schedule (mistakenly called the minimum-salary schedule) sets a minimum monthly salary for the school term for teachers in the lowest classification of $50 for whites and $37.50 for Negroes.

"This," he said, "is lower than the average rate of $54 a month for relief workers on federal projects. Only three other states, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, have lower minimum salaries for teachers than Alabama."

Hulme was discussing a recent issue of The Education Bulletin, published by the association, which shows that teachers in the public schools of Alabama were paid lower average salaries in 1938-39 than in 1929-30. "There has been an increase in teacher salaries since the minimum program became effective," said Hulme. "However, teaching positions in the public schools of Alabama have increased from 16,567 in 1929-30 to 18,707 in 1938-39, an increase brought about by an enrollment which increased from 622,888 to 691,319 during the same period."

The bulletin reveals that both monthly and annual average salaries for all teachers were lower in 1938-39 than in 1929-30. This is also true for average salaries when separated into racial groups and grade levels, save for elementary colored teachers' salaries which show a rise in average annual salaries and in average monthly salaries on a 12-month basis. This exception is explained by increased terms for Negro elementary schools under the minimum program act.

The increased enrollment and teaching force has prevented a return to pre-depression teacher-salary levels in spite of increased appropriations, according to The Education Bulletin which discusses minimum-salary standards for teachers. The bulletin further points out that school leaders have continually stressed the fact that sufficient funds were not being provided to enable them to raise salaries to the pre-depression level while rewarding teachers for increased training and service, or to provide an elementary term of eight months without shortening the high school term.

Mr. Hulme further said that 24 states have some sort of minimum-salary standards for teachers while six others apportion funds in such a way as to tend to establish salary standards though no definite minimum is set.

Talladega Ala. Home
February 21, 1941

MINIMUM PAY RATE SET FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Double Standard Of Pay Is Abolished For Alabama Teachers

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21. —(INS)— Complying with a recent United States Supreme Court ruling, the State Board of Education met in Montgomery Wednesday and abolished the double standard of pay for Alabama school teachers.

An entirely new minimum schedule was designated to apply to white and Negro school teachers replacing the former scale by which Negro teacher minimum salaries were 75 per cent of that of white teacher salaries.

For example, the former minimum for teachers with a masters degree and no experience was $85 a month with the minimum for Negro teachers of that rank 75 per cent of that or $63.75. The new minimum for both races is $70 a month.

Superintendent A. H. Collins pointed out that this would not mean white teachers now being paid more than the minimum would have their pay reduced. There will, he said, be no reductions in their pay whatsoever. The principal change, he pointed out, is that Negro teachers receiving the minimum or less than $70 would be moved up to that new minimum.

One official estimated that this alteration would consume approximately $200,000 of any adidtional money the schools get while another $300,000 would be taken up by increases in salaries to white and Negro teachers who by next year will have, by experience and training, reached higher pay brackets.

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald
February 20, 1941

SINGLE SALARY SCALE ADOPTED

Negro Teachers To Draw Same Pay As White Under Schedule

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19 (AP)—The State Board of Education adopted Wednesday a single minimum salary schedule for white and Negro teachers, and voted to allocate an additional $500,000 from state funds in 1941-42 for increasing wages.

Gov. Dixon estimated the new scale, which increased the minimum for Negroes, would amount to a $200,000 yearly boost for teachers of that race.

Of the additional $300,000 which the board voted to allocate for salary hikes and eliminations of inequalities, educational sources predicted most of it would go to white teachers who move into higher brackets through added training and experience.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, said that while the new scale lowered the minimum for whites no reductions were contemplated and added that all white and some negro teachers already drew more than the minimum for their race

Adoption Mandatory

Adoption of the single scale, Collins said, was made mandatory by a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' salaries.

The consolidated scale, as compared with the abandoned schedules:

	New	Old Negro	Old White
Rank I	$70	$63.75	$85
Rank II	60	56.25	75
Rank III	50	48.75	65
Rank IV	45	45.00	60
Rank V	40	37.50	50

In general, rank I requires a master's degree and five years of college training; rank II, a bachelor's degree; rank III, three years of college, and rank IV, two years of college, and rank V, less than two years of college.

Under the 1935 minimum program act, the state will pay counties up to the minimum salary scale for all teachers paid this amount or more. Counties may supplement salary allotments.

After allocation of the 10 per cent for increases, the board specified that any 1941-42 funds in excess of those available for 1940-41 should go toward lengthening school terms.

State Finance Director A. R. Forsyth has estimated $938,000 will be available to schools from a general fund surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, Sept. 30, in addition to regular appropriations.

Besides combining the minimum salary schedule, the board approved a $50,000 bond issue by the Negro State Teachers' College here to match a federal grant for construction of a dining hall.

It also adopted the report of its course of study committee.

The following textbook committee was named for 1941-47: Dr. John E. Bryan, Birmingham; W. L. Davis, Florence; T. H. Kirby, Lanett; Miss Fay Kirtland, Selma; Mrs. Charlotte Peterson, Montevallo; G. S. Smith, Vernon, and A. B. Wells, Montgomery.

Montgomery Ala. Journal
February 18, 1941

Race Wage Parity Troubles Teachers

The problem of adjusting salaries of negro school teachers is due to come for consideration Wednesday at a meeting of the State Board of Education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state school superintendent, said a dilemma presented by a United States Supreme Court decision that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' pay would come up for discussion.

A committee of the State Association of County and City Superintendents named to draw up recommendations to the State Board met Monday, but leaders said they failed to reach any definite conclusions.

The superintendents' organization, a unit of the Alabama Education Association, named the committee several weeks ago to study the problem and make recommendations, but Collins and E. B. Norton, former A. E. A. head, said no "definite opinion" was formed at Monday's meeting.

Birmingham Ala News
February 18, 1941

Educators To Discuss Problem Of Adjusting Negro Teachers' Pay

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — The problem of adjusting salaries of Negro school teachers is due to come up for consideration Wednesday at a meeting of the State Board of Education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent, said a dilemma presented by a U. S. Supreme Court decision that race could not be used as a basis of determining teachers' pay would come up for discussion.

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The superintendents' organization named the committee several weeks ago to study the problem and make recommendations.

Among other matters to be taken up by the State Board Wednesday will be textbook adoptions for the next six years.

Those attending Monday's conference included George Hulme, Fort Payne, president of the A. E. A.; H. G. Dowling, Tuscaloosa; John Bryan, Bessemer; W. M. Jackson, Selma; Ed James, Perry County; C. M. Dannelly, Montgomery; H. G. Greer, Monroe County; C. J. Martin, Andalusia; W. J. Jones, Wilcox County; C. A. Donahoo, Gadsden, and E. B. Norton, superintendent of Covington County schools.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

ALABAMA TEACHERS' SALARY

APR 10 1941

Pay of Alabama school teachers is shown to be $696 per annum, compared with $1,380, the national average, in a bulletin just issued by the Alabama Education Association. Though they must invest many thousands of dollars to prepare for their profession, they receive less than 50 per cent of the average salaries paid to policemen, firemen and mail carriers. Top pay for Alabama teachers was received in 1929-30, when the average was $761. During this same period, however, the national average was $1,420.

Alabama's low per capita wealth and high birth rate keep Alabama school finances at a low level. Despite this pr[illegible] pay for Alabama teachers is entirely too low.

APR 10 1941

Although this publication has steadfastly opposed the growing tendency to call upon Santa Claus for "free" money, via the federal government, help from the wealthier parts of the country seems the only means by which to bring Alabama education finances to a national par. Teachers should not be required to accept starvation wages in their all-important task of educating young America.—Cullman Democrat.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW PARITY RATING LEAVES OPENING TO DENY UNIFORM PAY

MAR 15 1941 184 MAR 15 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 13.—(By Emory O. Jackson for ANP)—At stake in the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers' Association here this week, is the fate of the decision of the Federal courts striking out discriminatory salaries for Negro and white teachers possessing the same qualifications.

Alabama public and educational officials have manipulated to circumvent this ruling by devising a new salary schedule which is uniform at one point, but which is discriminatory nevertheless. They set a minimum for Negro teachers but no maximum and disregard altogether their experience and additional training.

Here is the new salary schedule which claims to equalize the Negro and white teachers' salaries:

MAR 15 1941

	New	Old Negro	Old White
Rank 1	$70	$63.75	$85
Rank 2	60	56.25	75
Rank 3	50	48.75	65
Rank 4	45	45.00	60
Rank 5	40	37.50	50

Prior to this Alabama had made motions at providing graduate education by setting up a university hull at the Negro State college at Montgomery. In reality Negroes in Alabama have no opportunity to receive graduate, professional technical, and mechanical training as is the case with the ivory skins.

Skittish and fear-driven by the latest ruling of the Federal courts on discriminatory salaries, the State of Alabama concocted a tricky parity-evading salary schedule a few days back apparently to get the jump on the Negro teachers organization that has a three-year-old fight underway to correct uneven teachers' salaries based upon race and color.

Alabama invented a salary fraud based upon the same pattern used to disfranchise Negro citizens. While the State revised its salary schedule so that outwardly it would appear to be uniform for white and black teachers, it also left an opening for greater discrimination. It reduced the salary schedule but left the pay-check of white and black teachers about the same gap apart.

MAR 15 1941

Alabama does not in reality have a State salary schedule, but rather a State salary pattern. It is used to allocate funds to city and county boards of education. Working that way, the job of discriminating in salaries is passed on to the local boards. That removes the danger of any organization attacking the State and would obviously compel the filing of suits against every city and county board of education in Alabama before total salary parity over the State can be accomplished.

Alabama's parity law works this way. There are three steps beginning with a base or minimum and going outward according to experience. It is divided into five ranks, according to certification. It does not make it compulsory to pay beyond the first step or the minimum. The local superintendent is given discretion to pay any "worthy" teacher above this. As it currently operates, all white teachers are paid above this minimum. This, you see, is the new parity law.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALABAMA MOVES AN INCH

MAR 15 1941

Alabama moved a step forward at the end of February when she equalized the minimum salary scale for white and Negro teachers, and pay for both starts at he same figure.

Negroes are so prone to excessive enthusiasm over the most picayune gains, that we hasten to point out that Alabama only did this because she knew, after the victories in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, that equalization of teachers' salaries was unavoidable and inevitable.

Alabama equalized salaries at the bottom but not at the top, where it counts most, feeling that its colored teachers would be satisfied with this gesture of democracy.

White teachers with inferior qualifications still draw more money than the most skilled and experienced Negro teachers.

MAR 15 1941

To equalize salaries justly, Alabama would have to spend $2,000,000, whereas only $200,000 has been spent so far toward equalization.

Happily, the Alabama colored teachers are not fooled. They are prepared to back the N.A.A.C.P. to the limit.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 27, 1941

W.W. Hill, Fort Payne, Is Chosen To Head School Administrators

Election of Supt. W. W. Hill, of Fort Payne, as president, discussion of equalization of Negro and white salaries, and showing of the film "Romance of Alabama Roads" climaxed activities of the state Association of School Administrators of the A. E. A. in Birmingham Thursday.

To serve with Hill for the coming term will be Supt. Leroy Brown, of Cleburne County, vice president, and J. Clyde Orr, superintendent of Bessemer Public Schools, reelected secretary-treasurer. All three men were elected unanimously.

After joint meetings with the attendance supervisors Wednesday morning and the secondary school principals in the afternoon, the Association of School Administrators held its annual banquet Wednesday night at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel.

Mrs. L. M. Lowery, president of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, extended greetings to the group from her association, and a special musical program was presented by the Orpheus Male Glee Club, directed by R. A. Martinson.

Feature of the banquet program was a program of modern dance by Alabama College students under direction of Miss Mildred Caldwell.

H. G. Greer, Monroeville, outgoing president, conducted the Thursday morning session which was attended by school superintendents from all parts of Alabama.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Tells Alabama Teachers 'You'll Regret Court Action'

APR 5 - 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In reply to a question on equalization of teachers' salaries, Dr. R. L. Johns, state educational official speaking on a symposium of the Alabama State Teachers convention warned, "Court action to try to push the state to doing this wouldn't be the best thing. You'll regret it. You will lose many of your white friends and hurt the cause of education." He enlarged the view to say that the state was making the right approach although it might not be as rapid as some desired.

ASTA leaders observed that in Dr. John's symposium speech he did not say that court action was improper and that if resorted to Negro teachers could not win. His "you will regret" statement was evaluated as an attempt to intimidate and discourage the fight which from the nature of discernible interest on part of the assembled teachers seemed ineffable.

APR 5 1941

Many teachers openly sniggled in their sleeves, apparently trying to be courteous, as Dr. Johns through statistics sought to show that Alabama through slow process was headed towards the same goal as the ASTA members and that a fight was useless in addition to being dangerous.

The presiding officers had to stop the questions being put to Dr. Johns who was willing to answer them but adjournment time had far passed.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA EQUALIZES TEACHERS' SALARIES

APR 17 1941

The Alabama Board of Education has adopted a single minimum salary for all teachers, regardless of race, effective for 1941-42. Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated, of which $200,000 will be used to raise the salaries of Negroes to the minimum, and $300,000 to raise the salaries of white teachers who qualify above the minimum.

APR 17 1941

All teachers of the first rank—a Master's degree and five years' experience—will be paid a minimum of $70.00 a month; all teachers of the fifth rank—less than two years of college—will receive $40.00 a month. Negro teachers of the first rank have received $63.75 minimum salary; white teachers $85.00. Negroes of the fifth rank have been receiving $37.50. Under this new salary scale the minimum salaries of all Negro teachers are raised and the minimum salaries of white teachers are lowered.

—The Christian Index

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florida School Board Must Answer Pay Suit

MAY 3 - 1941

Vernon McDaniels' Injunction Petition Must Be Answered By May 5—Cites Salary Differential.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 1—The Escambia County School Board has only until May 5 to file an answer to the petition for an injunction against it brought April 11 by Vernon McDaniels, principal of Washington High School here, for equal pay to white and colored teachers who are equally qualified.

The petition states that the State Board of Education requires identical certification for both white and colored instructors, and that the educational background for each group had to be the same.

The complaint sets forth that Mr. McDaniels has been a teacher and a principal in the public school system of Escambia County for more than thirteen years. White high school principals, it states, are paid $200 at the start, while McDaniels, after thirteen years of teaching, receives only $165.

The court is requested to issue a permanent injunction against the defendants from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in fixing salaries paid to white and colored teachers and principals in the public schools. Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment is charged.

Handling the case for Mr. McDaniels is Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and S. D. McGill, of this city, member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 2, 1941

Judge To Decide If Negro Teacher Gets Same Pay as White

GAINESVILLE, July 1. —(A.P.)— Federal Judge A. V. Long took under advisement today a mandamus proceeding brought by a Negro high school principal in which the plaintiff asked the court to compel an Escambia county school board to pay Negro school teachers of that county the same salary schedule as that given white instructors.

Attorneys for the plaintiff argued that the present salary schedules are alleged to be based solely upon race, color and previous conditions, and therefore discriminatory and in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Motion for Dismissal Is Denied

Norfolk Case Is Cited By Judge In His Decision

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The case of Vernon McDaniel, principal of Washington High School, Pensacola, Fla., versus the Escambia County Board of Public Instruction, was given a hearing in the United States District Court at Gainesville Tuesday, July 1, before Judge Augustuine V. Long, who overruled motions of the attorneys for the defense to dismiss the case.

Attorneys for the defense, Phlop D. Beal, Jr., of Pensacola; Keen and Allen of Tallahassee; J. Velma Keen, of Tallahassee, and Lamar Sara, of Tampa made motions to dismiss the case on the grounds that:

1. No unconstitutional discrimination is shown in fixing salaries of Negro teachers by the defendants.

2. The defendants contend that the plaintiff, McDaniel, being a principal of one of the high schools does not represent a class other than "principals."

3. The act of the defendants is not violative of the fourteenth amendment because the state constitution provides that a county public system, and that if there is any discrimination between the salaries paid to white and colored teachers, it is the act of the county school system and not of the State.

PROVE CLIENT'S RIGHT

Attorneys S. D. McGill of Jacksonville, and Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP legal staff, represented the plaintiff and decisively impressed the court as to the right and legality of their client in the fight for the same salary received by white principals of Escambia County with similar qualifications, followed by Judge Long's overruling of motions of the attorneys for the defense to dismiss the case.

Judge Long in his deliberation stated:

CITES NORFOLK CASE

"This complaint is in most respects similar to the complaint filed in the case of Alston vs. School Board of the city of Norfolk, and in passing upon a similar motion to dismiss, the Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit, speaking through Judge Parker said: 'that an unconstitutional discrimination as set forth in these paragraphs hardly admits of argument.

"'The allegation is that the state, in paying for public services of the same kind and character to men and women equally qualified according to standards which the State itself prescribes, arbitrarily pays less to Negroes than to white persons. This is as clear a discrimination on the grounds of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"Secondly, though defendants admit that the schedule of salaries now maintained and enforced by the defendants is discriminatory as to salaries paid colored teachers in the elementary and high schools, they contend that plaintiff McDaniel does not represent a class because of the fact that he is a principal of a high school and not a teacher therein.

"This contention must fall as the principals of the high schools and the teachers therin and teachers in the elementary schools are all members of the same profession and are required to be possessed of certain qualifications prescribed by the board.

UNIFORM SYSTEM REQUESTED

"As to the third contention, the constitution of the State of Florida requires that the legislature shall provide for a uniform system of public free schools and provide for the liberal maintenance of the same. Art. 12, sec. 1. The legislature has established a system of free public schools; provision has been made for the establishment of separate schools for white and colored children. In section 12 of Article 12, 'White and colored children shall not be taught in the same school, but separate impartial provisions shall be made for both.'

"The constitution provides for a board of education and defines its powers; it provides for the appointment of superintendent of public instruction; provides for the assessment of and collection annually by each county for the support of the public free school system; provides for the constitutional tax of one mill for the support and maintenance of public schools; and provides for the division of counties into convenient school districts.

"In this case there is no statutory salary schedule, but there is a salary schedule established by administrative ruling of an administrative agency of the state, and the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment certainly apply to the acts of such agencies.

VIOLATES 14TH AMENDMENT

"The inhibition contained in the Fourteenth Amendment means that no agency of the state nor of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Who ever by virtue of public position under a state government deprives another of property, life or liberty without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as he acts in the name and for the state and is clothed by the state's power, his act is that of the state. Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S. 339.

"As pointed out by Judge Chestnut in Mills v. Lowndes, they are qualified school teachers and have the civil right as such to pursue their profession without being subjected to discriminatory legislation on account of race or color.

"It is no answer to this to say that the hiring of any teacher is a matter resting in the discretion of the school authorities. Plaintiffs, as teachers qualified and subject to employment by the state, are entitled to apply for the positions, and to have the discretion of the authorities exercised lawfully and wihout unconstituted discrimination as to the rate of pay to be awarded them if their applications are accepted.

"The Court is of the opinion that the motion to dismiss should be denied and will enter appropriate order denying the motion to dismiss and providing time for the filing of an answer."

Vernon McDaniel, 34, graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., reopened the fight for equalization of salaries of Florida teachers last January by filing petition with the school board of Escambia County for equal salary with that of the white principal with similar qualifications, and framing similar functions.

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His petition, McDaniel pointed out that a white principal with similar qualifications and no experience was receiving $200, or minimum salary, while he, with maximum service received only $165. Shortly afterward, the case was entered into the District Court.

John E. Gilbert, formerly, a principal of Brevard County previously entered a mandamus suit against the superintendent and board of education of Brevard County for equal salary with white teachers after his petition to the board was denied. Local and the Florida Supreme Court ruled against him. He may, however, be credited with the beginning of the fight for salary equalization in Florida.

As special note is the fact that while Gilbert lost his position as a result of his action, Vernon McDaniel and his wife have both been re-appointed to teaching positions for next term.

Pittsburgh Courier
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At special note is the fact that while Gilbert lost his position as a result of his action, Vernon McDaniel and his wife have both been reappointed to teaching positions for next term.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FLA. EQUAL PAY FIGHT OPENS IN JACKSONVILLE

Court Sustains Legality Of Grounds For Action By School Head

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Holds Plaintiff Entitled To Job Without Penalty

State Maintains It Is Not Involved In Salary-Fixing

PENSACOLA, Fla.—(S N S)—In what was regarded as a virtual decision of the case, Judge Augustine V. Long of the United States District Court denied a motion to dismiss a suit brought by Vernon McDaniel, colored school principal, alleging unconstitutional discrimination against him and other colored teachers in Escambia County.

An order denying the motion was filed with Clerk Logan Hill in the court here Saturday and at the same time Judge Long filed an accompanying ruling in which he held that the plaintiff was entitled to employment without discrimination as to the rate of pay.

COLORED ATTORNEYS

McDaniel, principal of George Washington High school here, sued through Attorneys McGill and McGill of Jacksonville and Thurgood Marshall of New York. Motion to dismiss was filed by Philip D. Beall, Jr., attorney for the board of public instruction, defendants, and the motion was argued by Beall and J. Velma Keen and Lamar Sarra, of Tallahassee.

McDaniel's suit alleged that he was paid only $165 per month while the minimum pay for white principals is $200 per month. The suit also recited a salary schedule showing a discrepancy between salaries of white and colored teachers generally.

The suit alleged that the salaries differed even though education, certification and other qualifications were alike, and said the discrimination was in violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, the amendment forbidding laws discriminating against any one because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The motion to dismiss maintained that the state was not involved because salaries were fixed by the school board and trustees. It also contended that McDaniel did not represent a class, because he was not a principal, and not a teacher.

CONTENTIONS DISALLOWED

Judge Long disallowed both contentions, holding as to the latter claim that the "contention must fail as principals of high schools and teachers therein and teachers in the elementary schools are all members of the same profession" and have certain qualifications prescribed by the school board for employment. As to the first contention the ruling pointed out that the school board is an agent of the state.

Judge Long said the McDaniel case was similar in most respects to the case of Alston vs. City of Norfolk, of which Judge Parker of the Fourth circuit court of appeals commented: "That an unconstitutional discrimination is set forth in these paragraphs hardly admits of arguments."

COMMENTS FURTHER

Commenting further on the local case, in which a declaratory ruling to correct the policy of the school board in setting salaries is sought, Judge Long said of the Negro teachers:

"They are qualified school teachers and have the civil right as such to pursue their profession without being subjected to discriminatory legislation on account of race or color. It is no answer to this to say that the hiring of a teacher is a matter resting in the discretion of the school authorities. Plaintiffs, as teachers qualified and subject to employment by the state, are entitled to apply for the positions, and to have the discretion of the school authorities exercised lawfully and without unconstitutional discrimination as to the rate of pay to be awarded them if their applications are accepted.

"The court is of the opinion that the motion to dismiss should be denied....."

The defendants were given 20 days in which to file an answer.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

No Grounds For Argument

THE case of Vernon McDaniel, Pensacola, Florida, high school principal, against the Escambia County Board of Public Instruction happily follows close upon the signal victory for democracy won last year by colored Virginia teachers in the city of Norfolk.

In denying a motion for dismissal of the case by defense attorneys July 1, Judge Augustine V. Long, of the United States District Court at Gainesville, necessarily concurred with the opinion of Judge Parker of the Federal Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that the Alston case was an unconstitutional discrimination of such magnitude as to even hardly admit argument.

In spite of the historic precedent set by the Norfolk case, Florida's defense attorneys made the disingenuous request to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the discrimination was not unconstitutional and that the Fourteenth Amendment was not violated.

Any school boy could have prepared this brief for Messrs. Beale, Keen and Sara. It is the stock-in-trade argument used on all occasions, when the rights of colored Americans below the Mason-Dixon line are at stake.

But Southern courts are rapidly tiring of being the laughing stock of civilized nations with decisions motivated by race prejudice. They do not relish the naked fact that their vaunted culture and intelligence is a choice morsel of ridicule.

Reduced to simplest terms, the Norfolk and Florida cases, and all others that will follow, are: the Southern states, like other states of the nation, have established educational standards. These standards require strictly defined qualifications for those charged with their administration and execution.

Therefore, by no magical juggling of the principles of logic and cold reason can they justly set up a sliding scale of compensation to appease their inherent prejudices against their colored brothers when they meet the requisites the states themselves have established. Fifteen, twenty-five, forty-five years ago, the average southern colored teacher was far below par, providing some justification for salary differences. But this is 1941.

The Virginia victory won by Alston vs. the School Board of the City of Norfolk, and all others that will follow, cannot be filed away as triumphs for the American Negro. They must be earmarked as victories for American democracy.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 1, 1941

Negro Teachers Ask For Salaries Equal To Those of Whites

Hillsborough county Negro teachers yesterday asked the school board for salaries equal to those of white teachers, in a letter written by the Hillsborough county unit of the Florida State Teachers' organization, composed of Negro teachers.

The letter cited court decisions involving the city of Norfolk, Va., in the U. S. circuit court of appeals and also a Florida case. The letter was signed by Ben D. Griffin, president of the Negro teachers' group.

The county employs about 150 Negro teachers in 40 schools. The average pay for a Negro teacher was $655 for a nine-month term, but with a 10 percent raise this year, it will total about $720.

The county's 1000 white teachers have been paid on the average of $1100 a year.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Recommendation Made For Duval County White Teachers To Receive Increased Pay--What About Our Colored Teachers?

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—

An article was carried this week by one of the daily papers relative to an increase in salaries for the Duval County white teachers.

Supt. W. Daniel Boyd in presenting his proposed salary schedule for white teachers, stated that this was not really an increase of salaries; but that it was a restoration for the cuts in paychecks that all teachers took in 1935, which was 35 percent.

Two weeks ago, the teachers, of Escambia County, won for themselves the right to receive equal salaries with the white teachers. Following is the proposed salary from the superintendent's office for white teachers of Duval County:

Following is the present salary for white teachers:

Years	A	B	C	D
1	$1170.40	$1125.00	$1026.00	$ 918.00
2	1215.00	1170.00	1053.00	945.00
3	1260.00	1215.00	1080.00	972.00
4	1530.00	1485.00	1350.00	1170.00
5	1584.00	1530.00	1386.00	1197.00
6	1638.00	1575.00	1422.00	1224.00
7	1692.00	1620.00	1458.00	1251.00
8	1746.00	1665.00	1494.00	1278.00
9	1800.00	1710.00	1530.00	1305.00
10	1854.00	1755.00	1566.00	1332.00
15	1809.00	1800.00	1602.00	1359.00
20	1962.00	1845.00	1638.00	1404.00
25	2016.00	1890.00	1674.00	1449.00
30	2070.00	1935.00	1710.00	1494.00
35	2124.00	1980.00	1746.00	1539.00
40	2178.00	2025.00	1782.00	1584.00

The first three years are probationary years of teaching in Duval county. If the teacher is then appointed for the fourth year, he becomes a tenure teacher.)

Following is the present salary scale fo rwhite teachers:

Years	A	B	C	D
0	$1170.40	$1120.00	$1019.20	$ 918.40
1	1192.80	1142.40	1041.60	940.80
2	1220.80	1170.40	1069.60	968.80
3	1248.80	1198.40	1097.00	996.80
4	1276.80	1226.40	1125.60	1024.80
5	1304.80	1254.40	1153.60	1052.80
6	1332.80	1282.40	1181.60	1080 80
7	1360.80	1310.40	1209.60	1108.80
8	1388.80	1338.40	1237.60	1136.80
9	1416.80	1366.40	1265.60	1164.80
10	1444.80	1394.40	1293.60	1192.80
Over	1512.00	1456.00	1344.00	1232.00

Explanation of letter classifications:

A—Teachers with master's degree; teachers who have ha five years' college or university training above high graduation.

B—Teachers with bachelor's degree; teachers who have had four years' college or university training above high school graduation.

C—Teachers with L. L. or its equialent, teachers who have had a two-year normal course, or its equivalent, taken in a standard university or college.

D—Teachers with first grade, second grade or primary certificate; no college training is required of teachers in this classification. In many cases, however, D-class teachers in Duval county have received some training in standard universities, varying from two to three hours to fifty or sixty hours.

Will a salary schedule for Colored teachers be presented for restoration of cuts that they took also in 1935? Why couldn't the superintendent have said that this is a schedule for all teachers.

These two questions are utmost in our minds, since it is only a short time before the school year will open; and before the superintendent can act his recommendations must be approved by the school board. We are hoping that our teachers will get an increase. We are also hoping that if these teachers get an increase that the superintendent and the board will be so kind to release a similar story to the press as was done in regard to the white teachers.

July 27, 1941

Edwards Argues Against Cut In School Budget

Sherrill Sets Public Hearing on Financial Issue for Wednesday

Justificaion of the original school board budget for 1941-42 was argued yesterday in letters from Superintendent A. S. Edwards to members of the county budget commission.

The budget commission had lowered the original outlay by $55,000, with the principal item the instructional budget which was reduced by $22,000.

Edwards asked the amount be restored on the ground that it was needed for salaries of Negro teachers who were expecting increases on a parity with white teachers and for additional teacher enrollments.

In announcing receipt of the letter, J. H. Sherrill, chairman of the budget commission, said the commission realized an emergency had to be met and that an increase might be obtained with the permission of the state superintendent.

He said a public hearing would be held on the proposed budget next Wednesday at 2:30 p.m., after which the budget will be certified to the state office for its approval.

Appealing the elimination of the $10,000 budgeted for new buildings, Edwards told the commission there was an unpaid balance of $6,000 appropriated for architects fees last year and for trade school incidentals. The remaining $4,000 would be used for other construction, he said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sues School Board For Equal Salaries

NOV 16 1941

Difference Of 41 Per Cent Is Made In Tampa

Plaintiff Is Graduate Of Atlanta Univ.

TAMPA, Fla.—(A N P)—Suit was filed recently in federal district court here by the Hillsboro county unit of the Florida Teachers' association against Hillsboro county school board for equal salaries. The petition was made by Miss Hilda Turner, teacher in the public schools here, who is represented by the law firm of McGill and McGill, Jacksonville, Florida, and Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP member.

Miss Turner has worked in the public school system for 12 years, with only a meagre increase of salary annually. Her maximum salary was recently reached and she only received $87.68 per month as compared with $148.13 for a white teacher with the same experience and training. Miss Turner is a graduate of Atlanta university and has done graduate work at Atlanta and Northwestern universities, the latter at Evanston, Ill.

NOV 16 1941

A difference of 41 percent between salaries of Negro and white teachers for the same type of work requiring the same degree of preparation exists. White teachers are paid on a graduated scale with substantial increases yearly. Training and experience are both considered in determining the salary. Negro teachers are paid more or less arbitrarily with a maximum reached after ten years' service and with no serious regard for qualifications.

The wage discrimination is practiced generally throughout the south in utter disregard for the United States Supreme court ing in September, 1939, in the c of Melvin Austin versus the of Norfolk, Va. The court ru was in favor of Austin.

A formal request for salary justments was presented by l teachers to the school board, the request was ignored and was immediately filed. Rece a similar case in the Gainesv district brought a ruling f Judge Long that the case McDaniels vs. Escambia cou was in the same category as case upheld by the U. S. preme Court. This was the f case of this kind contested in state.

NOV 16 1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FLORIDA TEACHER FILES SUIT FOR SALARY EQUALITY

NOV 21 1941

She Gets $87.68 While White Teacher Of Similar Training And Experience Draws $148.13 Per Month

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 20—(ANP)—Suit was filed recently in federal district court here by the Hillsboro county unit of the Florida Teachers' association against Hillsboro county school board for equal salaries. The petition was made by Miss Hilda Turner, teacher in the public schools here, who is represented by the law firm of McGill and McGill, Jacksonville., Fla. and Atty. Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. member.

NOV 21 1941

Miss Turner has worked in the public school system for 12 years, with only a meager increase in salary annually. Her maximum salary was recently reached and she only received $87.68 per month as compared with $148.13 for a white teacher with the same experience and training. Miss Turner is a graduate of Atlanta University and has done graduate work at Atlanta and Northwestern universities, the latter at Evanston, Ill.

A difference of 41 per cent between salaries of Negro and white teachers for the same type of work requiring the same degree of preparation exists. White teachers are paid on a graduated scale with substantial increases yearly. Training and experience are both considered in determining the salary. Negro teachers are paid more or less arbitrarily with a maximum reached after 10 years' service and with no serious regard for qualifications.

The wage discrimination is practiced generally throughout the south in utter disregard for the United States Supreme Court ruling in September, 1939, in the case of Melvin Austin versus the city of Norfolk, Va. The court ruling wasin favor of Austin.

A formal request for salary adjustments was presented by local teachers to the school board, but the request was ignored and suit was immediately filed. Recently a similar case in the Gainesville district brought a ruling from Judge Long that the case of McDaniels vs. Escumbia county was in the same category as the case upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. This was the first case of this kind contested in the state.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HILLSBORO CO. GROUP ELICITS N.A.A.C.P. AID

40% Differential Between Pay Of Negroes, Whites Precipitates Action

NOV 15 1941

TAMPA, Fla. — The Hillsboro County unit of the Florida Teachers association filed suit Monday, Nov. 3 in the federal district court against the Hillsboro County School Board for equal salaries.

The plaintiff, Miss Hilda Turner, is represented by the law firm of McGill and McGill of Jacksonville and Atty. Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People staff.

There is a difference of 41 per cent between the salaries of Negro and white teachers for the same type of work requiring the same degree of preparation. White teachers are paid on a graduated scale with a substantial increase each year Training and experience are both considered in determining the salary. Negro teachers are paid more or less arbitrarily with a maximum reached after 10 years service and with no serious regard for qualifications.

This practice of wage discrimination is more or less general throughout the South and is carried out in utter disregard for the ruling of the United States Supreme court in September 1939 in the case, Melvin Austin vs. the city of Norfolk, Va. The court ruling was in favor of Austin.

NOV 15 1941

The Hillsboro County Board has completely ignored a formal request for salary adjustments as presented by the local teachers and this left no alternative but the course now being followed.

Miss Turner, has worked for 12 years in the public schools of Tampa. She is a graduate of Atlanta university, holding a B.A. degree and has done graduate work at Atlanta university and Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill.

Her maximum salary has been reached and she receives only $87 68 per month as compared with a maximum of $148.13 for a white teacher with the same experience and training.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
November 4, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS SUE FOR SAME PAY AS WHITES

Contend There Is Discrimination

A suit to compel the county school board to pay Negro teachers on the same basis as white teachers was filed in federal court yesterday by Hilda T. Turner on behalf of herself and 160 other Negroes employed in the county school system.

It was brought against Ed J. Keefe as chairman of the school board and E. L. Robinson as county superintendent.

Discrimination against Negroes in the salary schedule is a violation of the 14th amendment of the constitution, which guarantees equal protection of the laws to all citizens regardless of race or color, the suit charged.

Cites Difference

Under the school board's salary schedule, Hilda Turner, who holds a bachelor's degree and has been teaching 11 years, receives $87.43 a month. This was said to be the maximum for Negro teachers. A white teacher with the same qualification and experience is paid $132 a month, the suit alleged. The starting pay for a Negro teacher with four years of college work is $66 but for a white teacher is $90.75, under the salary schedule cited in the suit.

"The said discrimination in the schedule of salaries being paid and to be paid is based solely on race or color and amounts to an unlawful discrimination which constitutes a denial of due process of law and equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the United States constitution, and is therefore unconstitutional and void," the suit said.

"Salaries of all teachers and principals in the public schools of Hillsborough county are paid out of the public school fund, which is raised by means of taxation upon the inhabitants of Florida and their property."

Asks Permanent Injunction

The suit asked the court to issue a permanent injunction "forever restraining and enjoining the defendants from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in the fixing of salaries paid white and colored teachers employed in the public schools of Hillsborough county."

S. D. McGill, Negro lawyer of Jacksonville, filed the suit. It followed a formal request to the school board by Negro teachers a month ago for a salary scale equal to that of white teachers. The board replied that no funds were available for the increases.

This is the first time the long-established practice of a double standard pay scale for school teachers has been attacked here, and attorneys knew of no court ruling on the question elsewhere in the state. Hence the outcome of the suit was expected to have a far-reaching effect in Florida schools.

Pensacola Fla Journal
November 2, 1941

Full Term Assured

APPROVAL by State Superintendent Colin English of the increased Escambia county school budget assures a full nine-month term of all of the schools—elementary and high schools—for the 1941-42 year.

Sanction by the state education department head came swiftly after acceptance by the state comptroller and county board of the new 100 per cent cash value tax rolls and delay in the district trustee and millage election, as requested by state authorities, until Dec. 16.

The new budget shows a net increase of $104,115 over that of last year. This increase was granted by the state to permit of another month of instruction, and to take care of other increased costs. Therefore, the millage is not reduced in full in proportion to the increase in assessments. However, the general and district millage is reduced from 10 to 5.4 each. If it had been reduced the full proportionate amount, it would be 4 mills for each.

The state superintendent did shave the millage contemplated by the school board slightly, from 5.75 to 5.4. This was accomplished by granting the budget commission's request, that the additional $25,528 allocated by the state because of the greater average daily attendance here last year be deducted from the amount to be raised by local taxes. The full amount was not deducted, but about $21,000 was, giving the budget a net gain of $4,528. The state also recommended that $8,000 in expected tax redemption payments be added to anticipated receipts and put in a contingent fund. These steps upped the budget as prepared by the school board and approved by the budget commission from $851,059 to $862,878.

This increased the budget by $104,115 over the $758,763 of last year. But the state took into consideration the additional cost of $75,000 to $80,000 for a ninth month increase in Negro teachers' salaries of about $5,500, increase in bus drivers' pay of about $4,500 and the cost of 1,000 increase in enrollment which has made addition of about 15 new teachers and clerical assistants necessary at an estimated cost of about $12,000.

It appears, therefore, that the state superintendent has recognized the growing needs of Escambia county and the fact that Escambia county wants to spend more of its tax money on schools to provide a full term. It is likely that the budget commission will approve the changes asked by the state and that a long step forward will have been taken in placing the public school system on a firm financial and instructional foundation. All of which must be credited to the Holland tax program, without which tax values could not have been increased and additional revenue obtained, and to the willingness of the people to follow the governor's leadership.

The board's blasts at the budget commission are to be expected, though apparently they are unnecessary and only to create friction where harmony and co-operation are more to be desired.

Naturally elected officials dislike a superior agency telling them that they must whack expenses here and there, but this is the duty of the commission. It must see that all funds budgeted are absolutely needed and that they are efficiently expended. The budget body is the taxpayers' safeguard against loose methods or extravagance and it should be especially helpful at this time when federal taxes for defense are soaring.

It ill-befits school board members drawing $100 a month each to criticize public service performed by civic-minded members of the budget commission working without one cent of remuneration.

At the same time, the budget commission should not be miserly and should not hamstring the operation of the school system. We do not believe that is the intention of the commission, for its chairman has stated that the school board has been allowed to budget sufficient for a nine-month school term and that is the paramount public desire at this time.

Other improvements and reforms must come, but they cannot all come at once. This is the stated policy of the school board in acting on the school survey recommendations. Certainly it is the board's policy in rejecting the demand for compliance with the recommendation that the 21 special tax districts be consolidated into not more than three large districts.

It will be recalled that the school board delayed action on this recommendation when it was first broached, that the board later opposed the action of a countywide citizens' and trustees' meeting at Molino where it was voted to ask the legislature to pass a bill consolidating the districts. At that time board members said passage of such a bill by our elected representatives in Tallahassee would be "dictatorship" and that the people should be given an opportunity to express themselves in a referendum election.

Later they pointed to a general bill which would give all school boards authority to call such district consolidating elections, but after months passed and the election date neared the board rejected a suggested method of consolidation filed by the superintendent and called the election with the same large number of befuddling and inefficient districts.

The board in taking this action has gone contrary to the basic recommendation of the survey. Perhaps it feels that time is needed to "educate" the people to the greater efficiency and basic soundness of a few large districts rather than 21, each with its set of trustees trying to get all they can for their schools without regard to the general countywide welfare of the public school system.

Now the election has been delayed for more than a month and new election notices will have to be advertised, but it is a safe bet that the board again will fail to try to carry out district mergers, though "the people" have the right to vote and the threat of "dictatorship" is removed.

The point is that the board is not carrying out all survey recommendations at once and cannot be expected to and should not criticize the budget commission by citing the survey recommendation that additional revenue be raised locally for school operation. Assuredly, the budget commission has approved this step by permitting an increase in local revenue budgeted from $212,000 last year to $334,500 this year, or more than $122,000.

There should be no conflict between budget commission and school board. Members of both bodies should be seeking the same obejctives — to provide a full-term, modern public school education for the county's children at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers. If both groups strive to accomplish these aims wholeheartedly and without ulterior motives, they should be able to work harmoniously and in the interest of all of the people.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
November 14, 1941

To Let Negro Salary Suit Follow Course

The county school board yesterday decided to let a suit brought by Negro school teachers seeking higher pay take its regular course through the courts so a definite decision can be obtained on the question of whether Negro teachers must be paid as much as white teachers.

Hilda T. Turner recently filed suit in circuit court on behalf of herself and 160 other Negro teachers, charging that the lower salaries paid Negroes were in violation of the 14th amendment.

"The board will fight the suit through the various courts because that is the only way we can get a final and definite decision," said Superintendent E. L. Robinson.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WOMAN OPENS LITIGATION IN TAMPA COURTS

DEC 20 1941

Business Man Pledges Aid To Instructors Fired For Campaigning

TAMPA, Fla.—Miss Hilda T. Turner, teacher at Middleton senior high school, has filed suit in federal court seeking to force the county school board to pay Negro teachers salaries equal to those of white teachers. She is being supported by the Hillsboro County branch of the Florida State Teachers' association, headed by Ben. D. Griffin, president. DEC 20 1941

The county board has announced that it will fight the case, which is to come up December 18.

The complainant is a graduate of Atlanta university, holding a bachelor of arts degree and a life certificate as a teacher from the state board of education. She receives a salary of $87.83 as compared with salaries of $148.62 received by white teachers with the same qualifications.

The complainant charged that the difference in salary was "solely because of race" and therefore was a violation of the 14th amendment of the U. S. constitution, providing equal rights for all citizens. She asked the court for a permanent injunction, restraining the school board from paying Negro teachers less than the salaries paid white teachers with similar qualifications and positions. DEC 20 1941

The suit is the outcome of a meeting called by Noah W. Griffin, executive secretary of the Florida State Teachers' association, in which a petition was made to the county school board for equal pay. The answer to the petitioning letter completely ignored the requests and in the next meeting plans to file suit were made.

G. D. Rogers, business man of Tampa and Bradenton, offered a gift of $50 in case of court negotiations. He also offered a job "to any teacher who suffers as a result of the procedure now being taken by the teachers," and assured them a much higher salary than they now get.

Atty. McGill of Jacksonville filed the case. He will be assisted in the court proceedings by Thurgood Marshall.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fla. Teacher In Court Fight For Equal Pay

DEC 20 1941

TAMPA, Dec. 18 (ANP)—Miss Hilda T. Turner, teacher at the Middleton Senior High school, has filed suit in Federal court seeking to force the county school board to pay Negro teachers salaries equal to those of white teachers. She is being supported by the Hillsboro County Branch of the Florida State Teachers' Association, headed by Ben D. Griffin, president. DEC 20 1941

The county board has announced that it will fight the case which is to come off on December 18.

The complainant is a graduate of Atlanta university and receives a salary of $87.83 as compared with salaries of $148.62 received by white teachers with the same qualifications. She charges that the difference in salary was "solely because of race" and therefore was a violation of the 14th amendment of the U. S. Constitution, providing equal rights for all citizens. She asked the court for a permanent injunction, restraining the school board from paying Negro teachers less than the salaries paid white teachers with similar qualifications and positions.

The suit is the outcome of a meeting called by Noah W. Griffin, executive secretary of the Florida State Teachers' Association, in which a petition was made to the county school board for equal pay. The answer to the petitioning letter completely ignored the requests and in the next meeting plans to file suit were made.

Attorney McGill of Jacksonville filed the case. He will be assisted in the court proceedings by Thurgood Marshall.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
December 12, 1941

Teacher Pay Cut Denied By Widell

Carl A. Widell, chairman of the School Board, today emphatically denied a widespread report that white and negro teachers' salaries would be equalized by cutting white pay checks. He added that absolutely no plan for cutting salaries is being considered.

John I. Leonard, county superintendent, and C. D. Blackwell, board attorney, are going to Tampa for a conference Saturday noon on the movement of negro teacher groups to equalize pay.

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 26, 1941

Negro Tutors Sue Over Pay

A federal court suit by Palm Beach county negro teachers seeking equalization of salaries with those paid white teachers was filed Tuesday as a sequel to the recent similar demand of Dade county negro instructors before the school board.

The suit, filed in the name of Charles Stebbins, negro teacher in Palm Beach county for three years, declared the discrimination under which negro teachers are paid less than white teachers is based solely on race and color and is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution.

Same Qualifications

Although they have the same professional qualifications and certificates, the suit alleges, the negro instructors' salaries are from $15 to $35 per month less than those paid white teachers. The court is asked to enjoin permanently the continuance of this custom.

A similar contention was laid before the Dade county school board last month by the Dade County Negro Teachers Association, but S. Meredith Moseley, principal of Booker T. Washington school and member of the association, said the board had taken no action.

In the Pensacola district some time ago, a federal court suit in a similar case, resulted in an order requiring the school board to work out a five-year plan of equalization.

18v-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Seeks Same Salary As White Principal In Fla

FEB 8 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Vernon McDaniel, principal of Washington high school, Pensacola, this week re-opened the fight of Florida teachers for equalization of solary by filing petition with the superintendent and school board of Escambria county for equal salary with that of the white principal of smlilar qualifications and performing similar functions.

McDaniel, 34-year-old graduate of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, has spent 13 years in Escambria county both as teacher and principal. He has completed his graduate work for M. A. degree and requires only the writing of his thesis.

Before becoming principal of the school, McDaniel taught mathematics and coached the football team for six years. The last seven years has been spent as principal of the school.

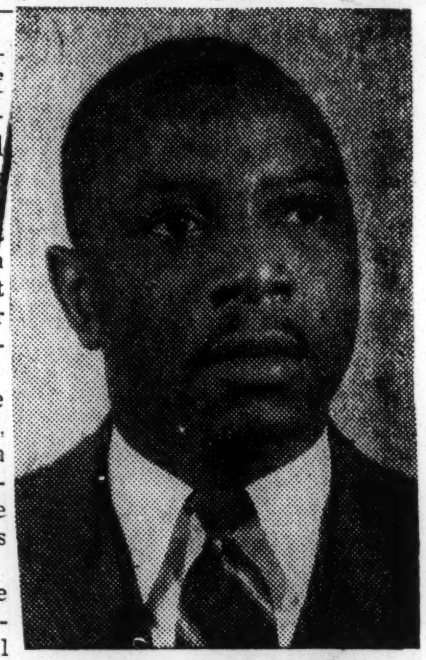
In petitioning the superintendent and board of Escambia county for equal salary, McDaniel points out that the white principal with similar qualification and no experience at all was receiving $200 as minimum salary, while he with maximum service gets only $165.

In this fight, it is supposed by many that McDaniel faces the same fate of losing his job as John E. Gilbert who brought a mandamus suit against the school board of Brevard county about two years ago. In response to such probability, McDaniel very courageously states, "the sacrifice is worth a dozen jobs."

The teachers of Escambria county and the teachers of the Florida State Teachers association are 100 per cent behind this effort to wipe out the salary differential.

In its regular session, the Florida State Teachers association unanimously went on record as assessing each member $2.50 to carry on the fight.

While McDaniel is still awaiting a reply on his petition, plans are on foot to file similar petitions in other counties if it becomes necessary to do so.



VERNON McDANIELS

John E. Gilbert, a former principal of Brevard county, brought a mandamus suit against the superintendent and board of education of Brevard county for equal salary with white teachers after his petition was denied.

The local courts however, as well as Florida supreme court ruled against him. Since that time, Melvin Alston and the teachers of Norfolk, Va., have won an injunction for the equalization salary.

The result or outcome of McDaniel's petition will have much to do with future steps in Florida teachers fight for equal pay.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fla. Teachers Reopen Battle for Equal Pay

FEB 8 1941

JACKSONVILLE Fla. — The battle of Florida teachers for equalization of their salaries with those of whites was reopened, last week, by Vernon McDaniel, principal of Washington High School, Pensacola.

Mr. McDaniel filed a petition with the superintendent and school board of Escambia County asking that his salary be equalized with that of a white principal of similar qualifications, who is performing similar functions.

FEB 8 1941

Cites Inequalities

In his petition for equalization, Mr. McDaniel points out that a white principal with similar qualifications and no experience receives minimum pay of $200 while he, with maximum services, is paid only $165.

Mr. McDaniel, 34, is a graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, has spent thirteen years in Escambia County as teacher and principal and has completed his graduate work for a M.A. degree and requires only the writing of his thesis.

Before becoming principal of the school, he taught mathematics and coached the football team for six years. The last seven years has been spent as principal of the school.

Backed by State Group

In this fight it is supposed by many that McDaniel, like John E. Gilbert, who brought a mandamus suit against the school board of Brevard County about two years ago, will lose his job. In response to such probability, McDaniel declared, "the sacrifice is worth a dozen jobs."

The teachers of Escambia County and the Florida State Teachers' Association are 100 per cent behind this effort to wipe out the salary differential. In its regular session the Florida State Teachers' Association unanimously went on record as assessing each member $2.50 to carry on the fight.

While McDaniel is still awaiting a reply to his petition, plans are on foot to file similar petitions in other counties if it becomes necessary to do so.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORIDA TEACHERS MAY GET PAY RAISE

FEB 22 1941

Vernon McDaniels' Petition for Equal Pay May Result in Establishment of Precedent.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 20.—Members of the Escambia County School board may voluntarily equalize the salaries of Negro school teachers, it was said here this week following a meeting of the board at which the board attorney declared a law on the state statute books compels the county to pay equal salaries.

Board Chairman O. J. Semmes believes the board should raise the teachers immediately in order to avoid the possibility of having to pay the salaries retroactively which he declares would put a financial burden on the county. His attitude may establish a precedent.

The board began consideration of the salary question following the recent petition of Vernon McDaniels for equal pay with white teachers holding the same job with the same qualification. Mr. McDaniels is principal of the Brooker T. Washington High school.

urnal and Guide
rfolk, Virginia

Florida Teachers Plan Pay Parity Attempt

MAR 1 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (ANP)—Key officers of the Florida Teachers' Association met recently with Atty. S. D. McGill, legal counsel for the organization, and laid plans for the first drive in the effort to increase their salaries.

Eight persons, all with bachelor's and master's degrees, have volunteered to become subjects for filing the necessary papers with the state board of education asking for equalization of teachers' pay.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
March 20, 1941

Decision Gives Negro Teachers More Pay

TALLAHASSEE [UP] Florida's Budget Commission and the U. S. Supreme Court's recent decision regarding the salaries of negro school teachers have presented the coming session of the Legislature with fiscal problems already complicated by a probable annual deficit of $6,000,000.

The Supreme Court ruling that negro school teachers must be paid equivalent salaries for equivalent services with white teachers requires increased school expenditures of not less than $1,250,000 annually, automatically raising the foreseen deficit to $7,250,000.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
April 12, 1941

Negro Principal Asks Court To Equalize Wage

Injunction Is Sought Against School Board By McDaniels

Federal court yesterday received application for an injunction against the county school board seeking to equalize the salaries of white and Negro principals and teachers in circumstances where the qualifications of the two groups may be the same.

The suit was filed by Vernon McDaniels, principal of the Washington High school for Negroes, for himself "and others similarly situated."

The petition argued that the state board of education required identical certification for both white and Negro instructors, and that the educational background for each group had to be the same.

Maintaining that Negro salaries were less than those paid to the white educators only "because of race and color discrimination," the petition alleged that the present schedule of salaries was in direct repudiation of the amendment to the United States constitution.

A. S. Edwards, superintendent of the board of public instruction, was the only member of the board named in the prayer for relief. Edwards was out of town yesterday and could not be reached for a statement.

Oliver J. Semmes, chairman of the school board, however, sharply criticized McDaniels' step in taking court action to accomplish his own and other Negro teachers' salary aims.

He said, "I don't see why he did not come to us or send a delegation so that we could discuss the matter in an amicable fashion at a round table conference."

He did state, however, that a similar suit had been brought successfully in Alabama.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fla. Teacher Files Suit for Equal Pay

APR 26 1941

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Suit was filed in Federal Court here last week by E. V. McDaniell, high school principal and teacher, calling upon the county board of public instruction to show cause by next Wednesday why equal salaries should not be paid colored and white teachers.

Pensacola, Fla. News
April 12, 1941

SCHOOL BOARD TO FIGHT SUIT

Suit filed in federal court seeking equitable salaries for Negro principals and teachers will be answered, in the opinion of A. S. Edwards, county superintendent of public instruction, although Edwards said that it was a matter the board of public instruction would have to decide.

Edwards pointed out that he has nothing to do with fixing salaries. The suit was filed by Vernon McDaniels, principal of Washington High school for Negroes, who pointed out his salary was $165 monthly whereas, the suit charged the minimum for white principals is $200.

McDaniels' attorneys are McGill and McGill, of Jacksonville. The suit is understood to be one of several being filed in the South following a recent supreme court decision ordering equal pay scales.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florida School Board Must Answer Pay Suit

MAY 3 - 1941

Vernon McDaniels' Injunction Petition Must Be Answered By May 5—Cites Salary Differential.

MAY 3 - 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 1—The Escambia County School Board has only until May 5 to file an answer to the petition for an injunction against it brought April 11 by Vernon McDaniels, principal of Washington High School here.

for equal pay to white and colored teachers who are equally qualified.

The petition states that the State Board of Education requires identical certification for both white and colored instructors, and that the educational background for each group had to be the same.

The complaint sets forth that Mr. McDaniels has been a teacher and a principal in the public school system of Escambia County for more than thirteen years. White high school principals, it states, are paid $200 at the start, while McDaniels, after thirteen years of teaching, receives only $165.

The court is requested to issue a permanent injunction against the defendants from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in fixing salaries paid to white and colored teachers and principals in the public schools. Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment is charged.

Handling the case for Mr. McDaniels is Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and S. D. McGill, of this city, member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FLA. TEACHERS AWAIT ACTION IN PAY FIGHT

MAY 3 1941

Escambia Board Due To Give Reply On Wage Petition May 5

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Escambia county school board has only until May 5 to file an answer to the petition for an injunction against it brought April 11 by Vernon McDaniels, principal of Washington high school here, for equal pay to teachers of both races who are equally qualified.

The petition states that the state board of education requires identical certification for all instructors and that the educational background for each group has to be the same.

The complaint sets forth that McDaniels has been a teacher and a principal in the public school system of Escambia county for more than 13 years. White high school principals, it states, are paid $200 at the start, while McDaniels, after 13 years of teaching, receives only $165.

MAY 3 1941

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Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 24, 1941

PAY OF NEGRO TEACHERS

TAMPA.—The School Board has decided to increase the salaries of the teachers in Hillsborough county. Very good. They could do better by giving the negro teacher in the county the standard salary. He gets the very same certificate to teach, only after identical conditions are fulfilled. The state makes appropriations for the teachers irrespective whether white or colored. How come then that the negro teacher gets only about half the salary of the white teacher? To penalize a teacher 40 or 50 percent simply because of black skin is a grave injustice.

REV. ARTHUR J. FLANAGAN, S.S.J.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 18, 1941

PAY OF NEGRO TEACHERS

SARASOTA.—Your subtle editorial "Negro Teachers" will not lead anyone to believe that you advocate justice for the negro teacher. It seems as if you were making a deliberate attempt to becloud the issue.

The plea is not for a "squarer deal in salaries," but for equal salaries. There is no difference in "degrees of instruction, class of work, or standard of living." The negro does his job as well, with fewer facilities, as has been proven. He has the same standard of living, often higher, as the whites in his wage group. Negro teachers are not supposed to be "trained, capable, experienced, worthy of the jobs" but are! The state doesn't have two sets of qualifications. So why have two salary scales, eh?

REGINALD McDANIELS.

(Many Tampa negro teachers have expressed their gratitude for our editorial mention of their cause. This one seems to resent kindly words.—Editor.)

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 13, 1941

Negro Teachers

We find much justice in the plea of the negro teachers of this county for a squarer deal in salaries. The figures show that the negro teachers get average pay of $720; white teachers get $1200.

There's a difference, of course, in degrees of instruction, in the class of work, in standards of living, etcetera, as well as in race. But, getting down to basic facts and common fairness, should there be that much disparity in pay?

Negro teachers are supposed to be trained, capable, experienced, worthy of the jobs—or they wouldn't have them. It isn't disparagement of the white teachers to say the negro teachers should get more. It may be contended that they do not merit the same salary scale as the white teachers—but $720 against $1200 doesn't look right.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
October 19, 1941

MORE ON NEGRO TEACHERS

TAMPA.—We noted an editorial in The Tribune concerning salaries of negro teachers. It's the policy of The Tribune's editorial staff to be fair and impartial and to speak out boldly on matters of vital interest. As a group, we appreciate that fact; however, we feel that certain conclusions were drawn before investigating equipment and physical plants of negro schools. As such, negro teachers must be penalized in teaching technique, salaries and standards of living. White and negro teachers are being paid to do identical work; if they don't, it's an administrative or supervisory problem to see that it's done, for all will agree that the negro has the ability.

C. J. WASHINGTON.

18v-1941

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

FEDERAL SCHOOL AID SOUGHT BY VANDIVER

MAY 1 - 1941

Mississippian Testifies Before Senate Committee

TO EQUALIZE ADVANTAGES

Even With Maximum Effort, State Cannot Hope To Approach National Average Expenditure Without Help

By GEORGE MORRIS

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Even with the maximum effort, Mississippi can never hope to reach 50 per cent of the national average for schools without Federal aid, J. S. Vandiver, state superintendent of education, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor Wednesday.

MAY 1 - 1941

Mr. Vandiver appeared as a witness in behalf of legislation which has been pending since 1936. The bill would provide Federal funds for states, based upon scholastic population and financial ability of states to meet a minimum standard of educational facilities.

Praises Administration

Mississippi schols, Mr. Vandiver told the committee, have a fine and business-like administration. The whole problem, he said, was in doing too much with too little. Pointing out that with a mild climate, a god system of highways and the practicabilty of consoldation, Mississippi can operate schools for less per capita than many other states, Mr. Vandiver added that "if we are to maintain the same quality of schol work as other parts of the United States, the South will need funds equal to at least three fourths of the national average of expenditures per pupil.

"Mississippi is near the top among the states in her effort to provide schools for her children. Because of lack of resources our state finds it possible to increase by only a few dollars the present per capita expenditure of $28.19."

The records before the committee show that the expenditure per capita in New York is $147.65 and the national average is $83.87.

Negro education in the state is not being neglected, according to Mr. Vandiver. The last session of the Legislature, he said, provided free textbooks for all children in public schools. The Mississippi Training School in Jackson for negroes was established and steps are under way for establishing a junior high school for negroes in the Delta, he said.

MAY 1 - 1941

Schools For Negroes

"Agricultural high schools for negroes have been established in several parts of Mississippi and are operating successfully. Plans are being made to establish more of these in other counties. In the adult education program the negro has fared extremely well. Vocational schools have been provided in a great many of the negro high schools of the state. In a large number of the counties a county-wide one mill levy has been made by the Boards of Supervisors, a large part of which is used for improving negro school buildings.

"If the Thomas-Harrison Bill should become a law and $300,000,000 be appropriated annually for schools," declared Mr. Vandiver, "then every state could on a statewide basis reach an average of from $60 to $70 per child. Every poor school district in any state regardless of how high the statewide average might be could be brought up to this level, and there are a great number of poor districts in many of the states. In many states the variation in expenditures between rich and poor districts on a classroom basis is about six to one."

Springfield, Tenn. Herald
May 1, 1941

Equal Wages For Teachers Worry South

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
U. P. Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1 (UP)—The problem of paying Negro teachers wages equivalent to those paid white instructors is perplexing southern states due to a U. S. Supreme Court ruling abolishing the wage-scale discrimination in school systems.

Another ruling requires equal educational facilities for Negro and white children.

Only three states have any program by which they can meet the ruling of the Supreme Court. In North Carolina an agreement has been reached with Negro teachers to increase their stlaries gradually for four years until they are on a par with minimum salaries of white instructors.

GENERAL

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

NEGRO TEACHERS MUST FORCE THE ISSUE

Every state with separate schools for Negro and white children has an organized State Teachers' Association. Since the decisions of the Federal courts were handed down outlawing differentials in salaries on the basis of race, these associations have taken on new life. They represent the educated Negro leaders of the South who are moved only partly by their own personal grievances to contest the discriminations against them. Their greatest incentive comes from their consciousness that the inarticulate portion of their race, both adult and youth, expect them to lead the way in the fight for the application of the principles of democracy.

MAY 8 1941

Negro teachers are caught on the horns of a dilemma. If they pursue the course which leads to success for the race, they stand a good chance, individually, of losing their jobs; if they fail to pursue this course, they, indubitably, both collectively and individually will lose their influence and position with their own people. Supported by a white public opinion, growing increasingly favorable to their demands, they doubtless recognize that their chances of success without white retaliation are steadily increasing.

In Tennessee, B. O. Duggan, commissioner of education, says no distinction is made between white and Negro teachers. Tennessee, according to Duggan, pays on a basis of training and experience.

Seven States Worried

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia have adopted no "equalization program."

Alabama, with educators protesting vigorously, is experimenting with program calling for increased taxes to handle $200,000 necessary to raise the wage level of Negroes. Former schedules fixed Negro minimum wages at 75 per cent of that set for whites.

Southern school leaders almost unanimously agree that federal aid will have to be forthcoming if the problem is to be solved. It is estimated that the increase in Negro salaries would cost state governments more than $10,000,000 annually.

John E. Coxe, superintendent of education in Louisiana said recently:

"In order to insure a uniform salary scheduls, I estimate $1,000,000 a year would have to be added to the state salary fund. And the only way I see to meet this would be through increased federal aid."

Heavy Cost Foreseen

The second major crisis confronts southern states if they are forced to give Negros equal facilities in schools. Such a requirement would mean the installation and upkeep of law schools, medical schools, laboratories, etc. These would run state school expenditures into figures which are beyond the hope of reality, school officials say.

Recently representatives from southern states met in Atlanta to "hold informal discussions—not as a means of circumventing the Supreme Court ruling—but on chances of obtaining federal aid to raise both white and Negro teachers' salaries."

In Georgia an official said if the court decision was enforced Georgia would have to drop the seven-months school law. This law sets up the statewide teachers salary scale for whites and Negroes. Abolition of this scale would leave the court decision with nothing to act upon in Georgia, according to this official.

Money May Be Lumped

He said this action simply would mean that Georgia would apportion each County with a lump sum of money to pay teachers.

The official said counties are not touched by the court ruling. Thus, they could pay whatever salaries they desired. He said, however, that he didn't think the state would take such drastic action.

Estimates of annual costs of complying with the salary ruling and steps taken toward conformance are:

Alabama, $200,000; Florida $1,250,000; Georgia, $900,000; Louisiana, 1,000,000; Mississippi, $1,950,000; North Carolina, $1,000,000; South Carolina, 2,250,000; Virginia, $250,000 for Richmond alone. No state estimate available. Tennessee, not affected.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

EQUAL TEACHERS SALARIES

MAY 8 1941

All along the Christian Recorder has contended for equal distribution of educational funds. Negro teachers of equal training and tenure should receive the same pay as white teachers. School terms and facilities should be the same. The argument that the white people carry the burden of taxes breaks down. Every man who works, produces, consumes or pays rent is a tax-payer, indirectly if not directly.

MAY 8 1941

Since the Negro teachers and pupils have suffered so long, instead of a gradual increase over an indefinite period the Recorder suggests an equal base pay now, and a gradual increase of all as the years go by. A southern Governor said to a group of race teachers not long ago: "You don't want to build up by pulling down the other fellow." Neither should the other fellow get or remain up by keeping you down. If we are going to have democracy its ideals must be practical, irrespective of color, or race. Here again the United States Supreme Court has ruled.

MAY 8 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TEACHERS IN 3 MORE STATES ASK EQUAL PAY

Louisiana, Georgia And Tennessee Units Move For Standard Wage

NEW YORK — JUL 2 1941 suits for the equalization of teachers' salaries are being fought in three states by the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In Atlanta, Ga., plans were made last month by the Atlanta Citizens Committee on Equalization of Teachers' salaries, Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta and Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P. to petition the Atlanta School board requesting equal pay for colored and white teachers.

The campaign for equalization in New Orleans, La., struck a temporary snag when the local school board refused Thurgood Marshall permission to appear in behalf of Joseph McKelpin in whose name the equalization fight is being made there.

The board claimed their meeting was an executive session not open to the public. New Orleans citizens are continuing the fight. The differential there is reported to be $275,000 a year.

JUL 12 1941

Clarence B. Robinson, teacher in the public schools of Chattanooga, Tenn., filed suit in the district court of the Eastern District of Tennessee on June 10, for equalization of salaries paid to Negro and white teachers there. He is represented locally by W. Henry Elmore, attorney for the Chattanooga branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

25 Millions a Year Needed to Equalize Teachers' Salaries

NOV 1 1941

BALTIMORE — It will take $25,000,000 a year to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries in eighteen Southern States, Walter White, national secretary of the NAACP, told the Maryland Educational Association at its dinner session Friday evening at the YMCA which closed its one-day meeting.

The salary equalization fight of the NAACP, which has been successful in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina and is being pushed in Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida, has cost the association $35,000 so far.

Mr. White said teachers had contributed $6,000 of this sum.

He warned Maryland teachers not to be complacent about their new status, but stressed the necessity of sharing their benefits so that equalization of salaries would be a universal thing.

All States Must Yield

"Not until every Southern State equalizes salaries of colored and white teachers will your position be tenable," Mr. White said.

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan State College, who preceded Mr. White on the program, told the group that the legal enactment of equalization will give teachers not only a cultural wage, but other things, too.

White teachers are being given a real test of democracy through the equalization of salaries, Dr. Mabel Carney, white, professor of education at Columbia Teachers' College, said.

She added that whites are being put in the debt of colored teachers who are engaged in the fight because the whole matter of Federal aid is being brought into the open.

NOV 1 1941

Dr. Carney said the majority of Southern States are unable to pay either colored or white teachers salaries comparable to those paid in Northern States. To raise colored salaries means these States must accept Federal aid which means salaries for both groups comparable to Northern teachers' salaries.

Joint Reports Made

A final report of the joint committee of NAACP and Maryland State Teachers' Association representatives, given by the treasurer, Dr. George B. Murphy, revealed that more than $2,000 has been contributed by the Maryland group to NAACP headquarters.

It was voted that the pen with which Governor Herbert O'Conor, signed the bill equalizing colored and white teachers' salaries be placed in a suitable frame and put on exhibition at the Morgan State College library.

Ways of making the school more effective through the coordination of community agencies, a more extensive curriculum and library, leisure time training, and vocational education were discussed during the general session, held at Douglass High School, Friday afternoon.

Dr. Weglein Talks Democracy

Dr. David E. Weglein, white, superintendent of schools, pointed out the urgency of a proper understanding by both teachers and students of what a government of democracy really is and its significance during this time of crisis.

NOV 1 1941

"The school's part in this program of national defense is to teach the principles of democracy more emphatically and more vigorously," he declared, "for while it grants certain rights and privileges, it demands in return certain duties, responsibilities and obligations of its citizenry.

New Yorker Hits Dual System

"Today, more than ever before, children must be taught to understand and live democracy; to appreciate the blessings which we enjoy under our government and a loyalty which will make them willing to make sacrifices to preserve our democracy, if that be necessary."

On this same subject, Dr. Carney, emphasized the fact that for a teacher to be able to effectively teach democracy to her students, she must be working in a school system which carries out the ideals of democracy in its supervision and direction.

Complimenting the group on its success in having won its case for the equalization of teachers' salaries, Dr. Carney solicited the encouragement and support of the Maryland teachers for those of other Southern States who are still suffering under this handicap.

NOV 1 1941

Dr. Imes Speaks

In a brief address, Dr. G. Lake Imes, principal of the Vocational Defense Training School, pointed out the benefits of these institutions in preparing the citizenry to take advantage of the opportunities now open to them in the national defense industries.

Dr. Francis M. Wood, director of schools, presided. Announcements were made by Cato Anderson, president of the State organization.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Teachers' Salaries 23 Years Ago

WE don't know exactly when the fight for better pay for teachers began but we do know that the Journal and Guide has been in the thick of it for forty years. Browsing through a bound volume of the Journal and Guide for the year 1918—twenty-three years ago—we came across the following editorial under the caption "Give the Teachers More Pay":

> Justice and reason both demand that the request of the school teachers of Norfolk for more pay be met with favorable action. And it appears that in readjusting the pay of the teachers the disparity in the pay of white and colored teachers should be reduced. We do not mean that white teachers should receive less. They are entitled to all they are asking for, and more, but we think that human considerations should prompt the authorities to adjust the pay of people doing identically the same work with more equity. There is not much justice in a system that fixes the maximum pay for a colored teacher at less than the minimum pay for a white teacher when both are paid out of the same public funds for doing identically the same work.

The foregoing was written and published in the Journal and Guide before some of the young teachers now in the public schools were born. It was written while some of them were still in grammar school and while others were in college. It goes to prove that we do not get what we want by merely asking for it, but we have to work for what we want patiently and persistently. It goes to show that often we have to cross a desert in order to reach a verdant plain; that often forests must be cleared before we have fertile fields for planting. And it shows that newspapers are public servants that never tire of striving for the public's good.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

EQUAL SCHOOL WAGE DECREE HITS SOUTH

APR 27 1941

Programs Upset By Ruling On Negroes' Pay

DISCRIMINATION IS BARRED

No Distinction Made In Tennessee, Duggan Says—Arkansas And Mississippi Affected By High Court Order

By JOHN B. M'DERMOTT
United Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—The problem of paying negro teachers wages equivalent to those paid white instructors is perplexing Southern states due to a United States Supreme Court ruling abolishing the wage-scale discrimination in school systems.

Another ruling requires equal educational facilities for negro and white children.

APR 27 1941

Tennessee O. K.

Only three states have any program by which they can meet the ruling of the Supreme Court. In North Carolina an agreement has been reached with negro teachers to increase their salaries gradually for four years until they are on a par with minimum salaries of white instructors.

In Tennessee, B. O. Duggan, commissioner of education, says no distinction is made between white and negro teachers. Tennessee, according to Duggan, pays on a basis of training and experience.

Seven States Worried

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia have adopted no "equalization program."

Alabama, with educators protesting vigorously, is experimenting with a program calling for increased taxes to handle $200,000 necessary to raise the wage level of negroes. Former schedules fixed negro minimum wages at 75 per cent of that set for whites.

Southern school leaders almost unanimously agree that Federal aid will have to be forthcoming if the problem is to be solved. It is estimated that the increase in negro salaries would cost state governments more than $10,000,000 annually.

APR 27 1941

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"In order to insure a uniform salary schedule, I estimate $1,000,000 a year would have to be added to the state salary fund. And the only way I see to meet this would be through increased Federal aid."

Heavy Cost Foreseen

The second major crisis confronts Southern states if they are forced to give negroes equal facilities in schools. Such a requirement would mean the installation and upkeep of law schools, medical schools, laboratories, etc. These would run the state school expenditures onto figures which are beyond the hope of reality, school officials say.

APR 27 1941

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Money May Be Lumped

He said this action simply would mean that Georgia would apportion each county with a lump sum of money to pay teachers.

The official said counties are not touched by the court ruling. Thus, they could pay whatever salaries they desired. He said, however, that he didn't think the state would take such drastic action.

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APR 27 1941

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Anniston, Ala. Star
May 4, 1941

EQUAL WAGES FOR TEACHERS WORRY SOUTH

School Programs Upset By Court Decree On Negroes' Pay

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
United Press Staff Correspondent

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Teachers Underpaid In Twelve States

Frontier Hails Suits Filed by Tutors

NOV 18 1941

In the lead editorial this month, "The Southern Frontier," publication of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., calls attention to the marked discrepancies between the pay of white and Negro teachers. The Frontier hails the increasing number of suits by colored teacher associations against public boards of education to equalize teachers' salaries.

The table of average yearly salaries in the South released by the Frontier is as follows:

State	White	Negro
Alabama	$ 816	$387
Arkansas	625	367
Florida	1,133	569
Georgia	886	398
Louisiana	1,026	368
Nississippi	750	237
North Carolina	916	647
Oklahoma	1,059	923
South Carolina	939	388
Tennessee	887	580
Texas	1,195	704
Virginia	912	598

NOV 18 1941

"The question of salaries is merely preliminary, an entering wedge, which doubtless will be followed by others. It is, conceivably, unconstitutional to differentiate in the expenditure of on the basis of race. Teachers' public funds between children salaries are reflected in the per capita cost.

Current Expenditures per Child Enrolled**

State	Year	White	Negro
Ala.	1938-39	$36.03	$10.65
Ark.	1939-40	26.84	10.63
Fla.	1937-38	55.44	2164
Ga.	1939-40	43.38	12.47
La.	1938-39	60.37	12.62
Miss.	1938-39	38.96	4.97
N. Car.	1937-38	39.31	21.71
Okla.	1939-40	49.75	51.52
S. Car.	1939-40	46.80	11.40
Texas	1939-40 (appro'd)	54.06	26.32
Va.	1828-39	30.18	18.22

"Then comes the question of capital investment. The financial picture of the Southern public school system, is practically complete with the consideration of this third differential:

Value of Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment per Child Enrolled

State	White	Colored
Alabama	$114.71	$23.93
Arkansas	111.46	31.01
Florida	265.56	70.33
Georgia	139.13	34.69
Louisaina	205.88	32.11
Mississippi	175.23	10.68
N. Carolina	161.61	52.87
S. Carolina	172.35	32.79
Texas	226.51	72.86
Virginia	157.46	60.43

"To those who know something of school conditions in the South, nothing more is needed than these three tables. The money is not here to wipe out the differentials on the basis of race; nor is the money here to wipe out the differentials on the basis of geography. But differentials must be wiped out."

NOV 18 1941

*All figures compiled by R. B. Eleazer, Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

**Kentucky and Tennessee records do not separate public expenditures by race.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Why Not Equal Pay For Equal Work?

DEC 1 - 1941

A few months ago a group of teachers asked a group of citizens to join them in their efforts to get the city board of education to discontinue its policy of discrimination in salaries on the basis of race and raise the colored teachers' salaries to those of the white teachers of similar rank.

According to reports the average city teacher gets about 60 per cent of the amount paid white teachers of corresponding educational training.

In the state as a whole the average white teacher receives annually $886.00 and the average colored teacher $398.00.

DEC 1 - 1941

A special citizens committee was organized under the chairmanship of Rev. M. L. King for the specific purpose of aiding the Atlanta teachers in their fight to win equal pay.

Failure to get a satisfactory agreement with the city board of education after several conferences, the committee filed a petition last week with the board in behalf of William H. Reeves, a teacher in the David T. Howard Junior High School, asking that his salary be raised to that amount received by white teachers with his qualifications. Reeves' petition states that "this discrimination is being practiced against Negroes solely on account of their race or color, in violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution and therefore unconstitutional."

DEC 1 - 1941

Similar actions have been made against school boards in Maryland, Virginia and Florida by teachers with the legal aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and each has resulted in victory for the race.

The Reeves case has not reached the courts yet and it is to be hoped that the board of education will recognize the injustice and discrimination in its past action and voluntarily agree to equalize the teachers' salary without the waste of the taxpayers' money through litigation.

We believe equal pay should be given for equal qualification and equal service rendered.

18v-1941
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SOUTH MAY ASK U. S. GOVERNMENT TO PAY TEACHERS

MAR 28 1941

Region Lacks Money To Equalize Salaries; But All Is "Rosy" In Tennessee Says Duggan

ATLANTA, March 27—(ANP)—Last week, for the first time in history, city, county and state education boards of 10 southern states, sought ways and means of complying with the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court—that colored teachers in public schools must be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors doing similar work.

From reliable sources it was learned that the pay increase would cost state governments more than 10 million dollars annually and that federal aid may be necessary if the ruling is to be complied with, soon. In both state and local districts, it was said the pay increase to colored teachers would vary, but the salaries of some would be up as high as $500. Average increase per teacher would be about $200, it was estimated. MAR 28 1941

In Nashville, B. O. Duggan, State Commissioner of Education, stated that the decision would not greatly affect Tennessee, as the State Board of Education based its salary scales on training and experience, made no distinction between white and colored teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected, he said.

In Virginia, where Richmond, alone, faces an increase of $250,000 in its teachers' budget, no State program has been planned. Each city, town and county must solve it sproblems of teachers' salaries it was explained.

In other States, estimates of annual costs of complying with the salary ruling and steps taken toward conformance are as follows:

Alabama—$200,000. Will be met from increased revenue from existing taxes.

Arkansas—$675,000. No program.
Florida—$1,250,000. No program.
Georgia—$900,000. No program.
Louisiana—$1,000,000. No program.
Mississippi—$1,950,000. No program.
North Carolina—$1,000,000. Will effect the increase over a period of four years.
South Carolina—$2,250,000. No program. MAR 28 1941

Officials of state educational systems in the South also are bothered by the possibility that it may be necessary to expend large sums to build, equip and maintain higher institutions of learning to conform to the United States Supreme Court opinion that Negroes be furnished equal facilities for training for the professions, such as medicine and law.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

SOUTHERN STATES SEEK FEDERAL AID FOR TEACHERS' PAY

Government Askd To Help Provide Funds To Equalize Salaries Of Negro Tutors

MAR 29 1941

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP) — Last week, for the first time in history, city, county and state education boards of 10 Southern states, sought ways and means of complying with the recent decision of the United States supreme court—that colored teachers in public schools must be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors doing similar work.

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Cost of Complying With Equalization

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ANOTHER SALARY SUIT

MODERN FARMER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Kentucky enters the list of states with a "salary differential" fight on its hands. A junior high school teacher at Louisville petitions the Board of Education to raise her salary from $1,490 to $1,750, the salary of white teachers doing similar work. MAR 15 1941

The local board of education, having the power to determine teachers' salaries, has set a scale of salaries for Negro teachers at 15 per cent less than the amount paid white teachers.

Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association turned down a resolution calling for equalization of teachers' salaries in that state. This action was maneuvered according to the report by "chameleonite tutor-leaders." MAR 15 1941

GENERAL

Luverne, Ala., Journal
March 19, 1941

We do not favor Federal money for our schools for more than one reason. First federal money would mean mixed schools, were it pressed by the Negroes and to give some of them an inch, he would try for a mile. Second, some educated Negro might make application to teach in a white school. Why not? The white school is supported by federal money, and you must not violate the 14th Amendment. A Negro could be put up to making application to enter the Luverne High school. Of course he would be denied, then a Mandamous would be filed. A federal court would rule that the Negro must be admitted, under heavy penalty. We have separate schools and we don't want mixed schools, and the way to keep from having mixed schools is to keep federal money out of our schools. You can educate a Negro to the "Top Notch" and he will still be a Negro. Some of our superintendents are clamoring for federal money. They claim that teachers are not getting as much salary as men and women get working for the State. The teacher only works 20 days and calls it a month while those working for the State must work 26 days per month. Let Alabama educate its children and pay the teacher all it can without Federal money.

Federal Funds Sought To Equalize Pay Of Teachers

Fifteen Southern States Would Require $25,000,000 Annually To Raise Salaries—Added Millions Needed To Bring Schools Up To Standard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17—A bill to provide Federal aid to the States for public education, providing for equitable division of funds between colored and white schools in States having separate schools, was introduced in the Senate last Thursday by Senators Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, and Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Democrats.

APR 19 1941

The bill provides that in States having separate schools for colored pupils the colored schools shall receive not less than their pro rata share of Federal funds without reduction in the proportion of State and local funds they now receive.

It creates a board of apportionment in the Federal Security Agency. One of the duties of this board would be to determine the nature and extent of educational inequalities existing among the States.

In making this determination it is to take into consideration "the need for equalization of educational opportunities for minority races," due to "the financial implication of Federal court decisions interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as it relates to equal rights to educational opportunities."

APR 19 1941

An equitable division of funds in a State having separate schools is defined in the bill as "any plan of apportionment or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group, of a proportion of said funds not less than the proportion that each such minority racial group in such State bears to the total population of that State."

The term "minority race" or "minority racial group" is defined as "any race or racial group that constitutes a minority of the population of the continental United States."

APR 19 1941

In his statement explaining the bill, Senator Thomas said that recent Federal court decisions interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution as it affects equal educational opportunities for colored people have created an urgent need for funds to make these decisions effective.

The fifteen States having the heaviest colored population, he stated, would require $25,000,000 a year in additional funds to raise the average salary of colored teachers to the average of white teachers. This additional sum, he said, represents about 80 per cent more than it now spent for salaries of colored teachers.

If expeditures for buildings and equipment are taken into consideration, he estimated that about $80,000,000 a year in additional funds would be required.

If colored pupils attend school in the same ratio as white pupils, he said, the additional amount required would be $100,000,000.

If school building facilities are to be equalized, he added, it will be necessary to make capital outlays totaling about $325,000,000.

Senator Thomas estimated that $50,000,000 is needed annually to begin to make effective the Fourteenth Amendment as it affects equal educational opportunities for colored people. This sum may be expected to increase, he said, until it greatly exceeds $10,000,000 a year or more than 20 per cent of the total expenditures for elementary and secondary schools in the jim-crow States.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 8, 1941

IS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

At Birmingham the other day the Alabama Education Association closed its annual convention with a demand for federal aid to the schools so as "to equalize educational opportunity" throughout the nation. The A. E. A. in its resolution says that these would be "administered and controlled through regular state school agencies."

The proposal of federal aid for the schools, so as to bring the schools of the South up to the level of the rest of the country, has long been a matter of discussion down here. We need federal aid—we need it desperately to offset the flow of money, humanity and natural resources out of the South into the North, East and West. But can it be obtained without the sale of our birthright? The Alabama Education Association says that federal aid would be "administered and controlled through regular state school agencies," but can this be done?

We have federal aid for highways, and ask any public official or highway man about it. The federal government lets the state administer and control these funds, but the federal government throws enough restrictions about that money to wrap every dollar in a pound of red tape. The grades on those federal-aid roads have got to be so-and-so, the curves have got to be just this way and not that way. The material has got to meet definite federal specifications, and so on down the line. With the federal money which has come into the states through the relief agencies in recent years, it has been the same way. The WPA in its work has so many restrictions and regulations about trucks, personnel, hours and the type of construction that the officials in many an Alabama county would long ago nave thrown the whole program overboard had it not been for the desperate need for the employment by the people involved.

There is no earthly reason to believe that we can get federal aid for education in the South without this red tape. It is well and good for the A. E. A. to suggest that these funds be administered by the regular state school agencies, and the Southern congressmen might even succeed in getting such a bill passed, but a year wouldn't pass before the professional reformers of the East would be clamoring for restrictions on the way that money was to be spent. The Negro vote is the balance of political power in a half dozen of the most populous states in the union, and it wouldn't be a year before the delegations from these states began crying for "justice in the South" in the same manner that they have cried out for the federal anti-lynching bill and the Geyer anti-poll tax bill. It wouldn't be a year before they would be demanding federal control on what we teach in our schools and how we teach it, and it is a foregone conclusion that in the name of "democracy" they would call for mixed schools in all Southern states receiving federal help.

We suggest to the Alabama Education Association, and to all other school bodies in the South, that they tread with extreme care. The schools of the South need money, but money isn't everything. There are things in the South which we must not surrender, we must not abandon, no matter how many hundreds of millions are offered us. An educated people is important, but we even grow so rash as to say that education is not the cure for all our problems. It is no economic panacea. If we accept this money we may be called upon to sacrifice principles which are a thousand times more important to us than all the federal assistance ever devised by all the professional spenders in Washington. We of the South have borne our own load in the past. We have been poor, but we have kept our pride. We do not believe that the South is yet ready to sacrifice this pride for a mess of federal patronage.—Greensboro Watchman.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

BECAUSE TEACHERS ARE BACKWARD

The NAACP reported last week that it will take $25,000,000 to equalize teachers' salaries in the Southern States having separate schools.

In order to win a stake of that size, Walter White announced that $35,000 had been expended by the association in preparation of the cases filed to date.

The sour note is the fact that teachers themselves have contributed but $6,000 of this sum.

With any such sum as 25 millions as a prize, it would appear that all teachers' associations, State and national, would subordinate other activities to the raising of funds to get better pay.

In Maryland, where equalization was made legally possible, $500,000 was at stake and the court costs were $4,000.

NOV 8 1938

At that rate the court costs for the whole country would approximate $200,000.

Assuming that any group unwilling to contend for its rights does not deserve them, most of us would be minded to let teachers stew in their indifference and disorganization, except for one fact—namely, that the school children are the chief sufferers from poorly paid teachers.

The net result is that even if the teachers and their associations are backward, the public must make the fight and raise the funds for NAACP teachers' cases, because the children will profit most in the long run.

18v-1941

GENERAL

Salary Equalization In State Colleges

MAR 1 5 1941

There has been and is much discussion in Georgia as well as in the other Southern states about the equalization of teachers' salaries. Most people think of this as applying only to the public schools on the elementary and secondary levels. But (it is a fact that just as rank discrimination is practiced in the colleges of the State University system of the South as in the public elementary and high schools. For example, in the University system of Georgia the presidents of the Negro units do not get the same salaries as the white presidents of similar units and men having similar experience and training. The Negro professors in the Negro units do not get the same salaries as white professors in white units of the University system.

The Journal holds that our Negro presidents, deans, and professors should get exactly the same salaries as those paid whites who have similar qualifications and are doing similar work, because they are in similar positions.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST WAY TO ACHIEVE PARITY OF PAY IN THE VARIOUS UNITS OF THE SYSTEM IS TO HAVE THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS ESTABLISH A COMPULSORY SALARY SCALE TO BE CARRIED OUT IN EACH AND EVERY UNIT OF THE SYSTEM WITHOUT THE ADMINISTRATORS HAVING ANY OPTION ABOUT THE MATTER. If an administrator appoints a man to a position the fixed salary for that position should be paid him regardless of what unit he is in and what race he belongs to.

MAR 1 5 1941

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

South May Ask Federal Aid to Pay Teachers

MAR 29 1941

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Ten Southern States are seeking ways and means of complying with the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, that colored teachers in public schools must be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors doing similar work.

From reliable sources it was learned that the pay increase would cost ten State governments more than $10,000,000 annually and that Federal aid may be necessary if the ruling is to be complied with, soon.

In both States and local districts, it was said the pay increase to colored teachers would vary, but the salaries of some would be upped as high as $500. Average increase per teacher would be about $200, it was estimated.

Mississippi Plans Way

State superintendent of schools, J. S. Vandiver, estimated that the increase in salaries would cost Mississippi $1,950,000, but explained that the State is now making every effort to equalize educational advantages for both colored and white.

He explained that the additional amounts to raise "colored as well as white teachers' salaries to a living wage," would have to be procured from the Federal government.

MAR 29 1941

Tennessee Not Worried

In Nashville, B. O. Duggan, State commissioner of education, stated that the decision would not greatly affect Tennessee, as the State board of education based its salary scales on training and experience, made no distinction between white and colored teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected, he said.

MAR 29 1941

In Virginia, where Richmond, alone, faces an increase of $250,000 in its teachers' budget, no State program has been planned. Each city, town and county must solve its problems of teachers' salaries, it was explained.

Annual Costs Vary

In other States, estimates of annual costs of complying with the salary ruling and steps taken toward conformance are as follows:

Alabama — $200,000. Will be met from increased revenue from existing taxes.

Arkansas—$675,000. No program.

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MAR 29 1941

North Carolina — $1,000,000. Will effect the increase over a period of four years.

South Carolina—$2,250,000. No program.

Officials in the South also are bothered by the possibility that it may be necessary to expend large sums to build, equip and maintain higher institutions of learning to conform to the Supreme Court opinion that colored be furnished equal facilities for professional training.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 6, 1941

Alabama Press

ADVERTISING GEORGIA

The Birmingham News notes editorially that there are only two states without an advertising fund, naming Georgia as one. That state needs no funds as long as her politicians can rant.—Alexander City Outlook.

* * *

TIME FOR THOUGHT

In Alabama the lowest schedule of salaries for teachers gives white teachers a minimum of $50 a month and Negroes $35.50. This is less than is paid for relief workers on federal projects. Their wage is $54, and a man who has never attended school a day is eligible to draw the $54 a month, while young men and young women who have spent thousands of dollars and many years of hard study to prepare themselves for teaching, draw a much smaller salary, and that for a period of six to eight months. There's something radically wrong. It doesn't seem to be chargeable to the educational system, for it costs less per pupil in Alabama than most any state in the Union. Many states pay three and four times what we have to pay in Alabama. It takes money to operate a great school system, and we might as well make up our minds to increase appropriations for educational purposes in Alabama. The Dixon administration made an increase of $1,500,000, but it was not sufficient to give the needed relief. Increased cost of transportation, increase in number of pupils and the salary scale increase about consumed this appropriation, and our school terms are no longer. How can we expect to educate our children as well in six months as New York does in nine months? Teachers should be paid better salaries and minimum school terms increased to nine months for all schools.--Pickens County Herald (Carrollton).

News
Birmingham, Ala.

School Terms And Salaries

In his address before the Alabama Education Association yesterday, Gov. Dixon touched on a question which, in the final analysis, must be settled by the people of Alabama themselves; and so it is well to have this issue put plainly and in the light of the fullest possible information.

Gov. Dixon told the A. E. A. that his administration and the Legislature had provided sufficient funds to extend the rural elementary schools to an eight-month term, but that the additional money went into increased pay for teachers and for additional teachers. (Let it be noted here that Gov. Dixon said he was not criticizing this policy but was merely stating the facts.)

Gov. Dixon said: MAR 28 1941

Before the 1939 Legislature met I made a complete and comprehensive study of our school system. I found exactly what it was costing to educate an Alabama child, under the conditions and at the rates of pay prevailing in 1937-38. The recess finance and taxation committee reviewed these figures and accepted them. More than enough additional was added by legislative appropriations to extend the seven-month term, of the rural elementary schools, at those same rates of pay, for another month.

The plan at that time was to require this additional month for this additional money. The plan was abandoned at the request of the educational group, who asked that the decision be left to them as to whether the additional term could be given or salaries raised and teachers added.

What became of the money? It was used to increase your salaries, my friends, and to employ additional teachers.

I am interested in imputing no blame. It may easily be that the course followed by your school teachers in using the money as they did was wise. But I am vitally interested in a fair presentation of the facts. MAR 28 1941

It is my opinion that the teachers of this state certainly are not overpaid. It is my opinion that our people, given the facts, will approve of the law and the action of the Board of Education in using the additional money for increased salaries rather than for lengthened school terms. My plea is that there be complete frankness in the matter—an open admission on all parts that the 1939 Legislature was as generous as the wealth of our people would permit, an open admission in explanation of the fact that the increase from 1937-38 to 1939-40 was used, nearly in its entirety, otherwise than to increase the term, and a justification of this policy.

The governor added that, "rather than change the settled system," his own vote in the recent meeting of the Board of Education on the disposition of the additional $938,000 hoped for this fiscal year "was similar to that of the other members." It is a "defensible point of view," he said, adding that the point he was making was that "the choice between extending the terms and increasing the salaries is a choice which, under the law, lies in the discretion of the education authorities of the state and not of the governor or of the Legislature."

In reply to this, Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education, defended this policy and said that the teachers of Alabama are not getting half the average pay for teachers in the nation and that Alabama has not begun to raise teachers' salaries to a level comparable to the pay of state employes with comparable training.

Thus the question is presented whether Alabama must choose between longer school terms and better pay for its teachers, or whether it can have both.

In order to have a fair presentation of this question, it is necessary to look at the facts concerning teachers' salaries in Alabama and elsewhere. Dr. Collins said that the pay of teachers in this state did not average half that of teachers in the nation as a whole. For six of the 10 years from 1929-30 to 1938-39 the average pay in Alabama was less than half the average for the nation, and at its lowest point, in 1932-33, was only 36.9 per cent of the national average, or barely more than a third. In that year the average teacher's salary in Alabama was only $488 annually, compared to a national average of $1,322 at that time. MAR 28 194

In the last school year for which figures are available, 1938-39, the average pay nationally was $1,380 and the Alabama average was $696, or 51.4 per cent of the average teacher's salary for the nation as a whole.

At no time in this period—and doubtless at no time in history—has the average teacher's salary for Alabama been more than 53.5 per cent of the average for the nation. This was the ratio in 1929-30, when the Alabama average was $761 and the national average was $1,420.

Thus we see that the average pay for teachers in Alabama has consistently been very low as compared to the national average. But that is not all that the figures show. They show also that teachers' salaries in Alabama have been restored less rapidly from the low point of the depression than have salaries in the nation as a whole. Teachers in Alabama in 1938-39 averaged 91.5 per cent of the pre-depression salary in this state, while nationally the recovery in teachers' pay has amounted to 97.2 per cent of the 1929-30 figure.

In comparison with pay for other kinds of work, teachers' salaries, both in Alabama and in the nation, make a very poor showing. Industrial wages and salaries, for example, are higher than ever before, and in various lines of work the average remuneration is higher than at any other time. The pay of teachers, however, both in the state and in the nation, remains lower than it was in 1929-30. MAR 28 1941

It is a serious question, therefore, that has been presented to Alabama. We do not believe the people of the state want to choose simply between longer terms and better pay for teachers. We believe they would like to have longer terms and better pay for teachers. The people of Alabama know that we cannot have as good schools as other states if we pay our teachers only half as much on the average as the rest of the nation pays. MAR 28 1941

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

FEDERAL SCHOOL AID NEEDED

APR 17 1941

Educators Of 14 Southern States Meet In Atlanta

ATLANTA.—Federal aid is the answer to vexing problems facing state school systems in the South, is the decision of educators from fourteen Southern states who met here Monday.

The immediate problem facing the educators was a recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court requiring equal pay for white and Negro teachers in public schools for the same services and qualifications. Also the greater problem raised by the court's ruling that states must maintain equal facilities for Negro and white school children. APR 17 1941

Educators were not optimistic about getting the money. Although it was pointed out the sums estimated were not a drop in the bucket compared with daily expenditures for war purposes.

The teacher salary item in these fourteen states where one-third of the nation's school population lives would amount to an increase of 25 million dollars per year. This would include the raising of present Negro teachers up alongside the white teachers in salaries, plus salaries of additional Negro teachers that would have to be hired to bring Negro schools up to present white school standards.

It will require 325 million dollars to raise Negro schools, buildings and facilities to a level to comply with the court's ruling.

To take care of the program the educators estimate it will require 50 million dollars per year now, with increased amounts in future years. APR 17 1941

Senate Bill 1313 passed recently by the Georgia legislature provides for acceptance of Federal aid.

Represented in the meeting were the states of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Says Dixie Split 50-50 on Race Parity in Education

APR 19 1941

ATLANTA (ANP)—White people of the South apparently are divided half and half on the question of providing equal public school advantages for colored children, according to a statement by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, based on a poll recently taken by the Institute of Public Opinion for the National Education Association.

In this poll, 45 per cent of adult Southern whites interviewed on the subject favored equal advantages for colored children, 46 per cent were opposed, and 9 per cent expressed no opinion. Seventy-eight per cent of Southern colored persons interviewed expressed themselves as favorable, 11 per cent were opposed, and 11 APR 19 1941 declined to express an opinion.

In the North the favorable vote was much higher, running to 86 per cent of the whites interviewed and 96 per cent of the colored. The average for the country as a whole was 78 per cent in favor of equal advantages, 16 per cent opposed, and 6 per cent undecided.

18v-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Salary Equalization In State Colleges

MAR 15 1941

There has been and is much discussion in Georgia as well as in the other Southern states about the equalization of teachers' salaries. Most people think of this as applying only to the public schools on the elementary and secondary levels. But (it is a fact that just as rank discrimination is practiced in the colleges of the State University system of the South as in the public elementary and high schools. For example, in the University system of Georgia the presidents of the Negro units do not get the same salaries as the white presidents of similar units and men having similar experience and training. The Negro professors in the Negro units do not get the same salaries as white professors in white units of the University system.

MAR 15 1941

The Journal holds that our Negro presidents, deans, and professors should get exactly the same salaries as those paid whites who have similar qualifications and are doing similar work, because they are in similar positions.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE BEST WAY TO ACHIEVE PARITY OF PAY IN THE VARIOUS UNITS OF THE SYSTEM IS TO HAVE THE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF REGENTS ESTABLISH A COMPULSORY SALARY SCALE TO BE CARRIED OUT IN EACH AND EVERY UNIT OF THE SYSTEM WITHOUT THE ADMINISTRATORS HAVING ANY OPTION ABOUT THE MATTER. If an administrator appoints a man to a position the fixed salary for that position should be paid him regardless of what unit he is in and what race he belongs to.

GENERAL
Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

SOUTH HAS PROBLEM FROM COURT RULING

Negro Teacher Salaries Must Equal White

MAR 17 1941

MILLIONS ARE NEEDED

Mississippi Faces Question Of $1,950,000 More Each Year—Tennessee Will Not Be Greatly Affected

By The United Press

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—Educators Sunday night believed Federal aid would be necessary if Southern states comply soon with the recent Supreme Court ruling that negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

Compliance with the ruling would increase the pay of negro teachers. It was estimated the increase in negro salaries would cost 10 state governments in the South more than $10,000,000 annually. Additional costs of the increase would fall upon local school districts.

Other Problems

Officials of state educational systems in the South also are bothered by the possibility that it may be necessary to expend large sums to build, equip and maintain higher institutions of learning to conform to the United States Supreme Court opinion that negroes be furnished equal facilities for training for the professions, such as medicine and law.

The benefit to individual negro teachers would vary, both in states and local districts. It was estimated the individual benefit would exceed $500 in some instances and probably would average $200 a year.

Estimates of annual costs of complying with the salary ruling and steps taken toward conformance:

Alabama—$200,000. Will be met from increased revenue from existing taxes.

Arkansas—$675,000. No program.

Florida—$1,250,000. No program.

Georgia—$900,000. No program.

Louisiana — $1,000,000. No program.

Mississippi—$1,950,000. No program.

MAR 17 1941

North Carolina—$1,000,000. Will effect the increase over a period of four years, $250,000 annually.

South Carolina — $2,250,000. No program.

Tennessee Little Affected

Tennessee—B. O. Duggan, Tennessee Commissioner of Education, said in Nashville that the decision would not have much effect in that state since the Tennessee Board of Education based its salary scales on training and experience and made no distinction between white and negro teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected.

Virginia—$250,000 for Richmond alone. No program—Each city, town and county must solve its problem of teachers' salaries.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 17, 1941

EDUCATORS STUDY PAY OF TEACHERS

Some Believed Federal Aid Will Be Required to Meet Negro Salary Raises

Atlanta, March 16.—(U.P.): Educators tonight believed federal aid would be necessary if Southern states complied soon with the recent supreme court ruling that negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

Compliance with the ruling would increase the pay of negro teachers. It was estimated the increase in negro salaries would cost ten state governments in the South more than $10,000,000 annually. Additional costs of the increase would fall upon local school districts.

Officials of state educational systems in the South also are bothered by the posibility that it may be necessary to expend large sums to build, equip and maintain higher institutions of learning to conform to the U. S. supreme court opinion that negroes be furnished equal facilities for triainging for the professions, such as medicine aond law.

Most Southern state educators would say little publicly on the two problems.

Public school officials from Southern states gathered here this week-end and discussed the problems with representatives of the general education board. Those participating in the meeting would not reveal details or conclusions of the discussions.

Some believed an agreement could be reached with negro teachers to increase their salaries gradually until they equalled those of whites. North Carolina has started such a program.

The benefit to individual negro teachers would vary, both in states and local districts. It was estimated the individual benefit would exceed $500 in some instances and probably would average $200 a year.

Estimates of annual costs of complying with the salary ruling and steps taken toward conformance:

Alabama—$675,000. No program.

Florida—$1,250,000. No program.

Georgia—$900,000. No program.

Louisiana—5-,000,000. No program.

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Tennessee—B. O. Duggin, Tennessee commissioner of education, said in Nashville that the decision would not have much effect in that state since the Tennessee board of education based its salary scales on training and experience and made no distinction between white and negro teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected.

Virginia—250,000, for Richmond alone. No program—each city, town and county must solve its problem of teachers' salaries.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
March 17, 1941

SOUTH HAS PROBLEM FROM COURT RULING

Negro Teacher Salaries Must Equal White

MILLIONS ARE NEEDED

Mississippi Faces Question Of $1,950,000 More Each Year—Tennessee Will Not Be Greatly Affected

By The United Press

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—Educators Sunday night believed Federal aid would be necessary if Southern states comply soon with the recent Supreme Court ruling that negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

Compliance with the ruling would increase the pay of negro teachers. It was estimated the increase in negro salaries would cost 10 state governments in the South more than $10,000,000 annually. Additional costs of the increase would fall upon local school districts.

Other Problems

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Tennessee—E. O. Duggan, Tennessee Commissioner of Education, said in Nashville that the decision would not have much effect in that state since the Tennessee Board of Education based its salary scales on training and experience and made no distinction between white and negro teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected.

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SOUTH MAY ASK U. S. GOVERNMENT TO PAY TEACHERS

MAR 28 1941

Region Lacks Money To Equalize Salaries; But All Is "Rosy" In Tennessee Says Duggan

ATLANTA, March 27—(ANP)—Last week, for the first time in history, city, county and state education boards of 10 southern states, sought ways and means of complying with the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court—that colored teachers in public schools must be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors doing similar work.

MAR 28 1941

From reliable sources it was learned that the pay increase would cost state governments more than 10 million dollars annually and that federal aid may be necessary if the ruling is to be complied with, soon. In both state and local districts, it was said the pay increase to colored teachers would vary, but the salaries of some would be up as high as $500. Average increase per teacher would be about $200, it was estimated.

MAR 28 1941

In Nashville, E. O. Duggan, State Commissioner of Education, stated that the decision would not greatly affect Tennessee, as the State Board of Education based its salary scales on training and experience, made no distinction between white and colored teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected, he said.

In Virginia, where Richmond alone, faces an increase of $250,000 in its teachers' budget, no State program has been planned. Each city, town and county must solve it sproblems of teachers' salaries, it was explained.

In other States, estimates of annual costs of complying with the salary ruling and steps taken toward conformance are as follows:

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MAR 28 1941

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MAR 28 1941

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SCHOOL SALARY AID IS PROBLEM

APR 16 1941

Southern Educators Say Federal Help Is Only Equalization Plan

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

ATLANTA, April 14—(AP)—Southern educators, facing the problem of equalizing white and Negro teachers' salaries in compliance with a recent Supreme Court ruling, concluded at a meeting here Monday that federal aid was the only solution.

APR 16 1941

School superintendents and secretaries of education associations from 14 Southern states attended and issued the following prepared statement after the meeting:

"The unanimous point of view was a desire to carry out the court ruling, if when, and as the financial resources become available. This problem seems insurmountable in most of these states due to heavy educational loads with maximum financial resources despite above average effort in taxation.

"The passage of Senate Bill 1313 was approved as providing from federal sources the fund necessary to carry out the mandate of the federal courts."

Ralph Ramsey, executive secretary, Georgia Education Association and spokesman for the group, said the problem was to find the revenue with which to pay the same salaries to Negro and white teachers with equal qualifications.

Problem Is Faced

At the same time, Ramsey said, Southern educators already are faced with the problem of inadequate salaries for white teachers, many of whom leave the teaching profession each year for better pay in private business.

In recent Supreme Court decisions, the Fourteenth Amendment was interpreted to mean that states were required to maintain equal school facilities for Negro and white children, and pay equal salaries without regard to color.

To carry out the mandates of the Supreme Court, it has been estimated that an outlay of $25,000,000 would be required in additional teachers' salaries alone, or 80 per cent more than is now being paid to Negro teachers.

If school building facilities are to be equalized educators have estimated that $325,000,000 capital outlay would be necessary.

$50,000,000 Required

In order to make the rulings effective immediately, educators have estimated it would require $50,000,000 annually and eventually, $100,000,000.

APR 16 1941

Senate Bill 1313 calls for "federal grants-in-aid for the support of public elementary and secondary schools in such amounts as will most effectively equalize educational opportunities."

Represented at the meeting were Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Southern Educators Talk Over Problem Of Negro Teacher Pay

APR 15 1941

Federal Funds Needed To Equalize Salaries, Atlanta Session Told

ATLANTA—(AP)—Southern educators asserted Tuesday that the problem of equalizing paychecks of Negro with white school teachers, required by a recent Supreme Court decision, could not be met without federal financial aid.

Educational leaders from 14 Southern states meeting here Monday endorsed a bill before the United States Senate which would provide the necessary funds and declared that financial help from the national government was the only way the ruling could be complied with.

Hampered by limited funds, Southern states are faced with the problem of keeping white teachers, Ralph Ramsey, executive secretary of the Georgia Education Association, and spokesman for the group, declared. Many white teachers leave the profession each year for better jobs in private business, he said.

APR 15 1941

It would require about $25,000,000 to put the salaries of Negro teachers on par with white, it has been estimated, and if physical facilities be included about $325,000,000 would be needed.

The Supreme Court in its decision held that under the Fourteenth Amendment, states must maintain equal school facilities for Negro and white children and pay equal salaries without regard to color.

APR 15 1941

Approximately $50,000,000 annually is needed to give immediate effect to the decision, educators have estimated, and eventually, $100,000,000.

Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky were represented at the meeting.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH DIVIDED ON EQUAL EDUCATION

APR 19 1941

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17—(ANP)—The white people of the South apparently are divided half and half on the question of providing equal public school advantages for Negro children, according to a statement by R. B. Kleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. The statement is based on a poll recently taken by the Institute of Public Opinion for the National Education Association.

In this poll, 45 per cent of adult Southern whites interviewed on the subject favored equal advantages for Negro children, 46 per cent were opposed, and 9 per cent expressed no opinion. Seventy-eight per cent of Southern Negroes interviewed expressed themselves as favorable, 11 per cent were opposed, and 11 per cent declined to express an opinion.

APR 19 1941

In the North, the favorable vote was much higher, running to 86 per cent of the whites interviewed and 96 per cent of the Negroes. The average for the country as a whole was 78 per cent in favor of equal advantages, 16 per cent opposed, and 6 per cent undecided.

These results, the statement says, "are believed to be much more favorable to the Negro child than would have been the case ten years ago, and may be taken as an indication of a favorable trend of opinion on this subject. Meantime in most of the Southern States Negro school facilities have been steadily improving though in general the scales are still weighted heavily against the Negro child."

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
April 15, 1941

TEACHERS OF SOUTH SEEK FEDERAL AID

ATLANTA, April 15. (AP)—Southern educators, facing the problem of equalizing white and negro teachers' salaries in compliance with a recent Supreme Court ruling, concluded at a meeting here yesterday that federal aid was the only solution.

School superintendents and secretaries of education associations from 14 southern states attended and issued the following prepared statement after the meeting.

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"The passage of Senate bill 1313 was approved as providing from federal sources the fund necessary to carry out the mandate of the federal courts."

Ralph Ramsey, executive secretary, Georgia Education Association and spokesman for the group, said the problem was to find the revenue with which to pay the same salaries to negro and white teachers with equal qualifications.

At the same time, Ramsey said, southern educations already are faced with the problem of inadequate salaries for white teachers, many of whom leave the teaching profession each year for better pay in private business.

In recent Supreme Court decisions, the Fourteenth amendment was interpreted to mean that states were required to maintain equal school facilities for negro and white children, and pay equal salaries without regard to color.

To carry out the mandates of the Supreme Court, it has been estimated that an outlay of $25,000,000 would be required in additional teachers' salaries alone, or 80 per cent more than is now being paid to negro teachers.

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Represented at the meeting were Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 15, 1941

Pay Equality Is Up To U. S.

Federal Aid Necessary If Negro Teachers Get Same Salary As Whites

ATLANTA, April 15.—(AP)—Southern educators asserted today that the problem of equalizing pay checks of Negro with white school teachers required by a recent Supreme Court decision could not be met without Federal financial aid.

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Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky were represented at the meeting.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer
April 19, 1941

Equal Pay For Teachers

Educators from practically all of the southern states met in Atlanta recently and discussed possibilities of hiking the pay of Negro school teachers up to the level of the pay for white teachers. This meeting grew out of a recent decision of the Supreme Court that under the fourteenth amendment, states are obligated to furnish educational advantages alike for white and black. This, the court ruled, included the payment of white teachers and Negro teachers alike. This decision of the court is not something to be laughed off. Something may have to be done about it. The educators who met in Atlanta seemed to be of the opinion that the federal government should give assistance in educational work. The southern states are not in position financially, to make such increases in teacher salaries as would be involved. Maybe that will be the answer to it. A subsidy from the federal government for the poorer states.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 17, 1941

Equalizing [illegible]achers' Pay

At the conference of state authorities in Atlanta a few days ago the consensus regarding the elimination of southern differentials in pay as between white and Negro teachers was that they could not be eliminated in some states without federal aid.

Theoretically, the idea is illogical, since any amount of money available for teaching purposes, however small, could be divided equally between white and Negro teachers.

But the educational authorities are endeavoring to cut down the differences in pay as it exists with regard to the two groups without tearing up duly established salary schedules and effecting reductions in any teacher's salary.

The salaries of southern teachers are already small enough—in fact the better paid teachers receive stipends that are pitiably, even disgracefully, small.

The various states and local communities could eventually bring about an equalization of salaries by raising the Negro teachers' pay and allowing the white teachers to remain on the old level for a definite period, or by granting to the Negroes a larger share of the salary increases provided by state or local governments, in some cases both. But this would be a slow process and would encourage many of the white teachers to desert the profession and enter more remunerative fields of employment.

But if federal aid can be obtained, the states could move quickly toward the elimination of the differentials and at the same time afford all the teachers an income somewhat more in keeping with their capabilities, responsibilities and personal needs.

Left to its own devices in this respect thus far, North Carolina has already made a good start toward wiping out the differentials existing between the salaries of white and colored teachers. But as in other southern states, all the teachers need appreciably larger salaries than the state is now able to provide. North Carolina and Florida spend a larger percentage of their tax income on education than any other states and the same holds true for the South as a region compared to other regions. But the income of the South is so low that our "best" is not good enough. If the teach-

er differentials are abolished and other steps taken at an early date to elevate the educational standards of the South to the national level, the federal government may have to join with some of the big foundations in aiding southern education. But the South will not accept such aid unless the school authorities in the various states are allowed to use the money and retain control of the schools.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 15, 1941

Southern Educators Term Federal Aid Only Way to Pay Teachers Equally

Atlanta, April 14—(AP)—Southern educators, facing the problem of equalizing white and Negro teachers' salaries in compliance with a recent supreme court ruling, concluded at a meeting here today that federal aid was the only solution.

School superintendents and secretaries of education associations from 14 Southern states attended and issued the following prepared statement after the meeting:

"The unanimous point of view was a desire to carry out the court ruling, if when, as the financial resources become available. This problem seems insurmountable in most of these states due to heavy educational loads with maximum financial resources despite above average effort in taxation.

"The passage of senate bill 1313 was approved as providing from federal sources the fund necessary to carry out the mandate of the federal courts."

Ralph Ramsey, executive secretary, Georgia Education association and spokesman for the group, said the problem was to find the revenue with which to pay the same salaries to Negro and white teachers with equal qualifications.

At the same time. Ramsey said, Southern educators already are faced with the problem of inadequate salaries for white teachers, many of whom leave the teaching profession each year for better pay in private business.

In recent supreme court decisions, the fourteenth amendment was interpreted to mean that states were required to maintain equal school facilities for Negro and white children, and pay equal salaries without regard to color.

To carry out the mandates of the supreme court, it has been estimated that an outlay of $25,000,000 would be required in additional teachers' salaries alone, or 80 per cent more than is now being paid to Negro teachers.

If school building facilities are to be equalized educators have estimated that $325,000,000 capital outlay would be necessary.

In order to make the rulings effective immediately, educators have estimated it would require $50,000,000 annually and eventually, $100,000,000.

Represented at the meeting were Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Asheville, N. C., Times
April 15, 1941

Federal Aid For Schools

THE case for federal aid to education, already strong, became impregnable when the Supreme Court reminded the Southern states that they must provide equal school facilities for Negroes and equal pay for Negro teachers.

This in substance is the declaration of Southern educators, meeting in Atlanta. Approving Senate bill 1313, the educational leaders of 14 southern states emphasized these facts: these states already are carrying such a heavy burden for education that the best teachers of both races go into other occupations if and when it is possible; in spite of more than average tax levies for education, the proportionately larger number of the school population places more than the average educational task upon Southern shoulders; 25 million dollars will be needed to equalize salaries, 325 millions for equalization of school plant.

The only debate is over the method by which the Federal Government should render aid. The only opposition justified is to any form of federal assistance which will take from the states, North and South, their local liberty and initiative in conducting their own school affairs.

In other words, the federal grants-in-aid should be apportioned to the states according to their needs, without any compulsion from Washington to follow federal dictation in the public schools of the states. Certain reasonable standards in scholastic program may be required, of course. To go beyond that would be the beginning of undermining the local government in America at a vital spot. President Roosevelt has seemingly manifested his awareness of this important qualification. May he not overlook it, now that the question again comes to decision.

18v-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta Teachers Join In Equal Salary Fight

APR 5 - 1941

Advises that Matter Will Be Taken to Court When All Other Means are Exhausted—To Confer With Georgia Officials on April 9 at Paine College.

APR 5 - 1941

ATLANTA, April 3—(ANP)—Teachers of the Fifth congressional district were advised Saturday by M. L. Cousins, of the Georgia department of education colored division, to take the matter of equalization of salaries to the courts only when all other means of effecting educational reforms have been exhausted.

Meeting in a one-day session at Booker T. Washington high school, representatives from the several counties of the district went on record as being ready to "bring pressure in order to secure equality of economic and educational opportunities for all persons regardless of creed or color." Plans were made to seek equality by building up good-will, involving the influence of all organizations and, if necessary, making application to the courts.

APR 5 - 1941

Cousins informed the group that officials of the State educational department and representatives of colored educational groups were to confer at Paine College on April 9 and attempt to work out a plan "best for all of us."

Other recommendations adopted by the conference included a statement urging the procuring for colored youth and adults training in all phases of the national defense program, and a provision calling upon the State to take steps toward establishing means of providing graduate study for colored.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Negro Teachers Seek Higher Salaries

APR 18 1941

Campaign Will Begin at Meeting Here on May 4.

A campaign for higher state salary schedules for Negro teachers will be advanced in a meeting of Negro educators here May 4.

The drive began in Augusta at the annual convention of the Georgia Teachers' Education Association, which discussed at length a United States supreme court decision that a Norfolk (Va.) salary differential between white and Negro teachers was unconstitutional.

APR 18 1941

The May 4 meeting at Booker T. Washington High school will assemble executive directors of the GTEA, President C. L. Harper said, and lead to conferences with state school officials.

"We realize that all school salaries have been a matter of economics in recent years in Georgia," Harper said, "but feel that certainly there should be a beginning toward higher salaries for Negroes when the next school term opens."

The state differential is $80 top for white teachers and $60 top for Negro teachers, both of whom must have had four years' college training.

APR 18 1941

Harper said the GETA would seek "the start of increases" by conferences with state officials and added "but if we can't get it in that way, it will be taken to the courts."

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
April 4, 1941

PROTESTS POOR PAY OF NEGRO TEACHERS

Editor Constitution: At the Georgia State Teachers' conference (colored) which will meet in Augusta soon, the Negro teachers will have as their main issue—equalization of salaries.

The Negro teacher of today realizes he is working at a starving wage and is hoping the state of Georgia will do something about it. It seems that the Negro teacher must appeal to the public to ask for the state legislators to do something.

We really cannot live on the salaries we get now—$25 to $60 per month—nine months' work, and must live three months without salary at all. It is impossible to think a teacher can save enough out of nine months at $25 to $60 to live three additional months without pay. We need a state senate and federal government investigation into monies sent down here by both agencies into the local systems, for even some of this money designated for teachers' salaries does not ever reach the teachers' hands.

'Tis bad enough for the Negro teachers to get such low salaries; then to have part of this misused by local officials with the knowledge of some officials who are fearful to do anything about it or at least are indifferent about it. This is misuse of both state and federal funds.

OSGAR ENGLANDAR.
Atlanta.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro School Teachers Ask For More Pay

APR 12 1941

AUGUSTA, [AP] — Negro educators turned Friday to an effort to improve their salary scale.

E. J. Cranberry, of Albany, submitted a report showing the state at present pays $25 to $40 a month toward Negro salaries for seven months.

About 5,000 delegates were on hand for the sessions.

President James L. Rant of Darien said efforts had been concentrated on defense training work for Negroes. He urged Negroes to use their franchise intelligently.

APR 12 1941

"We must teach the young men and young women of our race that there's power in the ballot," he said.

The address last night of Dr. Charlotte H. Brown of Sedalia, N. C., opened the convention.

"Do not," she warned, "waste your time hating any one. The problems we have can never be solved in that way."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Harper Chosen GTEA Leader

APR 21 1941

Definite plans leading to settlement of the teachers' salary equalization issue in Georgia were outlined Saturday morning as C. L. Harper, of Atlanta, newly elected president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, presided over the first executive committee since his election.

The committee meeting held at Paine College marked the official close of the 21st session, one of the stormiest in the history of the association.

APR 21 1941

Mr. Harper assured his council that he plans to move forward on the 10 point platform upon which he won the presidency. He announced that a special meeting is to be held at Washington high school on May 4.

SALARY ISSUE

It will be at this meeting, it was explained, when definite strategy will be planned for the campaign ahead in connection with not only the salary issue, but the problems of school busses and defense courses in Negro schools.

The committee members were asked to bring in definite proposals to be acted upon.

The membership of the new board was announced as follows: B. T. Harvey, C. W. Duval, Mrs E. B. Jackson, whose term expires in 1943; E. J. Granberry, B. F. Hubert and Mrs. Cora B. Finley, whose terms expires in 1945; and C. N. Cornell, P. H. Stone, and Alva Taber, whose terms expires in 1947.

Principal Harper was swept into office by a wide majority following a spirited campaign Friday. More than 100 Atlanta teachers from various schools throughout the city appeared on the scene to push the winner's candidacy.

GORDON POOR SECOND

Running a poor second was Asa Gordon of Georgia State College, Savannah. Gordon had been fighting an uphill battle against charges that he was really trying to continue the long reign of the Hubert machine over the association.

APR 21 1941

E. J. Granberry of Albany and L. S. Molette of Griffin were the candidates in the race.

I. E. Washington principal of the G. T. Walker school, Augusta and president of the Richmond County Teachers Association won out over Homer Edwards of Thomson for the vice presidency.

Paul Blackwell of Elberton was the victor in a close three-way race for the secretaryship of the organization. He won out over Mrs. Marine Bacote of McCrea and Mrs. Ophelia McIver of Savannah.

Dean Aaron Brown of Fort Valley State College was elected treasurer from a field of five. Others who were candidates were: J. W. Holley, Albany; J. A. Colston, Macon; James Dickerson, Vidalia, and J. H. Gadsden, Savannah.

APR 21 1941

THREE TO BOARD

Three new members of the executive committee were elected from a candidacy list of nine. They were Alva Tabor, C. N. Cornell and P. H. Stone.

Retiring officers of the association pledged full support to the new officers during the executive committee meeting Saturday morning. James L. Grant, retiring president, who lost in the race for a membership on the committee was voted in as an ex-officer member of the committee .

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ga. Teachers Vote to Seek Action on Parity

APR 19 1941

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Georgia State Teachers' Educational Association closed its two-day annual meeting at Charles T. Walker School, Friday, with a motion that the new administration begin plans immediately to force definite action on the pay parity issue.

The motion followed a heated discussion over the failure of the committee on pay equalization to make its report as scheduled by James L. Grant, former president of the association.

Officers elected and installed were C. L. Harper, principal of Booker Washington High School, Atlanta, president; I. E. Washington, principal of Charles T. Walker School, vice-president; Paul Blackwell, principal of Elberton High School, secretary and A. A. Brown, principal of Fort Valley State High School, treasurer.

APR 19 1941

Alva Tabor of Fort Valley, C. N. Cornell of Atlanta and P. H. Stone of Savannah, were elected to the executive board.

C. L. HARPER

Dr. Brown Speaks

The main address of the meeting was delivered by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and a highlight of the meeting was the welcome address of Mayor James A. Woodall who pledged his support in the erection of a high school for colored in Augusta, Georgia.

Departmental meetings were held on Friday at Walker School, Haines Institute and Paine College. Speakers included William Shell, L. M. Lester, R. L. Cousins of the State department of education, and Dr. J. C. Dixon, vice-chancellor of the University of

Atlanta Ga Constitution
April 18, 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW OFFICIALS PLAN ACTION ON SALARY PARITY

APR 26 1941

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 24—The equalization of salaries for teachers in Georgia loomed as an important feature of the two-day annual meeting of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association here last week-end.

Because the committee failed to make a report as scheduled by James L. Grant, former president of the Association, a heated discussion was engaged in, leading to a motion to the effect that the new administration immediately begin work on definite plans to obtain something definite from officials as to the equalization of salaries.

The opening session on Thursday evening consisted of welcome addresses by representatives of civic and religious organizations. Prominent among the welcomes was the brief address of Mayor James A. Woodall, who pledged his support in seeing to it that Augusta gets a high school for Negroes.

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The rincipal address was delivered by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, who eloquently plead to the large and appreciative audience to do all in their power for the development of those whose lives they are molding each day. She let fall many vital points, which yet linger in the minds of the large gathering at the Charles T. Walker school, where the meetings were held.

Other speakers during the two-day session were: William Shell, L. M. Lester and R. L. Cousins of the Department of Negro Education; Dr. J. C. Dixon, vice-chancellor of the University of Georgia; W. A. Robinson, Atlanta; J. H. Burgess, president of the South Carolina Teachers' Association; Miss Maenell Dixon, Miss Annie Hall and J. W. Dobbs.

ELECT NEW OFFICERS

APR 26 1941

Officers elected and installed were: C. L. Harper, principal of Booker T. Washington High school, president; I. E. Washington, principal of Charles T. Walker school, vice-president; Paul Blackwell, principal of Elberton High school, secretary; A. E. Brown, Fort Valley State School, treasurer and those elected to the executive board were: Alva Tabor, Fort Valley; C. N. Cornell, Atlanta and P. H. Stone, Savannah.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 11, 1941

Salary Problems Foremost as Negro Teachers Meet

(Stories by Douglass Hall and others inside).

Salary problems were in the fore front of the program of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, representing the 10,000 Negro teachers of the state, as the business session opened Friday morning. The convention, however, forecast no action.

A committee headed by E. J. Granberry, of Albany, delayed submitting a report. On it was I. E. Washington, principal of Charles T. Walker School, of Augusta.

The state allows from $25 to $40 a month for the salary of a Negro teacher for seven months and few school districts supplement that.

"There will be no statement at present", Granberry said after his committee had held a meeting

"We have decided to withhold things for a time because of opposing influences."

Dr. J. C. Dixon, vice-chancellor of the University of Georgia, made the principal address of the morning.

"It is more necessary than ever before that all teachers make themselves points of contact from which students may learn the real things that count in making a true democracy.

"If the teacher is a communist or what not the child will be too."

Columbia S. C. State
February 8, 1941

Boost of Negro Teachers' Pay Being Sought

Atlanta, Feb. 7—(AP)—Georgia school officials soon may confront another problem of finances, that of bringing the pay scale for approximately 7,000 Negro teachers in line with the rates for white teachers.

Last October, the United States supreme court in effect held that it is unconstitutional to fix salaries of Negro teachers in public schools, because of race or color, at a lower rate than that paid white teachers.

Georgia has two rates of pay. The scale for white teachers ranges from a minimum of $40 a month to a maximum of $80 from state funds. (Salaries may be supplemented by local school authorities as desired.) Negro teachers receive their pay on a scale from $25 to $60.

Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent, said the qualifications of a Negro teacher in the $25 bracket were the same as those for a white teacher in the $40 bracket, and the same ratio applied in the higher salaries.

More of the 7,000 Negroes are in the $25 bracket, however, than there are of the 15,000 whites in the $40 bracket, he explained. Adjustment of the Negro scale upward to equal the white scale would cost an estimated $105,000 a month or more.

Doctor Collins said the question had not yet been raised in his department and no action taken regarding equalizing white and Negro salaries as yet.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 8, 1941

GEORGIA PROBLEM

ATLANTA, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Georgia school officials soon may confront another problem of finances, that of bringing the pay scale for approximately 7,000 negro teachers in line with the rates for white teachers. Last October, the United States Supreme court in effect held that it is unconstitutional to fix salaries of negro teachers in public schools, because of race or color, at a lower rate than that paid white teachers.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Tri
February 8, 1941

School Officials May Have To Raise Pay Of Negro Teachers

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE SET UP BY ATLANTANS

APR 1 1941

The Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church and president of the Atlanta Ministerial Council, was named chairman of the committee, while Joseph Crawford, retired mail clerk, was named secretary. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, was named chairman of the executive committee which will meet next Monday to formulate plans for effective working of the organization. Other officers named Monday included the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, pastor of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, as first vice chairman; and T. D. Milton, president of Citizens' Trust Company, treasurer.

APR 1 1941

The committee is an outgrowth of an approach made by representatives of the Gate City Teachers' Association to the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, the Atlanta Civic-Political League, ministerial groups and other organizations relative to the salary equalization question.

Representatives of the teachers' committee revealed Monday that their approach to the Atlanta Board of Education for equalization of their salaries with that of whites of the same qualification met with refusal.

Equal Salaries For Teachers, Main Aim

A cross-section of representative colored Atlantans began organization Monday of a permanent Citizens' Committee whose first aim is to secure equalization of teachers' salaries in the Gate City.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
April 13, 1941

Negro Teachers Seek Equal Pay

AUGUSTA ,Ga., April 12.—(AP). Georgia Negro teachers decided Saturday to name a committee to confer with state officials regarding equalization of teachers' salaries.

Negro educators attending the Georgia Education Association previously had decided to withhold a report on the subject, prepared by E. J. Cranberry, of Albany. A motion from the floor today, however, brought a lengthy discussion of the matter and the decision to name the committee.

John Wesley Dobbs and the Rev. W. R. Cain, both of Atlanta, led the movement that resulted in decision to name the committee.

Sylvester, Ga., Local
April 24, 1941

HIGHER PAY SOUGHT BY NEGRO TEACHERS

Executive directors of the Georgia Teachers' Education Association will assemble in Atlanta May 4 with higher salaries for Negro teachers a main objective.

"We realize that all school salaries have been a matter of economics in recent years in Georgia," President C. L. Harper, of the G. T. E. A., said, "but we feel that certainly there should be a beginning toward higher salaries for Negroes when the next school term opens."

The campaign began at the recent convention in Augusta with a discussion of the United States Supreme Court decision that a Norfolk, Va., salary differential between white and Negro teachers was unconstitutional.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Obligation of Georgia Teachers

FEB 15 1941

GEORGIA TEACHERS will convene in their annual meeting in Augusta April 9-11 and other members of the group are wondering what they will do about the fight for equal salaries.

All around the South's largest state, teachers have gone or are going to bat and winning their fight for equal pay insofar as preparation figures. Last week, the Louisville (Ky.) school board agreed to equalize the salaries of all Negro and white teachers starting September, 1941, following an admirable fight by NAACP attorneys. Also last week in Florida, after a race principal filed suit for equal pay, the attorney for the school board involved almost readily admitted that the Florida law DOES require and guarantee equal pay for teachers. Decisions favorable to teacher clients have been rendered in Virginia and Maryland. Alabama teachers are fast laying plans for battle. Still the Georgia teachers' organization sleeps away the time as others go ahead and get what they want.

FEB 15 1941

Surely the instructors of the future generations are not afraid to ask for that which is rightly theirs. If teachers in other parts of the South can get their rights, Georgians ought to be able to do likewise. It is clearly discriminatory and unconstitutional to pay colored teachers less than whites in Georgia as in other Southern states and cities. Teachers are obligated to fight for salary equality and for equalization in other things due Negroes in general. In their positions of leadership, they must not fail their followers. They must qualify for the ballot and teach the masses to qualify and use that instrument of democracy to get the rights that justly belong to the group.

It is hoped that the Augusta teachers' meeting will see born a new spirit and determination of leadership to fight for equalization of salaries. In the wake of their victory, other victories against discrimination and inequality among the endeavors of the race in general must come.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta Teachers Join In Equal Salary Fight

Advises that Matter Will Be Taken to Court When All Other Means are Exhausted—To Confer With Georgia Officials on April 9 at Paine College.

APR 5 1941

ATLANTA, April 3—(ANP)—Teachers of the Fifth congressional district were advised Saturday by M. L. Cousins, of the Georgia department of education colored division, to take the matter of equalization of salaries to the courts only when all other means of effecting educational reforms have been exhausted.

Meeting in a one-day session at Booker T. Washington high school, representatives from the several counties of the district went on record as being ready to "bring pressure in order to secure equality of economic and educational opportunities for all persons regardless of creed or color." Plans were made to seek equality by building up good-will, involving the influence of all organizations and, if necessary, making application to the courts.

APR 5 1941

Cousins informed the group that officials of the State educational department and representatives of colored educational groups were to confer at Paine College on April 9 and attempt to work out a plan "best for all of us."

Other recommendations adopted by the conference included a statement urging the procuring for colored youth and adults training in all phases of the national defense program, and a provision calling upon the State to take steps toward establishing means of providing graduate study for colored

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 2, 1941

12 Million U. S. Fund for State Schools Seen

M. D. Collins Hopeful Congress Will Supply Huge Outlay.

State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins returned from Washington yesterday with hopes that legislation providing $12,678,120 additional for Georgia school teachers' salaries would be enacted by congress.

He appeared before a senate committee to advocate the measure and said he considered its chances of enactment by the senate were "good." He said he understood, however, that more opposition had been manifested in the house.

The legislation, sponsored by Senators Thomas, of Utah, and Harrison, of Mississippi, would boost the average salary paid Georgia teachers from $716 to $1,283, Collins said.

Equalization.

The school superintendent described the measure as being somewhat similar to Georgia's school equalization fund in that it proposes to help equalize educational opportunities in all the states. A federal appropriation of $300,000,000 annually is proposed.

Georgia would get more than $12,000,000, to be used exclusively for teachers' salaries, without any strings attached, Collins said. No federal control over educational policy is envisioned, he added, saying that the government's only interest would be to see that the money was used for the purpose for which it was intended.

At present Georgia spends about $15,500,000 a year for salaries of school teachers and administrative officials. Of this, $11,500,000 is provided by the state under the seven-month school law.

The 10,700 white elementary teachers in the state earn an average of $737.56 a year; the 4,954 white high school teachers, $1,192.12; the 5,836 Negro elementary teachers, $346.14, and the 870 Negro high school teachers, $728.47.

Pay Raise Sought.

Negro teachers, meeting at Augusta recently, adopted a resolution favoring a pay scale equal to that of white teachers, and a meeting to discuss means of achieving this goal will be held this weekend. The present salary scale set up by the State Board of Education runs from $40 to $80 a month for white teachers and from $25 to $60 a month for Negroes.

Dr. Collins was accompanied to Washington by Ralph Ramsey, secretary of the Georgia Education Association; Jere Wells, superintendent of Fulton county schools, and Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta city schools.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 8, 1941

FULTON SURVEY TO SEEK UNIFIED SALARY SCALE

Auditor to Study Recommendations For Pay Increases

In compliance with a recommendation of the March-April grand jury, the Fulton County Commission Thursday had authorized a "salary survey" of the Fulton County pay roll, looking towards a unified salary scale for the same type of work in the various departments of the county government.

A study of the pay roll and recommendations will be made by the county auditor, while the commissioners consider the advisability of employing a personnel expert temporarily.

Chairman Troy Chastain said he has been "swamped with complaints" by county employes who claim they have not been treated fairly and pointed out that some veteran employes have received no raises at all, while newer employes had been granted increases.

Jury's Critisicm

The last grand jury, urging further study of the matter by the new grand jury, said that in many instances, Fulton wages and salaries are double those paid by DeKalb County for similar services, and added that the county has no definite wage scale. Other grand juries had criticized the practice of employment and salary fixing on a patronage and political basis.

Ordinary Thomas H. Jeffries advised the board members that, in response to their request in December, he had furnished his pay roll recommendations for 1941 and had repeated these recommendations since, but that these had been ignored. He pointed out that there is an expert clerk in his office who has been on the pay roll 10 years without a salary increase, although many requests have been filed.

Only recently the commissioners secretly hiked the sheriff's pay roll $1,050 per month, without recording the action on the board's minutes. Tuesday they voted to amend the minutes of April 2 to show the legal ratification.

King Reinstated

A. C. King, discharged county employe at the Negro Boys' Industrial Farm, was reinstated Thursday, upon a delayed recommendation of the March-April grand jury. The board acted upon a letter from B. S. Barker, former grand jury secretary.

The letter said the grand jury had authorized a special resolution of recommendation, but that in the press of other business, he, as secretary, had failed to draw and present the resolution before the grand jury was discharged Friday.

King was discharged along with Arthur Atkinson, another employe at the farm, after a fight that resulted in the indictment of Atkinson on a charge of assault with intent to murder King.

Although Atkinson was not eligible for pension, the county commissioners subsequently voted to pay him $50 per month for life, but later rescinded their action. Atkinson had previously been pardoned from a voluntary manslaughter sentence.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
AUG 30 1941

Serious Shortage of Teachers For Georgia Schools Reported

Assistant State Superintendent of Schools J. I. Allman said yesterday he had received reports of a serious shortage of teachers for Georgia's public schools.

The superintendent of the Colquitt county schools, he said, had written him that 40 per cent of the county teachers had resigned and that more were resigning every day. The sueprintendent said that as a result he did not know whether county schools could open this fall.

Allman, saying he had received similar reports from teacher employment agencies and other sources, asserted he mailed questionnaires yesterday to all local school officials to determine if sufficient teachers would be available this year to operate the schools.

To assure enough teachers for Georgia's public schools, Allman said he thought the state's wage scale would have to be raised. At present it ranges from $40 to $70 a month for white teachers and $30 to $60 for Negroes. Allman said all adjoining states pay a higher wage.

AUG 30 1941

Not only are other states drawing away Georgia teachers, Allman said, but defense activities and improved business conditions have opened up opportunities for more profitable employment, both with the federal government and private industry.

Reports of the teacher shortage developed even in the face of the recent announcement by the state school board that it was reducing the number of state-supported teachers this year by 650.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 9, 1941

25 Per Cent Boost Urged for Teachers

Replacement of 1,500 Who Have Resigned Viewed Gravely by Georgia Superintendents.

Georgia's school superintendents urged a 25 per cent wage boost here yesterday for their hired help—some 23,000 teachers.

In plugging for a salary raise for policy for the entire educational their employes, the superintend- system.
ents sai dit was necessary "to stabilize what threatens to be a very serious situation in teacher supply." More than 1,500 Georgia teachers have resigned in recent months to accept other paying jobs.

Rising living costs also were cited in a resolution adopted at the final session of their annual convention as an imperative reason for increasing the state teachers' salary scale, which ranges from $40 to $80 a month for whites and from $25 to $60 a month for Negroes.

The recommendation included a suggestion that the raise apply only to teachers with certificates for two years' college work in order to encourage "the few remaining teachers" who lack this to secure "at least that minimum of training."

Attorney General Ellis Arnall told the association teachers should be paid on a parity with other state employes rather than "on a parity with porters and janitors."

The attorney general also maintained that a workable democracy must provide some security for faithful teachers in their old age as well as provide a sound fiscal

18v-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Special Conference With State Officials Set For Wednesday

APR 8 - 1941

Believed By Some A Move To Keep Teachers From Going To Court For A Decision

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(SNS)—The equalization of teachers' salaries in Georgia definitely crystalized into the chief issue before the annual session of the Georgia State Teachers Association scheduled to open here Thursday, when it was announced Monday night that a special meeting has been called by state officials with representatives of the Georgia Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools, the teachers' association and the Georgia Parent-Teachers Association.

The hastily called conference, said to have been arranged by State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins, was being interpreted by members of the teachers' association as a move to forestall any abortive action of the association to resort to the courts in deciding the equalization issue in Georgia.

TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY

APR 8 - 1941

The conference is to be held Wednesday evening just a few hours before the association is sheduled to open its agenda of business Friday morning. It was at the Thursday morning session which is to get underway at nine o'clock when the issue of equal teachers' pay was to be raised.

Called to meet with the state officials were B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College and J. W. Holley of Georgia Normal, Albany, representing the Georgia Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary School: James L. Grast of Darien, president of the teachers asscciation and E. J. Granberry of the Georgia Normal, Albany representing the Georgia State Teachers Association; and Mrs. Mattie Reese of Albany, president of the Parent-Teachers Associati is to represent that orga izat

Meeting with this co mposi educational committee will b Supt. Collins, Eexecutive Secretary Ramsey of the Georgia Educational Association, white teachers' organization; E. D. Almand, state comptroller; R. L. Cousins, supervisor of Negro Schools and I. H. Lester, Mr. Counsins' assistant.

It was explained that it is this group of state officials and not the Georgia General Assembly which fixes the wide differentials in the salaries of Georgia's white and Negro teachers. The legislature merely appropriates a fixed sum for education and the expenditure of this money is left entirely in the hands of these officials.

The findings of this Wednesday night conference are to be carried before the main body of the teachers' association Friday morning to be acted up, it was said.

Ironically the teachers in choosing Augusta for their annual meeting, selected the city which can boast the widest differentials in teachers' salaries and educational opportunities in the state.

Though the city provides a junior college and an academy for its white children, the best that can be done for its hundreds of Negro children are subjects only up to the tenth grade.

MINISTERS ENDORSE PAY FIGHT

MAY 3 1941

Savannah News Journal
Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Atlanta's Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance Tuesday officially went on record as endorsing the teachers.' equalization effort that is being launched here.

A full quorum of the ministers was on hand to welcome and hear Principal Charles L. Harper, of Booker T. Washington High School and president of the Georgia State Teachers' Association.

Presented to the alliance by its president, the Rev. C. A. Talbert, Principal Harper reviewed the teachers' salary fight in Atlanta and Gerogia.

MAY 3 1941

The ministers pledged cooperation in the fight and said they would make a financial contribution to the effort soon.

Principal Harper was praised by Rev. Mr. Talbert as one of the leading citizens of Atlanta and the state. His unselfish struggle for equalization coming near his retirement age was praised by the Rev. H. J. C. Bowden.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

State School Board Would Hike Salaries

Local Boards Asked to Match State Funds

The State School Board Wednesday provided for the raising of salaries of Negro and white schools principals, if local school boards, match the state fund.

In schools having a teaching staff of from five to 20, the principal's basic salary would be supplemented $2.50 a month per white teacher and $2 per month a Negro teacher, conditioned on the matching by local units.

The press was denied a sample allocation to the various counties and cities of the $3,500,00 state equalization fund submitted to the board.

The Board's budget calls for the reduction of 650 in the number of teachers now employed. About 23,000 teachers were employed in the last school term.

The board agreed to pay teachers' salaries for nine months provided local schools were kept open that long. At present the state only guarantees payment of teacher salaries for seven months.

The Finance Committee recommended expenditure of $1,000,000 for the transportation of pupils and a continuation of the $750,000 allotment for library books and textbooks.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 11, 1941

TALMADGE VETOES SALARY INCREASES

Overrules Request to Hold Teachers—Board Strikes 23 Undesirable Books

ATLANTA, Sept. 10 (AP).—A proposal to increase salaries of Georgia teachers was sidetracked today, but the state board of education approved a committee recommendation that twenty-three books be stricken from the state's library list.

Mrs. S. C. Patterson, of Homerville, chairman of a special committee, said the books present undesired teachings, such as that the Bible is a myth, that men and monkeys are of common descent, that the south discriminates against the Negroes and that the democratic form of government is not the best.

An appeal from the Eastman city board of education that teachers' salaries be raised to check further resignations was ruled out of order by Gov. Eugene Talmadge. He said such a request from "one special group" could not be considered, adding the board has to deal with the state as a whole.

Since July 1, nearly 1,500 Georgia teachers have resigned. Assistant State School Superintendent J. I. Allman recently said he believed the state's salary scale of $40-$80 a month for white teachers and $25-$60 a month for Negroes would have to be raised if Georgia were to retain its best teachers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Georgia's Underpaid Teachers Going Into Defense Positions

SEP 27 1941

ATLANTA, Sept. 25—(ANP)—A shortage of teachers, both white and colored, is being noted in Georgia's educational staff's setup. The reason for this shortage is held to be the result of Georgia's teachers being integrated into higher salaried defense positions. Negro and white teachers in the state have deplored the low salaries paid in return for their work in the schools of Georgia, and especially Negro teachers, who are trying to effect an equalization of salaries on par with those of white teachers.

The state board of education's schedule of payments shows marked difference in pay for white and Negro teachers. For example, a white teacher holding a general elementary certificate based on one year of college work and 49 months or more of teaching experience receives a state salary of $60 a month to that of $40 a month for Negro teachers who have the same qualifications and experience. Professional high school or elementary certificates based on three years of college work give whites $70 a month and Negroes, $52.50. Likewise, for four years college work, life professional certificates bring a $20 difference between salaries of white and colored teachers—$80 for the former and $60 for the latter.

GENE OPPOSES PARITY

Recently the federal court ruled that salaries for both white and colored teachers should be on an equal plane. However, more recently, Georgia's Gov. Talmadge said that any measure for the equalization and raise of salaries would be vigorously opposed by him.

Feeling that fair payment for their qualifications and experiences is not being given, teachers of both races are deserting the system for the new fields being opened up by the national defense program which will pay them according to their length of experience and capability in handling positions taken over.

Included among the latest projects announced are a recreation building at Columbia, S. C., to cost $25,653; a venereal disease clinic at Columbia, S. C., to cost $34,200; a health clinic at Hinesville, Ga., $13,390; an elementary school at Moss Point, Miss., $30,000; and an addition to a high school at Newport News, Va., $119,000. Funds for the developments are obtained from a Congressional appropriation of $150,000,000 for the Defense Public Worksp rogram.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Educators Hit State Teachers Salaries

AMERICUS, Ga.—(SNS)—Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, told Georgians Monday that citizens who use their heads for something besides hat-racks cannot be turned out by teachers earning $50 to $70 monthly. Knox Walker, of Atlanta, president of the GEA, warned the group that the first things at which dictators strike are schools and education. He said the greatest crisis education

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Discharge Of Prof. Gordon Is Deplored

NOV 30 1941

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(S N S)—Several articles and editorials advocating equalization of salaries, allegedly written by Prof. A. H. Gordon and published in the Savannah Journal, were responsible for the dismissal of the educator from his post at Georgia State College here, it was learned Saturday from a reliable source.

Persons high in the alumni association of the state college were reported to have made a thorough investigation. They were said to have learned that Prof. Gordon was dismissed by Chancellor S. V. Sanford even though Prof. B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State, recommended that the educator be retained as a member of the faculty.

NOV 30 1941

SALARY ISSUE RAISED

From another reliable source is was learned that responsible members of the alumni received a letter from Sanford Beaver, white, chairman of the Board of Regents, in which the chairman is alleged to have said:

"Prof. Gordon was not re-elected to his position at Georgia State College for the reason that he had written one or more articles expressing dissatisfaction over the fact that he and others were not receiving the same salaries that were being paid to white professors for similar work."

Chancellor Sanford is said to have taken the position that Prof. Gordon knew when he was elected what the salary was and that he did not have to accept the position unless he so desired.

NOV 30 1941

The Chancellor also took the stand, it was learned, that Prof. Gordon had no right to object publicly to the compensation after accepting the eaching position.

INJURES MORALE

"The attitude taken by Prof. Gordon seemed calculated to injure the faculty morale of our fine Savannah unit, with the result that the Chancellor thought it would be more appropriate for Prof. Gordon to wage his fight for equal salaries from the outside, rather than from the inside of the University System," Chairman Beaver was reported to have said in his letter to two alumni members.

NOV 30 1941

Chairman Beaver, it was learned, also said Prof. Gordon wrote another article on equal salaries after he had been requested not to do so.

Members of the alumni called the dismissal of Prof. Gordon "highly irregular."

The first editorial appearing in the Savannah Journal which is reported to have been "objectionable" to the Board of Regents, took the position that white people in South show that they have no real respect for Negroes in that they generally refuse to give them such titles as 'Mr.', 'Mrs.', and 'Miss".

TOLD TO STOP WRITING

After this editorial appeared in the paper, the Chancellor is reported to have asked Prof. Gordon to refrain from that type of writing.

Prof. Gordon, who was editor of the paper, is reported to have resigned his editorial position at that time.

He denies that editorials appearing in later issues of the paper were authored by him. These editorials criticized the financial support of the Negro units by the regents and continued to discuss equalization of salaries.

Alumni members are satisfied that Governor Talmadge was not responsible for Prof. Gordon's dismissal. This, they feel, will not help Prof. Gordons case in any way, in as much as the Board of Regents recently were given power to rehire all professors of the University System who lost their jobs following a rigid campaign made by the Governor.

SHOULD BE RE-EMPLOYED

Opinion of the alumni, it is understood, is that the reinstatement of Prof. Gordon "would be as necessary as the reemployment of any of the other discharged professors if the Chancellor and Regents are to show that they are really in earnest in correcting irregularities."

Several members of the alumni said that they had very good reason to know and believe "that the special committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools commissioned to investigate irregularities in the University System would consider the case of Prof. Gordon very pertinent."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Louisville Teachers To Get Equal Salaries

JAN 21 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—The local school board in an answer filed in the federal court here this week, agreed to equalize the salaries of all Negro and white teachers starting September, 1941.

The answer was filed as a result of the complaint of Miss Valla Dudley Arrington, a Negro school teacher, who had asked the court for a declaratory judgment and an injunction restraining the payment of less salary to Negro teachers and principals than to whites in Louisville solely because of race or color. At present there is a fifteen percent differential between the salaries paid to white and Negro teachers. Miss Arrington was represented by Prentice R. Thomas, local NAACP attorney. Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, was associated with Mr. Thomas in the case.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

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JAN 23 1941

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro Teachers Pay Upped In Louisville, Ky.

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—A Colored Judge—

Canadian leader boosts U. S. ties. Good chance for some Christmas exports.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF EDUCATION PROMISES SALARY EQUALIZATION

JAN 11 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9—Full and complete equalization between salaries paid white teachers and Negro teachers in the public schools of this city beginning in September, 1941, has been promised by the Louisville Board of Education. The commitment is contained in a letter to Mayor Joseph D. Scholtz, bearing the signature of the Board's President, John A. Miller.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Louisville Schools To Equalize Salaries

JAN 18 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The local school board in an answer filed in the federal court here last week, agreed to equalize the salaries of all Negro and white teachers starting September, 1941.

The answer was filed as a result of the complaint of Miss Valla Dudley Arrington, a Negro school teacher, who had asked the court for a declaratory judgment and an injunction restraining the payment of less salary to Negro teachers and principals than to whites in Louisville solely because of race or color. At present there is a fifteen per cent differential between the salaries paid to white and Negro teachers.

Miss Arrington was represented by Prentice R. Thomas, local N. A.A.C.P. attorney. Thurgood Marshall, special N.A.A.C.P. counsel, was associated with Mr. Thomas in the case.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

LOUISVILLE TEACHERS SALARY CASE TO BE HEARD IN FALL

Louisville, Ky.

Judge Shackleford Miller, Jr., of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, Thursday filed a memorandum on the Louisville teachers' salary case setting trial for the case during the October term of the court.

The case had not been brought to trial previously due to the action of the Louisville Board of Education last spring in passing a resolution to abolish the differential in white and colored teachers' salaries for the coming school year. It was the contention of NAACP attorneys handling the case for the teachers that a court decision should be handed down permanently restraining this or any future school board from going back to the old unequal pay scale.

AUG 25 1941

The judge's decision to call the case for trial is a victory for the teachers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEFENSE TO DATE

When the Louisville (Ky.) school board last week agreed to equalize the salaries of all Negro and white teachers starting September, 1941, another victory was chalked up by the N.A.A.C.P. for the principle of equal rights.

The attorneys for the N.A.A.C.P. were Messrs. Prentice Thomas of Louisville and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel from the national office.

JAN 25 1941

Behind them was intelligent, determined organization fortified by the dollars and cents of militant Negroes and the experience of 31 years of fighting for equality.

This victory should inspire all Negroes with renewed determination to wipe out educational, social, political and economic inequalities in every part of the country through intelligent, courageous and persistent attack.

We have not begun to do what we could do if we all made it a point to help the N.A.A.C.P. in these battles for equality by investing a dollar in a year's membership.

As the colored teachers of Louisville, Ky., have won salary equality with white teachers, so can the colored teachers of Dallas, Birmingham, Vicksburg, Memphis, Atlanta, Charlotte, Durham, Nashville, Charleston and Oklahoma City win salary equality.

To pay colored teachers less than white teachers for the same work is clearly discriminatory and thus unconstitutional.

To fight for salary equality is thus not only necessary but obligatory for any one claiming to believe in the American form of government.

But how inconsistent it is to fight for equality of salaries and not fight for equality of transportation facilities, of library facilities, of recreational facilities, of public accommodation, of union membership, of opportunity to work, of the right to associate with and to marry whomever one pleases.

JAN 25 1941

American Negroes must decide to end the contradiction in their tactics of fighting for one kind of equality while acquiescing in certain inequalities.

It is as certain as anything is certain that unless Negroes organize and consistently support, financially and spiritually, a determined and prolonged fight against EVERY form of segregation and discrimination based on color or so-called race, they can never attain full citizenship.

This conjures up the much-avoided expression, "social equality."

White people, especially Southerners, mention it accusingly whenever Negroes demand the same rights and privileges as other citizens.

Colored people occupying positions of leadership are much too prone to avoid mention of it or to say that Negroes do not want it.

This pussyfooting must stop once and for all time.

Whatever certain leaders may tell white audiences to make them feel good, the majority of intelligent Negroes in the United Staes want exactly the same opportunities, rights and privileges that white citizens possess.

This necessarily includes the right to work where you please, to frequent all public places, to associate with anyone you choose, to pursue whatever studies you wish, to travel with white passengers, to put up at any hotel you choose, and to marry anyone who captures your fancy, regardless of color, race, religion, nationality or ancestry.

The victories of the N.A.A.C.P. in Maryland, in Virginia, in Missouri and in Kentucky in the salary equality cases are an indication of the possibilities if we keep on.

We must adopt the slogan of the late Marshall Foch, "The Attack, always The Attack!"

If we do not fight for what we want, we do not deserve it.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Louisville Votes Equal Salaries For Teachers

MAY 24 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—The final chapter was written in the Louisville teachers' dramatic legal battle for elimination of salary differences, when the board of education voted Friday to increase its 1941-1942 payments by $205,000.

Elimination of the wage differential between Negro and white teachers was voted by the board last December and confirmed at the May meeting. Passage of the measure for appropriation of $65,000 necessary to account for the difference merely marked the concluding step.

Thus ends a campaign inaugurated nearly three years ago by the Teachers' Equalization committee and the Louisville chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to erase the differential.

On behalf of herself and 269 Negro teachers in the system, Mrs. Valla Dudley Abbington filed suit in federal court last December against the board, asking that the existing 15 per cent differential in salaries be eliminated.

Despite verbal promises of the board on several occasions to meet these adjustment demands, Prentice Thomas, attorney for the Negro teachers, deemed it advisable to obtain a court decree. To that end, the suit which is pending is set for hearing May 27.

The recently organized Louisville Federation of Teachers had as one of its projects the erasing of sex and race differentials in teachers' salaries.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Salary Victory for Louisville Teachers

MAY 30 1941

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MAY 30 1941

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

New Orleans Teachers Plan Action To Force Equalization Of Pay

MAR 22 1941

NEW ORLEANS La.—A group of teachers here who are greatly interested in equalizing the salaries paid to Negro and white teachers, are prepared to initiate a test case in the courts.

With this idea in mind, the local group invited Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York to confer with them over the weekend, March 15—16, and advise on legal procedure to obtain their objective.

The New Orleans teachers, in planning their action considered the successful legal action of the N.A.A.C.P. in Maryland and Virginia, and the legal case which has started already in the State of Florida. They bear in mind, also, the fact that the legislature of South Carolina has agreed to consider the equalization of teachers' salaries; and that the legislature of Alabama recently passed a bill equalizing minimum salaries in the state. From this time forward both Negro and white teachers will start at the same minimums in Alabama.

The New Orleans teachers also have studied the recent decision of the Louisville, Ky., school board to equalize salaries in that city.

MAR 22 1941

Mr. Marshall advised with the group. Legal action by the N.A.A.C.P. under his guidance will be filed if found necessary.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

La. Teachers File Action In Pay Case

MAY 24 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La. — With a teachers' salary differential reportedly amounting to $275,000 a year, the New Orleans school board will soon have to take action on the petition of Joseph McKelpin, teacher in the F.P. Ricaud school here, to equalize teachers' salaries. The petition was presented Friday May 9

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that the New Orleans petition makes Louisiana the third state in addition to Maryland and Virginia where simultaneous campaigns are being carred on to equalize teachers' salaries.

It is expected that the Louisville Ky. case will be settled this month The case in Florida is now pending

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Teachers' Salary Equalization Case Up In New Orleans

MAY

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Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

DISCRIMINATION IN TEACHER'S PAY ASSAILED IN SUIT

Same Salaries for Negro Instructors as White Is Sought

Suit asking a judgment declaring the alleged practice of the Orleans parish school board of paying Negro teachers and principals salaries uniformly lower than those paid white teachers and principals a violation of the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution was filed Monday in federal district court by Joseph McKelpin, Negro teacher at F. P. Ricaud school.

JUN 1941

Named as defendants in the suit, which also asks a permanent injunction restraining continuance of the alleged discriminatory salary schedule, were the Orleans parish school board and Nicholas Bauer, superintendent of the parish schools.

McKelpin, who filed the suit "individually and on behalf of others similarly situated," asserted that his own salary is $1010 per year, in contrast with $1140 paid white teachers of the same qualifications.

He alleged that his salary is paid from the current school funds and that because of the method of paying he is denied an equal participation in the benefits of the portion of his taxes which go into the school fund.

A petition, signed by Negro teachers of the parish, requesting that the alleged discriminatory salary schedule be abolished, was presented the school board on March 9, and at the board's next regular meeting on June 13 the request was denied, the suit averred.

JUN 1941

Asked for a statement regarding the suit, Superintendent Bauer said: "I have no comment to make but, of course, the matter will have to be considered very carefully by the school board."

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Teacher Salary Suit

Some of the difficulties which the salary equalization suit of a New Orleans Negro school teacher, if successful, would bring upon the local school board, and eventually upon the school system of the whole South, are easily discernible. It would mean, obviously, that large amounts of new revenue would have to be raised to pay the salaries of the Negro teachers or the salaries, and perhaps the qualifications of the main body of teachers would have to be reduced.

JUN 20 1941

A school board member is quoted as estimating that $275,000 a year would be needed to raise the level of Negro teachers' salaries to that of the white teachers. Over the state the difference between the salary levels greatly exceeds that in New Orleans and statistics on the subject indicate that equalization for all the parishes would require between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year. School authorities are hardly optimistic over the chances they would have to raise that amount of additional revenue—and especially for a purpose which they do not believe would be a blessing in every respect to the educational system.

One of the goals of state educators is to raise somewhat the Negro teachers' salaries in the parishes where they are unreasonably low, but that plan hardly embraces Orleans where the average pay of the colored teaching force averages considerably higher than the average of white teachers over the rest of the state. Thus any pay equalization in Louisiana is likely to have its complications.

JUN 20 1941

The issue seems to have been transplanted to Louisiana from other areas where Negro organizations have invoked the Fourteenth Amendment in the pay equality drive. It derives its importance from the fact that in recent cases the federal courts have seen much more than appears to the eye in the amendment's requirement that a state must afford all citizens the "equal protection of the law." To have it ruled now that the amendment governs the educational system may raise problems which would better find solution by joint consideration of the Southern states as a group, rather than by the states and cities individually.

Plagued by the low average income of the people, the South has struggled rather successfully to keep at least a part of its educational system on a par with the systems elsewhere. It has not been willing to have its talent and potential leadership handicapped by lack of educational opportunity or lured away by greater opportunity elsewhere. It may become a common Southern problem now to devise ways and policies that will protect standards and maintain progress in the face of the upsetting effect any edict to equalize would have on the educational economy.

JUN 20 1941

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Teachers' Pay Bill Menaces Md. Budget

MAR 1 - 1941

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28.—Administration legislation to equalize white and colored school teachers' salaries started through the General Assembly today, plainly labeled: "explosives—do not touch."

Governor O'Conor's carefully-balanced $106,664,000 biennial budget depends on successful passage of the three bills, sponsored in the Senate by President Arthur Brice, (Democrat), Kentucky, and leaders circulated word they were not to be tampered with.

Under the equilization program, a total of $950,000 would be raisd during the next two years—enough to adjust teachers' salaries and pay Baltimore City $125,000 annually as a rebate for revenue lost with repeal of the old securities tax.

Tax Boosts Planned

Keystone of the plan—embodied in two of th three bills brought in today—are new special taxes on half-mile race tracks and an increase of up to three cents in county tax rats for school purposes.

Added to the revenue thus realized would be funds from an anticipated xcess in liquor taxes and reversion of $90,000 fro mthe State Board of Education's present budget.

MAR 1 - 1941

The proposed race-track tax would levy one per cent on the first $500,000 wagered at each half-mile track, two per cent on the next $500,000, and three per cent on total wagers over $1,000,000. In addition, the statute levies an additional 15 per cent tax on each track's net revenue.

Gov. O'Conor said he planned to make the pay adjustment effective January 1, 1942.

Pending evidence of legislative reaction to the proposed new taxes, O'Conor has held up introduction of his supplementary budget, now virtually complete. Informed sources expected the added appropriations to "come downstairs" from the executive offices early next week.

MAR 1 - 1941

Passage of the budget would break a log-jam of appropriations bills and generally speed up action in both houses. Biggest bugaboo to administration whips is the fear of time to be lost in debate over a number of controversial measures backed up in committee files.

Bill Aimed at Elkton

Presaging a new legislative assault on Elkton's "quick-marriage" proclivities, Senator Wilmer Fell Davis, Caroline County Republican, introduced legislation to strengthen the existing "48-hour delay" law. His bill would make it a felony for a physician knowingly to falsify a certificate of pregnancy to expedite issuance of a marriage license at Elkton.

The proposal followed disclosure that the Cecil County Circuit Court had waived the legal delay of 48 hours between application and issuance of marriage licenses in 30 per cent of the applications filed last year.

Many of these waivers were granted on certificates of pregnancy issued by physicians.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Governor Signs Equal Salary Bill

MAY 3 1941

ANNAPOLIS. — In the presence of five pioneers in the 25-year fight to obtain equal salaries for Maryland teachers, Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor on Monday signed Senate Bill 429, which will eliminate the dual salary scale and add over $400,000 yearly to the income of Maryland's colored teachers.

The five pioneers, Dr. George B. Murphy, William McAbee, H. Grafton Browne, John H. Woodhous, and Jesse L. Nicholas, formed the nucleus of a delegation of civic, educational and political figures who were on hand to witness the final step in making the measure a State law.

Expresses Pleasure

Before passing the document, which will become effective as of January, 1942, to Arthur E. Brice, president of the Senate, and Thomas E. Conlon, speaker of the House of Delegates, for their signatures, the governor commented:

MAY 3 1941

"I am quite certain President Brice and Speaker Conlon share with me the extreme pleasure and satisfaction in signing this bill because it represents a marked and distinct step forward in the educational progress of the State, and particularly as regards the colored teachers.

Incentive to Teachers

"It eliminates a discriminatory provision that has been a law in the State for years. The passing of this legislation was one of the most far-reaching steps taken in the history of education in the State.

"It should provide an incentive for the colored teachers for years to come, because they will know that all of the matters designed by the State for white teachers will also apply to them."

Fight Reviewed

As spokesman for the delegation, Dr. Murphy expressed the gratification of the entire body of colored teachers in the State; traced the battle for equal salaries back to its beginning in 1916, and stated that during the long fight, teachers worked equally as hard to better prepare themselves.

Today, he pointed out, 98 per cent of the 500-odd teachers hold first-grade certificates. Dr. Murphy's remarks were directed to the governor and the heads of both houses of the legislature.

Pen Presented

The pen with which the bill was signed was presented to Dr. Murphy by the governor. It will later be presented to the Maryland State Teachers' Association.

Dr. Murphy, chairman of the legislative committee of the teachers' association, recalled that since 1916, a committee of educators have lobbied during each session of the assembly to have enacted legislation that would result in equal salaries.

Turned to Courts

In 1930, the association sponsored a meeting in Annapolis and invited Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, as the guest speaker. It was at this meeting that the group decided to take the matter into the courts, with the NAACP as their legal representative.

MAY 3 1941

In 1936, the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP was reorganized and the following educational committee appointed: Carl Murphy, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Dr. George B. Murphy, Sr., Carrington L. Davis, Mrs. Geneva Woods, and Jesse L. Nicholas.

Court Victory Recalled

As an outgrowth of this reorganization, the associaion activities were revived and the matter taken in court by Thurgood Marshall, who, with a crack battery of NAACP attorneys, finally emerged victorious in 1939, when Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut decreed that colored teachers in Anne Arundel County be paid salaries equal to those received by whites.

MAY 3 1941

When the General Assembly opened last January, Mr. Hughes, assisted by Josiah F. Henry, resumed the association's lobby and obtained their objective in the closing minutes of the session when the bill was passed.

The delegation of Monday also included:

Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, president of the State Teachers' Association; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP; Mrs. Geneva Woods, secretary of the educational committee of NAACP; Josiah . Henry, Charles A. Oliver, Joseph C. Parks, executive secretary of the State Teachers' Association; Keiffer Jackson, L. B. Gamby and J. Finley Wilson.

18v-1941
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Teachers' Pay Equalization Raises Md. Budget Problem

FEB 13 1941

By the Asso

Annapolis, Feb. 12.—Administration sources said today the knotty question of equalizing white and colored teachers' salaries might involve drastic reductions in Gov. O'Conor's budget—or the levying of additional taxes.

A special gubernatorial committee, named to investigate the problem, disclosed it had agreed on two points: That white teachers' salaries should not be cut and that the obligation should be faced jointly by the State and the counties.

Faced with a court decision that colored teachers should receive the same pay as white instructors, the committee announced after its second meeting that no solution had yet been found to the problem.

The State Department of Education has estimated the equalization would cost $412.000 a year.

Some legislators said the question was one of the most serious problems faced by the State Administration. They added that the counties would not be willing to contribute toward the total cost of the equalization of salaries.

Three major hearings kept State House corridors jammed most of the day, with various minor committees also in session during the afternoon.

Biggest and most vocal on the program was the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee's first hearing on legislation—familiar in Annapolis—to make women eligible for jury service. Chairman Emanuel Gorfine presided over the hearing, held in the Senate chamber, with both galleries packed.

In the House chamber, Chairman Thomas Dempsey of the House Hygiene Committee, presided over another major hearing on legislation which would revise the set-up of the board of hairdressers and beauty culturists, establish more stringent license requirements, and make board membership a full-time job.

FEB 13 1941

Previously, the Judicial Proceedings Committee devoted two hours to a hearing for labor organizations protecting passage of the administration's antisabotage bill.

The House Ways and Means Committee took up with colored teachers the question of proposed equalization of teachers' pay, while the Senate Finance Committee heard testimony on the State police budget and enabling legislation which would permit the State to buy the Claiborne-Annapolis ferry.

County school superintendents appeared before the House Education Committee in support of a measure which would set up traffic safety courses in high schols, with State policemen as instructors. The committee postponed action on the bill pending a consultation with Baltimore City delegates as to whether the city should be included under the act's provisions.

Thirty new bills dropped in assembly hoppers; five were passed and sent to the Governor and 21 others passed third reading in one house or the other.

The Senate, after brief debate, sent to the House a much-amended bill providing for local distribution of automobile licenses. As finally approved the motor vehicles commissioner would be required under the bill to establish branch offices in county seats to issue tags.

Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Washington and Frederick Counties would be exempt, while commissioners of Calvert, Garrett, Allegany, Worcester and Carroll would have to decide by January 1, 1942, whether or not they wished to participate.

The bill was sponsored by Senator Dudley G. Roe (Democrat), Queen Anne's, and was introduced by the legislative council originally as a State-wide measure. It met vigorous opposition from the floor and finally was amended down to the status of a local bill.

It was opposed by the commissioner of motor vehicles.

Alienation-of-affection suits would be outlawed in the State by a bill authored by Delegate Paul Cordish, of Baltimore, Fourth District.

The Senate, by a 19-to-8 vote, passed a bill to provide 29 free medical school scholarships at the University of Maryland. At the same time, the House received a measure, sponsored by Delegate James B. Monroe (Republican), Charles, which would establish free scholarships for one male and one female student from each county and Baltimore City legislative district at Princess Anne College.

MARYLAND
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Women Jury Plan Killed Again in Md.

MAR 14 1941

Senate Defeats Bill, 16 to 13; Fight Continues On Teachers' Pay

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md., March 13 (AP).—Defeat of the women's jury service bill and a blistering attack on one of the State administration's measures to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries headlined proceedings of Maryland's Legislature today.

By a narrow margin of 16 to 13, the Senate voted to table the women's jury service bill, identical to ones introduced—and beaten—at prior sessions.

The motion to table the legislation, permitting women to serve on juries, was made by Senator James J. Lindsay (Democrat), Baltimore County), who led the opposition.

Earlier, Western Maryland Senators attacked the administration's bill to raise the tax rate in the counties by 3 cents during the coming biennium to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries.

Deferred to Tuesday

When it appeared that debate would continue indefinitely, Majority Floorleader Dudley G. Roe (Democrat), Queen Anne County, had the measure made a special order of business for 12:30 p. m. Tuesday. It was up for final passage today.

The women's jury service bill was reported out of the judicial proceedings committee with an unfavorable report. Senator Emanuel Gorfine (Democrat), Fourth District, Baltimore, its author, moved that the bill be substituted for the unfavorable report.

Gorfine said he had received numerous letters and telegrams from women favoring adoption of the legislation. Letters against the proposal were "insignificant in number," he added.

In answer to arguments that women should not be permitted on juries because some cases were "unpleasant," Gorfine pointed out there were women magistrates in Maryland who heard sordid cases.

Lindsay contended Maryland women "don't want to serve on juries. And I will oppose making women do something they don't want to do."

MAR 14 1941

Special Tax Asked

To finance the equalization program, the Governor had legislation introduced to impose a special tax on half-mile tracks, and to increase the tax rate in counties; excess liquor and education funds also would be used for the equalization.

Senator John Funk (Democrat), of Frederick, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Senate finance committee. He and Senators Robert Kimble (Republican), of Allegany, and E. Stuart Bushong (Democrat), of Washington, led opposition to the bill.

MAR 14 1941

Through pressure of a group of delegates, a bill to reduce interest rates charged by small loan companies was brought out of the House insurance and loans committee, and placed on third reading.

The measure, as amended today, would place the interest rate at 2 per cent a month on loans not exceeding $300. Originally, the bill would have cut the rate from 3½ per cent to 1½ per cent.

Lobbying Charged

Delegate Paul L. Cordish (Democrat), of Fourth, Baltimore, committee chairman, opposed a petition bringing the bill to the floor, charging a "certain group of lobbyists" was behind the measure, and saying he wanted to compare the bill with one being prepared by the administration.

The measure was placed on second reading, and passed to third redaing with the 2 per cent amendment by Houck

In the Senate, Senator E. Stuart Bushong (Democrat), of Washington, introduced a bill to require safety inspections of all used cars before certificates of title could be issued to the purchasers. Fees of 50 cents would be charged, and the commissioner of motor vehicles would designate the inspectors.

A "fire insurance rating bureau" to establish uniform rates for fire insurance would be created under a bill introduced by Delegate George W. Ownings, jr., (Democrat), Calvert.

MAR 14 1941

Legislation introduced yesterday in the Senate to put a $2,000,000 "ceiling" on the State's surplus, with revenue in excess of this going to reduce the State real estate tax, brought an expression of approval from Gov. O'Conor.

18v-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURIANS TO USE MORAL SUASION FIRST

APR 18 1941

At Same Time Will Build Sentiment for Court Action

ST. LOUIS, Mo.— One hundred Missourians, the majority teachers, met at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Saturday, April 12, to discuss ways and means of obtaining equalization of teachers salaries and educational opportunities in Missouri.

The conference, called by the legislative committee of the Missouri Association of Negro Teachers, went on record to "employ all forms of moral suasion and at the same time build sentiment to get the teachers' association to vote for court actions to equalize facilities and salaries at the November session in St. Louis if that seems the only course to pursue in order to get action."

APR 18 1941

25 Organizations Present

Representatives of 25 educational organizations in the state attended the conference which was presided over by Miss Emily Russel, president of the state teachers' association and chairman of the legislative committee.

A lively discussion was held on the merits of court action versus moral suasion as a policy for the association to pursue in order to correct the inequalities in facilities and salaries.

Inequalities in salaries paid white and Negro teachers in Missouri were revealed in a report on the "Equalization of Teachers' Salaries" made by Girard T. Bryant of Kansas City. John A. Clair, also of Kansas City, made a second basic report on the "Equalization of Educational Opportunities."

In his report, entitled "Our Daily Bread," Mr. Bryant said that there is a consistent differential in salaries between white and Negro teachers throughout the entire state in both rural and high school districts.

Inequalities Are Glaring

"The differences vary from only a few dollars per year to as much as five or six hundred dollars," he said. "The most glaring inequalities in the rural districts are in St. Louis and Johnson counties for both male and female teachers; in the high school districts, Crystal City, Nevada, Jackson, Steele, Fayette and Cameron for female elementary teachers."

As to the authenticity of his report, Mr. Bryant said that all figures were taken from the ninety-first report of the "Missouri Public Schools," issued in 1940 by the state superintendent of public education. Checklists were prepared and mailed to superintendents of schools in the 185 districts which contain Negro schools, for confirmation. Of this number, 62 were returned, confirming the figures.

Samples of the differentials between white and Negro teachers' salaries as revealed by Mr. Bryant:

APR 18 1941

Elementary

St. Louis county: white male, $1,154; Negro male, $690; white female, $1,068; Negro female, $495.

Howard county: white female, $609; Negro female, $360.

Liberty: white female, $1,085; Negro female, $765.

Boonville: white female, $1,000; Negro female, $650.

Higginsville: white female, $743; Negro female, $495.

Johnson county: white female, $590; Negro female, $256.

High School

St. Joseph: white male, $2,241; Negro male, $1,210.

Brunswick: white male, $1,000; Negro male, $630.

Bowling Green: white male, $1,300; Negro male, $630; white female, $720; Negro female, $450.

Triplett: white female, $615; Negro female, $350.

With his report, Bryant submitted graphs showing that the elementary teacher who receives $80 a month may consider himself fortunate; that a number of districts are paying their Negro teachers less than $400 a year; that in Savannah, Cameron, Jackson and Steele counties, the teachers' annual salary is on or below the $300 line. Johnson county pays the lowest annual salary.

Besides revealing a differential, the graphs reveal a necessity for raising salaries throughout the state for both whites and Negroes.

A panel discussion on what can be done to equalize educational opportunities and teachers salaries was held with the following participants.

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, who spoke from the viewpoint of the N.A.A.C.P.; Chester Stovall, representing laymen; C. C. Damel, Lincoln university; Roland L Wiggins, State Department of Education; Miss Bertha M. Black, county teachers' organizations; Alonzo Redmond, district teachers organizations; Burt A. Mayberry, State Teachers' association.

Redmond, president of the St. Louis N.A.A.C.P. branch, reviewed the legal cases dealing with salary equalization.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour

STATE TEACHERS AGAIN

APR 18 1941

The Legislative Committee of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers held a meeting in St. Louis last Saturday. Much discussion with respect to the unequal salaries of white and Negro teachers in the state was indulged in, but nothing concrete was done about the matter.

Girard T. Bryant, editor of the Association Journal, called attention to the fact that the greatest difference in the salaries of rural elementary teachers was in St. Louis and Stoddard Counties, citing the fact that in St. Louis County a male white teacher received $1,154 yearly, while the colored teacher in the same district received only $690 a year. He also stated that Negro teachers received as low as $400 a year in Stoddard County, while the lowest salary a white teacher received was $664.

APR 18 1941

With all this factual evidence before this committee, nothing was done that will cause a change in any of these conditions.

In view of the fact that this matter has been brought to the attention of the Negro teachers from time to time, year in and year out, and nothing has been done to change this condition, we can only surmise that the state teachers have the wrong sort of leadership—leaders who either have no vision or are too selfish to help what we call the "little fellow" in the rural districts. We are informed that among the state leaders are those who are trying to "feather their own nests" and "make good" with the State Superintendent of Schools for their personal advancement to the extent that they do not give a "whoop" about what becomes of the other fellow.

APR 18 1941

Be it understood that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has the machinery and is willing and ready to assist in the fight to equalize the salaries of the colored teachers with that of the white teachers in the state of Missouri.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Teachers of Missouri Confer With Superintendent King on Salary Inequalities in State

MAY 23 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Negro teachers from 11 different cities in Missouri held a conference Saturday morning, May 17, with Lloyd W. King, state superintendent of schools, on the equalization of teachers' salaries.

Facts about the inequalities which exist between white and Negro schools in rural Missouri were presented to the superintendent who seemed greatly impressed by the meeting and said that he would make a written statement concerning it soon.

The conference, sponsored by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, was attended by representatives of 17 educational organizations throughout the state.

It was held as a part of the association's program to bring about the equalization of salaries and facilities in Negro rural schools by "moral suasion" instead of by court action. At a recent conference called by the legislative commission of the association, it was decided to use all persuasive means of securing the desired equalization and to take court action as a last resort.

If the "moral suasion" has not produced the desired results by the 1941 convention in November at St. Louis, the association plans more drastic action.

After Saturday's conference, however, leaders of the state association believed that the equalization might be brought about without court action.

At the meeting Saturday in the conference room of the state department of education and in the state capitol building, Miss Emily J. Russell of St. Louis, president of the state association, discussed the purpose of the conference.

Girard T. Bryant, teacher of Kansas City, presented his study of "The Equalization of Teachers' Salaries" which he made for the legislative commission of the M. S. A. N. T. In his report, Mr. Bryant urged Superintendent King to:

MAY 23 1941

1. Use the persuasive influence of his office to bring about a single salary schedule for Negroes and whites in all cases in which they are equally prepared and experienced.

2. If necessary, resort to whatever pressure his office may possess to achieve the desired result.

3. Offer helpful advice in the association's attempts to remedy a problem which is a discredit to the educational system of the state.

The report concluded, "The association believes that through the good offices of the state superintendent, Missouri may be able to bring about salary equalization without resorting to legal redress—a practice having been resorted to in Kentucky, Florida, Virginia, Maryland and Alabama, with more or less favorable results. If it should fail in this attempt, its officers have been instructed to call upon the courts."

John A. Clair of the R. T. Coles school, Kansas City, a member of the special committee on the equalization of educational opportunities in Missouri, made a report on "Equalization of Educational Opportunities."

William M. Alexander, chairman of the vocational education section of the M. S. A. N. T., told of "Needs in Vocational Education."

Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City, secretary of the state association, spoke on "Supervision of Negro Schools."

Miss Russell presented the following resolution to Superintendent King:

1. That the state superintendent of public schools be requested to set up machinery for the study and personal canvass of the state to be made during the summer of 1941 and to hold conferences with school principals and patrons to determine where expansions of facilities might be undertaken at the opening of school in September, 1941, especially in the areas of vocational education and National Defense training.

2. That the state superintendent of public schools use the influence of his office to eliminate the differentials in salaries paid to Negro and white teachers in cases where the training is equal, and

3. That the state supervisor of Negro schools be required to make a personal inspection annually of the schools for Negroes in Missouri and submit reports on the regular forms prescribed for all schools.

Persons attending the conference were William M. Alexander, Bertha M. Black, Adelle DeBoe, Curtis Gordon, Ruth E. Greene, Emily J. Russell, Pearl Schwartz, all of St. Louis; Girard T. Bryant, John A. Clair, John L. Howell, Rosetta E. Nolan, William A. Smith, R. L. Washington and Burt A. Mayberry, all of Kansas City; Marcia M. Canty, A. L. Hammonds, Roland L. Wiggins, of Jefferson City; John L. Brooks of DeSoto; H. L. Drew of Bunceton; James L. Jones, Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Penn, Springfield; A. C. Shropshire, Festus; Clarence L. Turpin, Carrollton; R. W. Wisnes, Malta Bend and Laura M. Woods, Dalton

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

EQUAL SALARY FOR TEACHERS GIVEN BOOM

State Superintendent King Supports Movement

Something like victory in the fight of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers for equality of salaries in the state is voiced by Miss Emily Russell, president of the state body following a series of communications with State Superintendent of Schools Lloyd W. King.

As a result of such action, two conferences were held, one, in St. Louis attended by representatives of educational organizations throughout the state; the other in Jefferson City with Superintendent King. At the latter meeting, all of the data that had been collected through a survey of salaries and educational opportunities were presented and requests made for a change in the present set-up.

Superintendent King has stated that he is asking the high school supervisors to bring to the attention of all the city superintendents and board members the fact that the recent Norfolk decision provides for the payment of equal salaries where salary schedules are established.

In a letter to the high school supervisors and rural school supervisors recently, Superintendent King wrote:

"The Norfolk case decided by the Supreme Court made it mandatory for a local school district that operates a salary schedule to pay the scheduled wage to teachers without discrimination as to color; provided that they meet like standards of preparation. Some high school districts in Missouri do not provide payment for Negro teachers on the same basis as they provide for white high school teachers. Will you bring to the attention of your superintendents their responsibility in complying with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this matter.

"Again, in some instances, teaching units provided for Negro schools are not in fact utilized for the program for Negro children. Money made available for Negro schools should be in fact utilized for Negro schools. Will you bring to the attention of your superintendents their responsibility in this connection."

Superintendent King further states that he has asked Supervisor Wiggins, in charge of Negro schools of the state to visit the schools for Negro this fall to make a report to him in addition to the reports received by the Department of Public Schools from the general high school supervisors.

It was also pointed out that, at the meeting of County Superintendent of Schools, Superintendent King cited the fact that where the teaching unit was made available for the school for Negro children it was to be utilized for the school in point. Supervisor Wiggins has been requested to check cases in violation of this policy as well as the equal pay proposal.

Recently, according to information from Superintendent King's office, such equitable salary schdules have been worked out, especially in Central Missouri.

President Russell has expressed herself as being highly pleased with the consideration given by Superintendent King in these important matters and his plans for the remedy of the situation.

12-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

State School Head Asks County and City Boards To Follow Court Ruling

Roland L. Wiggins, Supervisor of Negro Schools, to Check Violations Of Policy of Education Department

SEP 12 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Missouri school supervisors have been asked to take steps to equalize salaries of their Negro teachers with those of white teachers, according to communications from Lloyd W. King, state superintendent of schools, to Miss Emily J. Rusell, president of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers which has been conducting a campaign for equal salaries.

During the summer Miss Russell inquired of the superintendent what action had been taken since the conference on salaries held in May. At this conference representatives from educational organizations in the state presented data on salaries and educational opportunities to the state superintendet

Mr. King's reply to the Negro teachers' president is as follows: "In attempting to alleviate some of the inequalities in salary, we are doing the following specific things:

SEP 12 1941

1." I am asking the high school supervisors to bring to the attention of all the city superintendents and board members the fact that the recent Norfolk decision provides for the equal salaries where salary schedules are established. The enclosed letter to the supervisors outlines our position.

"2. We are asking Mr. Wiggins to visit the schools for Negroes this fall to have a report from him in addition to the report we receive rom the general high school supervisors.

"3. In our meeting of county superintendents of schools, I called to the attention of the county superintendents the fact that where the teahhing unit was made available for the srhool for Negro children, it was to be utilized for the school in point.

"4. I am asking Mr. Wiggins to check cases in violation of the policy also."

(Mr. Wiggins referred to is Roland L. Wiggins, state supervisor of Negro schools.)

In July Mr. King sent a letter of instruction to the high school supervisors and rural school supervisors throughout the state. He called their attention to the Norfolk case making it mandatory for a local school district that operates a salary schedule to pay the scheduled wage to teachers without discrimination as to color; provided that they meet like standards of preparation.

His instructions included the following statements: "Some high school districts in Missouri do not provide payment for Negro teachers on the same basis as they provide payments for white high school teachers. Will you bring to the attention of your superintendents their responsibility in complying with the decisio of the United States Supreme Court in this matter?

SEP 12 1941

"Again in some instances teaching units provided for Negro schools are not in fact utilized for the program for Negro children. Money made available for Negro schools should be in fact utilized for Negro schools. Will you bring to the attention of your superintendents their responsibility in this connection?"

In Miss Russell's reply to the state superintendent she said in part: "May I express our appreciation for your consideration of the salary inequalities and for the procedure that you have planned to correct the present situation. It is our hope that it will achieve satisfactory results.

"May we ask that we be notified of any tangible evidences of its success as may come to the attention of your office."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MISSISSIPPI UNEASY OVER SALARY LAW

U. S. Ruling On Pay To Teachers May Cost State $2,000,000

MAR 29 1941

JACKSON, Miss. — State education officials were reported this week as uneasy over the possibility that court action may be taken to force payment of equal salaries for white and Negro teachers. They were reluctant to discuss the matter for publication or quotation since the issue has not yet been invoked in Mississippi.

Recently the United States Supreme Court refused to review a decision of a Virginia Federal court holding that any salary discrimination between white and Negro teachers in the same grades was a violation of the fourteenth amendment and that equal salaries would have to be paid. Since that time, several states have been confronted with "equal pay" demands.

State legal authorities have informed education officials that they believe the Virginia decision would be sustained in Mississippi if invoked there.

MAR 29 1941

J. S. Vandiver, superintendent of schools, said Tuesday, March 18, that Mississippi would make application to the government for federal funds for state schools without federal control, if the state is required to meet the United States ruling.

It is estimated that an equal pay set-up would cost the state approximately $2,000,000 a year. At a recent convention of the Mississippi Education Association, a special committee's report asked for a more equitable distribution of school funds between white and Negro schools and pupils. It charged that in some counties, funds voted for Negro schools never reach them.

The convention voted to submit the report to a special committee of the state legislature designed to study Negro education and educational problems in Mississippi.

It is expected that the equal pay demand may complicate the M.E.A.'s fight to obtain increased appropriations for salaries and enactment of teacher-retirement legislation.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

TEACHERS' PAY HIKE POSSIBLE, SAYS DARBY

Speaks Before Educators At Ole Miss

APR 2 1941

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., April 1—C. J. Darby, president of the Mississippi Education Association, expressed belief Tuesday that in many counties the state can raise the present average white teacher salary of $10.23 per week to $12.50 per week. He spoke before the annual Northwest Mississippi School Administrators' Conference at the University of Mississippi.

Mr. Darby added that he felt the Legislature in its next session would make this increase, in addition to proportionate increases for junior and senior colleges and for the negro schools. The average salary applies for the entire calendar year.

APR 2 1941

Mr. Darby also emphasized the need for a state teacher retirement system.

J. S. Vandiver, state superintendent of education, spoke on the importance of better organization of the school system, and of the need of greater financial support for schools.

APR 2 1941

Col. Forrest Cooper of Indianola urged more thought by all on the many problems of today in his talk on "Americanism."

The conference, attended by 150 school administrators and teachers, was presided over by J. M. Bryant, assistant superintendent of education. Welcome was given by Chancellor A. B. Butts and Dean O. A. Shaw of the School of Education.

Other State Department of Education leaders who led discussions were: D. R. Patterson, director of curriculum; G. J. Cain, director of the budget; E. P. Littlejohn, assistant director of the budget; H. E. Mauldin, director of vocational education and defense program.

R. L. Anderson, director of adult education; Dr. P. H. Eason, director of negro education; J. B. Wheeler, director of rehabilitation and for crippled children; C. S. Hudspeth director of the free textbook program, and Capt. Henry Lee, director of safety and publicity for the State Highway Patrol.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mississippi Asks U. S. Aid To Make Salaries Equal

MAR 28 1941

JACKSON, MISS., March 27—(ANP)—State Superintendent of Schools, J. S. Vandiver, announced Tuesday morning that applications for federal funds for state schools without federal control will be made to meet the recent United States Supreme Court ruling that Negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

MAR 28 1941

It has been estimated that the increase in salaries for colored teachers would cost Mississippi $1,950,000, but Mr. Vandiver said the department of education had not confirmed the figures. He explained that the state is now making every effort to equalize educational advantages of its white and colored children, and that the additional amounts to raise "Negro as well as white teachers' salaries to a living wage," would have to be procured from the federal government.

The superintendent enumerated recent benefits to Negro education, saying: "By the last legislature both white and black schools were provided free textbooks. The Mississippi Training School in Jackson was also provided. Steps are now underway for establishment of a junior college in the Delta section for training the Negro, who already has three approved agricultural high schools, toward which there is a growing tendency."

MAR 28 1941

"In the adult education program, the Negro has fared extremely well, and vocational schools have been supplied in a great many of the Negro high schools of the state.

"Leading educators of Mississippi will continue their efforts before Congress to secure federal funds in the solution of this and other educational problems," he concluded.

Miss. Daily Hits Failure To Equalize Teachers Pay

APR 12 1941

Savannah, Georgia

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Frankest editorial discussion of the no-differential salary schedule for teachers doing the same standard of work comes from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

Here is the editorial of the Jackson Daily News, entitled "No Use in Shushing":

Savannah Journal

" 'Shush, shush' seems to have been the watchword among the Mississippi educators at their recent meeting in Jackson when the recent decision of the United States Supreme court holding that there must be no discrimination in our public schools.

"There was a general inclination among leaders to avoid the issue and to keep out of the press all that was said on the subject.

APR 12 1941

"It isn't any use, gentlemen.

"Present manner of distributing the common school fund is a lie and a fraud on its face. It is not equitable and you know it.

"Further subterfuge or camouflage will be useless.

"The nation's highest tribunal of last resort has spoken on the subject.

APR 5 1941

"Whether you like the decision or not doesn't matter. It must be obeyed."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISS. DAILY LAMBASTS SOUTH FOR DUCKING PAY-PARITY ISSUE

APR 19 1941

Says "Present Manner of Distributing School Fund Is a Lie and Frand" and Further Subterfuge Is Useless—The Supreme Court Has Spoken.

APR 19 1941

BIRMINGHAM, April 17. (ANP)—Frankest editorial discussion of the no-differential salary schedule for teachers doing the same standard of work, comes from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

The editorial under review strikes up for dragging the whole issue out into the light. It reflects a concern that the salary-parity question has been dodged, ducked and held in verbal prison.

Here is the editorial of the Jackson Daily News, entitled, "No Use in Shushing":

"'Shush, shush!' seems to have been the watchword among the Mississippi educators at their recent meeting in Jackson when the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that there must be no discrimination in our public schools.

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"Further subterfuge or camouflage will be useless.

"The nation's tribunal of last re-

Jackson, Miss., Daily Clarion Ledger
March 19, 1941

Federal Funds Are Asked To Up Negro-Teacher Pay

Effects in Mississippi of a U. S. supreme court ruling that negro teachers in public schools must be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors—a situation discussed at length last week by the MEA delegate assembly and held out of newspapers on request—flared into the open here yesterday when J. S. Vandiver, state superintendent of education, said application will be made to the federal government for funds to equalize negro teacher salaries.

The delegate assembly discussed the possibility of seeking federal funds because present state appropriations are not sufficient to carry the extra load, estimated unofficially at $1,950,000, but the delegates adopted a resolution that the press consider these discussions "off the record." Mr. Vandiver's statement, however, has placed the issue in the open.

One prominent state educator said yesterday that if the high court ruling is enforced in Mississippi, it could mean "disaster" to white schools unless federal aid is forthcoming. The situation was also discussed Saturday morning at a meeting of the MEA executive committee called by C. J. Darby, Perkinston, new president of the association.

Maximum Effort

Mr. Vandiver said Mississippi is now putting forth its "maximum effort" to equalize educational advantages of its white and negro children and that any additional amounts to raise "negro as well as white teachers salaries to a living wage" would have to be secured from the federal government.

In all counties of the state, the county superintendent sets salaries for negro teachers except those in city separate school districts. The salary schedules are in accord with the Mississippi laws of 1930, requiring that "in fixing salaries the county superintendent and boards of trustees, must take into consideration the character, professional training, executive ability and teaching capacity of the teacher."

"Mississippi is about at the top among all states in its effort to provide schools for her children," said Superintendent Vandiver, adding that the state department of education "has not made a complete study of what compliance with the supreme court decision would mean in Mississippi schools."

Enumerating recent benefits to negro education, he said, "by the last legislature both white and negro schools were provided free textbooks. The Mississippi Training School in Jackson was also provided. Steps are now under way for establishment of a junior college in the delta section for training the negro, who already has three approved agricultural high schools, toward which there is a growing tendency. In the adult education program, the negro had fared extremely well, and vocational schools have been supplied in a great many of the negro high schools of the state."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mississippi To Ask Federal Aid In Raising Teachers Salaries

MAR 29 1941

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi will seek federal aid in raising teachers salaries, it was announced recently by State Superintendent of Schools, J. S. Vandiver. Applications for federal funds for state schools without federal control will be made to meet the recent United States supreme court ruling that Negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

It has been estimated that the increase in salaries for colored teachers would cost Mississippi $1,950,000, but Mr. Vandiver said the department of education had not confirmed the figures. He explained that the state is now making every effort to equalize educational advantages of its white and colored children, and that the additional amounts to raise "Negro as well as white teachers' salaries to a living wage," would have to be procured from the federal government.

MAR 29 1941

RECENT BENEFITS GIVEN

The superintendent enumerated recent benefits to Negro education, stating: "By the last legislature both white and black schools were provided free text-books. The Mississippi Training School in Jackson was also provided. Steps are now underway for establishment of a junior college in the Delta section for training the Negro, who already has three approved agricultural high schools, toward which there is a growing tendency.

"Leading educators of Mississippi will continue their efforts before Congress to secure federal funds in the solution of this and other educational problems," he concluded.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Mississippi Asks Federal Funds To Meet Court Order

MAR 29 1941

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—State Superintendent of Schools, J. S. Vandiver announced last week that applications for federal funds for state schools without federal control will be made to meet the recent United States supreme court ruling that Negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mississippi Asks U. S. Aid To Make Salaries Equal

MAR 29 1941

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MAR 28 1941

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Durham, North Carolina, Next

North Carolina is the next State that will test the right of a State to pay colored teachers lower salaries.

Now that teachers in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama and even Georgia and Florida, have filed equal pay suits and in some cases won victories, North Carolina has become ashamed of itself.

Its most conservative citizens now realize that a resort to the courts of law in this case is simply a friendly suit to correct an injustice and ought to be accepted by both races in that spirit.

Every community ought to understand that where colored people feel that the Constitution is ignored or violated they are expected to ask the courts for a ruling.

Greensboro, N. C. News
August 13, 1941

NEGROES MAY CARRY SCHEDULE TO COURTS

Differential Between Negro And White Teachers' Pay May Yet Cause Fight.

By W. T. BOST.

Greensboro Daily News Bureau
302 Wachovia Bldg., Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, Aug. 12.—North Carolina school leaders haven't heard much about it yet, but they may hear a great deal, from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who are hotter than ever over a recent act of the school commission in starting teachers with master certificates at $150 a month for white masters and $130 for negroes.

Two race leaders absorbing the bulk of race punishment are Dr. Charles C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual and of the Mechanics and Farmers banks, biggest state negro institutions, and Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes. A few years ago when they appeased the association and other negroes to the extent of calling off all proposed litigation for constitutional correction of discriminations, the pair were dubbed "handkerchief heads." That term of reproach put these leaders on the level of the old aunt and uncles who tied up their heads in white cloths.

Drs. Spaulding and Shepard have been advanced in appeasement to "grinners." They represent a race inured to wrongs but still possessed of capacity to "grin and bear it." But recently negro teachers picked up a little change on salary schedules and with the pick-up came the promise of gradual elimination of all discriminations. Drs. Shepard and Spaulding got their baptism as "grinners" on their work in keeping these issues outside the courts. The two men have gone along without legal fights with comes the war in the courts.

Even the Shepard-Spaulding ingenuity is taxed to account for the new schedule of salaries. The grad- their white brethren. But the newer and younger race leadership wel- ual disappearance of the most glaring differentials has heartened these elder leaders no little. By 1945 the last of them is expected to go. But the school commission setting up the new master's order erected it on the old basis. The few masters among the negroes who would have drawn the $150 is regarded so small that the state would have had very little money to put out. But the old discriminations persevere and young negro America is getting very sore.

The resentment rises out of Durham. Over there the whites are preparing to erect a vocational school for white children at a cost of $240,000 and from public funds. The N.A.A.C.P. is expected to step in and halt that structure if one is not also provided for the negro children. The Carolina Times, negro paper generally very much predisposed toward defense of Dr. Shepard and Banker-Insurance Executive Spaulding, breaks out in one terrific assault: "This eternal bickering and begging, this continuous plotting and maneuvering, this forever sidestepping and compromising, this unholy grinning and apologizing, this dastardly bowing and scraping to wring out of the public officials a miser's share of public funds to be spent on this side of the fence has become so humiliating and distasteful that one of Durham's largest negro institutions has declared and avowed that never again will its board of directors permit its president (Spaulding) to stick out his neck to be chopped off. Never again will he be permitted to act as an appeaser or a go-between in the thankless task of promoting a better understanding between the races in this city or county.

"Durham negroes have grinned and grinned. They have grinned at inadequate equipment in all of their schools, they have grinned at no gymnasium in the entire negro school system, while there are nine or 10 in the white schools; they have grinned at makeshift cafeterias in most of their school buildings; they have grinned at school buildings erected without auditoriums; they have grinned at the refusal to give them representation on the board of education; they have grinned at the unequal facilities in the new bus station to be erected and have humiliatingly withdrawn from contending that the 'separate but equal' law be applied to its erection, when they discovered that those who enacted the law never meant it to be enforced. They have grinned at poor police protection in negro districts of Durham; they have grinned at the 24-hour defense training given white boys and girls at the Central high school, without the same provisions being made for negroes. They have grinned at muddy streets, at starvation wages paid domestic servants, and now they are being asked to grin at the expenditure of $240,000 for a vocational school for whites without providing the same type of school for negroes.

"We think this cannot be. The two main grinners (Shepard and Spaulding) in Durham will stay their grins, and peaceful but definite steps by others will be taken to resurrect from the dead, common justice and fairness, in the expenditure of the vocational school money. This is a last resort. all others have failed and negroes in Durham are being forced into an unpleasant task, one that they neither relish nor are able financially to support through the higher courts without the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The Times does not take up that salary schedule, but this is the universally embarrassing feature of discrimination. Establishment of it changed even the "two main grinners" who find themselves without the finesse and footwork to get around it.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

N. C. Teachers May Retire At 60 With Pay

MAR 8 1941

All State Workers Fall Under New Retirement Plan

Staff Correspondence

RALEIGH, N. C.—Another forward step in the protection of the teachers and other employees of this state was made by the North Carolina Legislature here recently when a statewide retirement system for all employees was adoptd.

Thus, teachers and other employees may retire at the age of 60 with an income for life. The new system also provides for an allowance for employees who become disabled for any cause.

The feasure, which was presented in various forms to the two previous legislatures, enables any employee to retire upon reaching the age of 60 years, regardless of the years of service rendered. He may, however, remain in service until he reaches the age of 65. Such persons may remain on their jobs even after reaching 65, provided the employer requests that he continue in the position.

Upon reaching the age of 70 an employee will be retired immediately unless the employee desires that he remain until the end of the year in which he reaches 70, or, with the approval of the employee and the board of trustees of the system he may continue in service for two years following each such requests.

MAR 8 1941

All employees already at the age of 60 are eligible for retirement and will receive as compensation an amount which would be the same had the system been in operation all the time.

From each payroll of every employee included in the system there will be deducted four per cent as his contribution which is the same amount to be contributed by the state.

STARTS JULY 1

For example, a teacher who began or will begin in the employ of the state at the age of 20 years will receive 49.92 per cent of his average salary during the last five years of service. The per cent is slightly smaller for women.

There are approximately 7,300 Negro teachers in the state all of which will be included in the retirement system which goes into effect July 1, 1941. Several hundred clerical, administrative, laborers and mechanics in the state's employ will also profit by the new law.

Bishopville, S. C. Messenger
February 20, 1941

South Carolina white teachers are asking for a $10 per month raise. Negro teachers are demanding that they be paid the same salaries that white teachers get and the national government says that the colored school teachers must not be discriminated against. This means that, according to the national government, South Carolina will have to raise the pay of every negro school teacher so that it will equal the pay of the white teacher. This is one of the many instances in which the national government is sticking its long nose where it does not belong. In states where negroes pay their proportionate part of the taxes they should, and rightly so, receive the same educational advantages as the whites. But, in a state like South Carolina, where the negro is so numerous and where he pays little in taxes he should not receive the same educational advantages, nor should the negro teacher expect the same pay that the white teacher gets, especially since many do not really have the educational qualifications to teach. It looks hard, but we think that it is fair. We would also like to say that a majority of the white school teachers in South Carolina are drawing more money in the teaching profession than they would be drawing in any other line of work that they might be able to get in. They should be satisfied with what they get, especially since this state is in the financial condition that it is in. We don't want to get the teachers on our necks, as it were, but facts are facts.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

S. C. Teachers Take Fight For Salary Boost To State Senate

MAR 14 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 27.—(ANP)—Members of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, appearing last Saturday before a joint meeting of the Senate finance and House ways and means committee, renewed their request for a salary increase for colored teachers.

The increase, sought for the next two-year period, would bring the salaries of colored teachers up to parity with white teachers, of similar status. This would conform with a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme court which held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and Negro teachers.

MAR 1 4 1941

Favorable action by the general assembly would forestall any legal action by colored teachers to require the State to boost their salaries.

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to Negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriation of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present statewide Negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each Negro teacher.

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and Negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and Negro schools 147.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

S. C. LEGISLATORS TO STUDY TEACHERS' PAY STATUTES

FEB 14 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — The South Carolina legislature's answer to the request of the colored school teachers to equalize their salaries, is the appointment of a committee to investigate the "statutory laws dealing with education and election of school teachers and their salaries."

Several days ago representatives of the Palmetto State Teachers association met with the joint senate and house finance and ways and means committee asking pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina."

The teachers outlined the following objectives: teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary; equalization to begin 1941-42 school year; complete equalization in two years; all schools operate not less than eight months; at least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children in the county; transportation be allowed where needed.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

S. C. FAVORS SALARY RAISE FOR TEACHERS

APR 27 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24—(ANP)—Those Negro teachers who hold college degrees will be given a salary increase of $10 per month, if the recommendations of the committee recently appointed to make a survey of education in the state are adopted. The committee has made an extensive survey of salary differences among colored and white teachers, length of school terms, transportation facilities, and the result of its study was submitted Tuesday in a report to the general assembly.

The committee's report revealed that the average salary of the white teacher is $988 annually, while the Negro teacher receives only $391. The number of school buses for white children is 1,644 and for the Negro children eight. The average length of the white term is 175 days and the Negro term is 147 days.

APR 7

"From a study of these figures the committee has reached the conclusion that there are inequalities in the expenditure of funds for education in this state. The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain . . . " the committee report concludes.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
April 28, 1941

HIGHER PAY FOR NEGROES

Committee Favors Longer Terms For Negro Schools.

Columbia, April 21.—Increased pay for "qualified" negro school teachers and longer terms for negro schools was recommended to the general assembly today by a special committee appointed recently to study the state's education laws.

Other recommendations:

Less power for school district trustees and more authority for the state board of education; sharp reduction of the state's 1,738 school districts; popular election of county boards of education and selection of county superintendents of education by the boards; discontinuance of state aid for pupil transportation.

The recommendation for the longer negro school term specifically proposed an increase from an average of 147 days to 175 days a year, the average for white schools. The negro teacher salary increase would cost the state "not more than $152,720" more a year.

More General Rrecommendations:

Creation of a teachers' certificate division of the state department of education "to immediately work out a satisfactory plan of teacher certification;" continuation by the state board of "the study of the problems which have been mentioned in this report;" a $25,000 annual appropriation for support of the proposed teachers' certificate division and another $25,000 for a "comprehensive" study of public education by the state board.

The committee was composed of D. W. Robinson, Columbia attorney, State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope, Chairman W. B. Harvey of the senate education committee; E. R. Crow, president of the South Carolina association, and Chairman John H. Porter of the house education committee.

Columbia S. C. State
May 11, 1941

Houses Hold Joint Executive Session

Salaries of School Teachers Said to Have Been Discussed at State House

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Each house of the general assembly, the senate in particular, occasionally holds executive or secret, sessions but a joint executive session was almost unheard of until this week.

The house voted Wednesday to resolve itself into "a committee of the whole," in which unlimited discussion is permitted but no formal, or official, action can be taken. A "committee" session may or may not be secret.

It was stated that "a matter of vital interest" was to be aired and that probably some senators would like to be present. The senate was therefore informed of the plan and, although no official invitation, was extended, it marched over in a body just as it does for regular joint sessions. (The only difference in this case was that the president of the senate, who presides over official joint sessions, did not assume the chair.)

The "matter of vital interest" was authoritatively understood to be a proposal for a new method of certification for public school teachers. This plan would, it was explained, meet the situation created by a recent United States supreme court decision, which held that a state could not pay Negro teachers on a different basis from that on which white teachers were paid. A special committee charged with a study of the state education statutes reported to the general assembly April 15 and recommended a method of certification based on "fitness to teach" and "professional development."

Columbia S. C. State
May 28, 1941

Maybank Gives Thought to Bill For Teachers

Governor Burnet R. Maybank said yesterday he would have to give "great thought" to the legislative act awaiting his signature which would raise teachers' pay $80 a year. He said he would issue a "full statement" later, not indicating whether he would sign or veto the measure.

Maybank asserted that "a serious situation is involved in connection with our education program." Some sources expressed belief he was pondering the effect of the proposal on Negro teachers, who, the United States supreme court has held, must be shown no discrimination in teacher pay scales.

The house had inserted in the teacher pay measure $152,000 as recommended for Negro teachers' pay in a special committee report but the senate struck out that amount and left the flat $80 a year increase. Some senators asserted that the leave the $152,000 in the bill would give Negro teachers $160 a year and white teachers only $80 but there was some senate disagreement over that question.

Jesse Anderson of Florence, president of the South Carolina Education association, called upon the governor yesterday, but no statement immediately followed the conference.

Chairman R. M. Jefferies of the senate finance committee, who urged that revenue be provided to meet the teacher pay increase, asserted that the budget would be knocked far out of balance by the estimated $1,100,000 necessary to meet this added expense.

Maybank in a recent radio address announced his endorsement of the bill to increase teachers' salaries but stipulated that it should be paid for by using highway funds not considered earmarked under the supreme court's opinions holding the use of road money invalid for other state purposes.

The governor has until next January to act on the measure. Should he sign the bill before September, teachers would begin drawing the higher amount that month.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 26, 1941

TIME AND ESSENCE.

It is a rather tried and long tested South Carolina practice to condemn the legislature for the length of its sessions.

But there are worse things than long sessions of the legislature. And among them is the legislative practice of attempting to do in the last half day what had not been done in the 18 preceding weeks.

These problems of taxation and revenue are complicated and serious problems—they are further complicated now by the plan of the federal government to raise federal tax rates to such levels as no politician ever suspected even in his nightmares—and the least the legislators could have been expected to do was to take the little bit more time that would have been required to consider and study what they were doing.

The legislature of South Carolina takes enough time in any year to do everything right, but then puts through measures of far reaching importance in the closing hours of the session, sometimes without even the semblance of debate and consideration. Most of the legislative errors grow out of this practice of making haste and waste together. And most of them could have been and may be avoided by nothing more complicated than simply taking a little more time.

The confused last day of this year's session supplies the perfect demonstration of the error of the system.

All year the legislators, under handicaps, had struggled with the problem of the state deficit and in the closing days had even worked out something of a solution of it. Then Saturday, with the hour for adjournment already fixed, both houses gave final approval to a bill designed to increase teachers' salaries—a bill which will unbalance the budget by $1,000,000. The effort was made by members of both houses to write some revenue section into the bill and had there been time for proper consideration of the measure it seems likely that some revenue plan to make it effective might have been found before the bill was passed. For its enactment without including the necessary revenue sections does both the teachers and the state grave injustice. Most of the legislative troubles of recent years have grown out of deficits inherited from year to year; the deficit has been the explanation of the ever lengthening sessions. Now the school teachers will be blamed for the deficit and may be finding themselves getting paid again in notes and promises instead of money.

But this is less than half the tragedy. It the day's haste the senate eliminated the $152,720—little enough—which would have been used to increase Negro teachers' salaries as a step toward the voluntary elimination of the inequities in teachers' pay that now exist. This appropriation would have brought the state aid system into conformity with neither South Carolina law nor with the decisions of the United States supreme court, but it would have been an earnest of the state's intention to correct the evils now existing. And the Negro teachers of South Carolina could have defended their foregoing strict compliance with the law as a piece of patriotic cooperation with the state willing to do what it could. Now the legislature's act—unless of course the state department of education can find some way in existing law to do what ought to be done—invites a test case which may have the effect of overthrowing the whole state aid system in South Carolina to the detriment of both whites and Negroes. It was a time that called for statesmanship and the legislators were in a hurry to get home.

It is too late now to do anything about the system this year—the general assembly has adjourned and gone home—but it ought to be worthwhile to give it a little thought now while memories of the session are still fresh and green. It should not be expected of the members of the general assembly that they make no mistakes; the problems they must wrestle with are far more complicated than some of the long distance critics of the legislature appear to understand.

But it ought not to be too much to ask that the same mistake should not be made year after year.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 6, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS' SALARIES

Some recent court decisions have provided South Carolina legislators and private citizens generally with much food for thought concerning the necessity which the state government will apparently inevitably face of paying negro school teachers at the same rate as white teachers.

Commenting on this subject the Charleston *News and Courier* recently asserted that "it is no more than fair and just, regardless of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that teachers in the schools, white and black, be paid the same salaries if they be teachers of the same qualifications."

The Columbia Record regards this as a simple statement of the truth; and goes on to say that "some day and the sooner the better, South Carolina must disregard races in school teachers' pay. When a test case from this state is taken to the Supreme Court it will have no choice; and it should move immediately, as some South Carolina districts are already moving, to eliminate racial discriminations; if it takes the initiative upon itself instead of waiting for the courts to compel it, as compel it they will, it can expect the cooperation of the negro school teachers in working out the problem." *The Record* goes on to assert that abolition of racial discrimination will mean also abolition of discrepancies in length of school term.

The News cannot agree with the *News and Courier's* proposal, however, for making financial provision for the increased salary payments that would be necessary. The Charleston paper would abolish free schools above the grammar grades for both whites and negroes. "While the maintenance of primary schools for the negroes would be a burden," it says, "it would be more than compensated by the saving from the abolition of free high schools for all."

South Carolina, we think, would not look with approval upon such a backward step in our program of public education. We are rather inclined to agree with *The Record* that if South Carolina is willing to face the facts and can take care to preserve the revenue sources it has instead of throwing money away on what our contemporary calls "quixotic propositions," it can meet its obligations to both whites and negroes.

But unquestionably there will be required a substantial increase in the appropriations for the public schools. The budget for the state payments for teachers' salaries under the program of state aid to public schools shows $6,384,000 for the payment of salaries to white teachers and $2,012,500 for the negro teachers.

It is evident that another financial problem of no trifling proportions is looming before the legislators of perhaps the rather near future.

Greenville, S. C. News
February 6, 1941

Negro Teachers Ask Pay Hike; Court Is Cited

COLUMBIA, Feb. 5.—(AP)—Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked today by the Palmetto State Teacher's association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise negro teachers' salaries.

FINANCIAL RELIEF ASKED

Representatives of the association told the joint senate and house finance and ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the state Department of Education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for negro teachers. The association said it did not want to press court action to require the state to pay higher salaries "because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such an action."

The association asked no "stipulated amount of money" but said that it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

EQUAL PAY SOUGHT

The negro teachers, the association said in a prepared statement, "are asking for equal pay for similar preparation and service. They are asking for at least eight months school term for every negro child and transportation where needed."

The lack of transportation made it impossible for some negro children to attend school regularly, the statement said, and thus contributed to "our high rate of illiteracy and therefore provides fertile soil for the spreading of propaganda, unfavorable to our country.

"Some teachers who have to work under such conditions are not always inclined to be the best type of citizens in that they cannot maintain a decent standard of living and pay their debts."

Among the objectives of the association were:

LIST OF OBJECTIVES

1. Teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary.
2. Equilization to begin 1941-42 school year.
3. Complete equilization in two years.
4. All schools operate not less than eight months.
5. At least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children of the county.
6. Transportation be allowed where needed.

The association represents approximately 5,600 negro teachers.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
February 6, 1941

RAISES TO AVOID COURT ACT URGED

State Asked to Give Relief to Negro Teachers—Group Seeks Salary Equality

Columbia, Feb. 5.—(AP): Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked today by the Palmetto state teacher's association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise negro teachers' salaries.

Representatives of the association told the joint senate and house finance and ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the state department of education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief".

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The association represents approximately 5,600 negro teachers.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
February 12, 1941

To Investigate Teachers Pay

The South Carolina general assembly Tuesday took steps to investigate the statutes "dealing with education and the election of school teachers and their salaries".

A concurrent resolution to create a committee to make the investigation was introduced by the house committee on education and adopted by both houses. The committee would be composed of the state superintendent of education, the chairmen of the education committees of the senate and house, one member appointed by the South Carolina Elucation association and one member appointed by the governor.

supreme court's recent decision on salaries of Negro school teachers was discussed. The court ruled that a state could not pay white and Negro teachers on a different basis.

The senate adopted a concurrent resolution setting today at 1 P. M. for elections to fill vacancies on the board of trustees of the State Medical college and inviting Sam Morris of Del Rio, Texas, to address the joint meeting at 12:30 P. M., "on the question of temperance." The house concluded its 13-minute session before the resolutions arrived there for concurrence.

Medical College trustees whose terms are expiring are Drs. O. A. Matthews of Bennettsville, Thomas A. Pitts of Saluda, John H. Porter of Andrews and Thomas H. Pope of Newberry.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
February 6, 1941

Negro Teacher P Raise Requested

Columbia, Feb. 6. (AP)—The Palmetto State Teachers' association has asked legislative committees to raise negro teachers' salaries to a scale comparable to that of white teachers "so that court action will not be necessary in South Carolina."

The joint senate and house finance and ways and means committees were told yesterday by association representatives that appeals had been made for several years to the state department of education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

(The U. S. supreme court in a recent decision held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for negro teachers.)

"Because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such action," the association said it did not want to press court action. No stipulated amount was asked, although the association said it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
February 6, 1941

Pay Increase Asked For Negro Teachers

COLUMBIA, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Palmetto State Teachers association has asked legislative committees to raise negro teachers' salaries to a scale comparable to that of white teachers "so that court action will not be necesasry in South Carolina."

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"Because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such action," the association said it did not want to press court action. No stipulated amount was asked, although the association said it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The committees declined to recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for the department of public welfare to carry on the work of certifying relief clients.

Sumter, S. C. ———
February 6, 1941

Negro School Teachers Ask Higher Pay

Columbia, Feb. 6.—Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked yesterday by the Palmetto State Teachers' Association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise negro teachers' salaries.

Representatives of the association told the joint senate and house finance and ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the state department of education, the ways and means committee "for some financial relief."

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for negro teachers. The association said it did not want to press court action to require the state to pay higher salaries "because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such an action."

The association asked no "stipulated amount of money" but said that it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The negro teachers, the association said in a prepared statement, "are asking for equal pay for similar preparation and service. They are asking for at least eight months school term for every negro child and transportation where needed."

The lack of transportation made it impossible for some negro children to attend school regularly, the statement said, and thus contributed to "our high rate of illiteracy and therefore provides fertile soil for the spreading of propaganda, unfavorable to our country.

"Some teachers who have to work under such conditions are not always inclined to be the best type of citizens in that they cannot maintain a decent standard of living and pay their debts."

Among the objectives of the association were:

(1) Teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary.

(2) Equalization to begin 1941-42 school year.

(3) Complete equalization in two years.

(4) All schools operate not less than eight months.

(5) At least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children in the county.

(6) Transportation be allowed where needed.

The association represents approximately 5,600 negro teachers.

Columbia S C State
February 6, 1941

NegroTeachers Ask Pay Like That of Whites

Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked yesterday by the Palmetto State Teachers' association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise Negro teachers' salaries.

Representatives of the association told the joint senate and house finance and ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the state department of education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for Negro teachers. The association said it did not want to press court action to require the state to pay higher salaries "because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such an action."

The association asked no "stipulated amount of money" but said that it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the Negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The Negro teachers, the association said in a prepared statement, "are asking for equal pay for similar preparation and service. They are asking for at least eight months school term for every Negro child and transportation where needed."

The lack of transportation made it impossible for some Negro children to attend school regularly, the statement said, and thus contributed to "our high rate of illiteracy and therefore provides fertile soil for the spreading of propaganda, unfavorable to our country.

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(5) At least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children in the county.

(6) Transportation be allowed where needed.

The association represents approximately 5,600 Negro teachers.

Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
February 13, 1941

Negro teachers in South Carolina are asking through their state teachers association, that as a matter of simple justice they receive the same rate of pay as white teachers where they have comparable training and abilitv.

Barnwell, S. C., People
February 20, 1941

Negroes Seek Equal Salaries in Schools

To Grant Request of Teachers Ass'n. Would Greatly Increase Taxpayers' Burden.

South Carolina's expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries will be more than doubled in the next two years if the requests of the Palmetto State Teachers Association are met.

The association, appearing before a joint meeting of the senate finance and house ways and means committee, asked that Negro teachers' salaries be increased during the next two years so that they would be on the same basis as the salary scale for white teachers.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that States could not set up a separate salary basis for white and Negro teachers.

The association requested that Negro teachers' salaries be increased so that it would not be necessary to institute legal proceeding to require the State to boost Negro salaries.

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the State government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to Negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriations of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present State-wide Negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The State would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each Negro teacher, which in the case of Barnwell County would aount to omre than $20,000 to pay such an increase to the 90 negro teachers in the county.

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the State pays on salaries of both whites and Negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and Negro schools 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries to approxmiately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the Negro association.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Klan Chief Attacks Teachers' Petition for Equal Pay

FEB 22 1941

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(ANP)—A petition of teachers here last week for equal pay was the cause of a tirade against the race by the Ku Klux Klan head, Ben E. Adams, which was broadcast Sunday afternoon over Station WEBC, an affiliate.

Adams termed the request "a challenge to white supremacy and a step toward social equality." He further reminded the colored people that they were "an inferior race by divine will," that this was a "white man's country and any colored person dissatisfied with their lot should go elsewhere." He declared that the entire forces of the hooded order would fight any such pay equalization.

Charleston S. C. News & Courie
February 20, 1941

Their Goal, Their Aim

In the letter of the secretary of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored people, Walter White, is careful omission of statement of The News and Courier's position that there should be no free schools in South Carolina except elementary. The gist of its contention is that the white people cannot tote the load of high schools and colleges for a population, 45 per cent of which is negro that does not and will not in generations produce a proportionate share of the annual income.

The News and Courier holds that a white and a black cobbler should be paid the same sum for half-soling shoes equally well. The same rule applies to schoolteachers, cotton-pickers, all workers.

While not relevant to The News and Courier's editorials mentioned by the secretary we remind readers now that in all this agitation for negro advancement, whether by negroes or white "liberals", is studied avoidance of the subject of separation of races in schools and other relations. They will answer, "We will cross that bridge when we come to it," but history is that these negro leaders have seventy-two years been trying to bridge the separating chasm.

Endeavors to force the admission of negro students into white Southern colleges the last seven or eight years is an evidence of it.

These negro leaders are not content always with the sending and support by the state of a negro student to a Northern college; they are all for "state rights" translated into state coercion in the matter of opening white state institutions to negroes.

One hears incessant denunciation of "jim-crowism" but never an admission that separation of races in railroad coaches and hotels, however accommodations be identical, is not unjust, cruel or criminal.

The plain truth is that these agencies, directed by persons of exceptional cunning, have for their goal social equality and racial amalgamation. It is a distant goal but never out of their yearning sight.

By this The News and Courier is constantly embarrassed in its insistence that the negro receive a full dollar's worth for his dollar.

Further evidence of it is the demand that white men in the South be forced to admit negroes into their political clubs and primaries—as if Methodists, Masons, or women's federations were without lawful right to maintain exclusive political organizations.

That, we say, is the ever-present embarrassment of The News and Courier in its endeavor to obtain equal and exact justice for negroes and white Southern people.

When Secretary White, his association and negro leaders in general, shall declare, with emphasis, without equivocation, that they will not ask for "social equality" and mixed institutions or anything looking toward them. The News and Courier and others of its way of thinking will be prepared to go far with them in their striving for fair treatment.

They will not say it with emphasis and without equivocation. They will not abandon their goal or turn their eyes from it. They are making gains toward social equality and mingling in some of the great cities, and they are out to get them in the South.

They are contending that the negro cannot hope for justice in Southern state courts, that the federal courts must be their resort, that the "regularly constituted machinery of Southern states" is not sufficient for the negro's protection, that the rights of these states to make and enforce laws must be limited, must be stamped out of existence if necessary to the success of an insidious campaign subordinating Southern states to the mastery of politicians in cities where congregated negroes exert power in partnership with corrupt politicians and are corrupted by them.

The secretary's unctuous inquiry whether The News and Courier "would forbid negroes being given the protection of the courts as is provided in the constitution of the United States" refers of course to the Fourteenth amendment ratified in 1868 when the Southern states were prostrate, governed by negroes deriving their power from federal soldiers. The endeavor this day of the New Deal's court, of which Mr. Frankfurter is the spirit, is renewal of the failed endeavor of seventy-five years ago, and another resistance by the white South may be required to save the states from destruction and by it to save their region habitable by white men. The News and Courier remains a rebel against parts of a constitution choked down the throats of the Southern people when bayonets were at their throats.

As for the financial support of the secretary's association, with pleasure we accept his statement and receive it as information for future guidance.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
February 26, 1941

Negro Equality

To The News and Courier:

Walter White finds it hard to understand why white school teachers are paid higher salaries than negro teachers are paid, for the same kind of work.

Well why is a man paid more for sawing timber into logs than another man is paid for cutting the tree tops into fuel wood? The work is no harder, but the product of the timber sawyer's labor produces more wealth than does the wood cutter's labor. By the same standard we naturally assume that the income of the teacher will be in proportion to the wealth producing capacity of the graduates.

Negroes are willing to work, but reluctant to pioneer, and despite the many negroes that have attended schools, there are very few negro business men, and the negro produces very little wealth, what then shall we tax in order to raise the negro teachers pay?

On every side we hear that the negro wants equality but if white taxes support white schools, and negro taxes support negro schools, is that not equality?

The negro is right in demanding that negro tax money be used for negro benefit, that is equality.

But if the negro wants white tax money to raise the teacher pay, then he should drop the pretense of wanting equality, and honestly admit that it is help he wants and not justice.

The surest way for negro teachers to get more salary is by teaching their students to quit being job hunters, and become job makers, by starting enterprises of their own. Then the negroes will have wealth of their own to tax, and they may then have their own ideas of a proper salary for teachers.

There is no reason to believe that the negro can't operate his own stores, filling stations, garages or even small saw mills, and if they got half the negro trade, they could create substantial taxable wealth.

The puzzle of the age, is why the negro wants equality when he has had it ever since freedom was declared. Why doesn't someone start a clamor for the negro to use his equality.

The truth is, that those who clamor for equality, don't want equality at all. They want amalgamation. And there is a vast difference.

No group wants to be adopted by another group (or race) unless they themselves feel inferior.

All over the United States today the negro is permitted to use and enjoy all he earns, and he is permitted to earn just as much as his talents will allow. And if he asks more than this it is idle to talk about equality, and admitting that it is charity that he wants, he should be satisfied with whatever the white man gives him.

JAMES REAVES.

Alcolu.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
February 20, 1941

Pay for Teachers

To The News and Courier:

May I on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and personally thank you for the fine editorial in The News and Courier of February 1, "The Way Out is Plain", in which you make the unequivocal statement that The News and Courier "can think of no ground upon which a white teacher and a black teacher, in public schools, holding first grade certificates, should be paid on different scales".

Some persons, both white and negro, Northern and Southern, were fearful that action by the N. A. A. C. P. in courts of law and of public opinion to equalize salaries of negro and white teachers might cause friction. The head of one of the great educational foundations which has done much to aid education in the South told me several years ago that he feared that such action would result in an increase in tension between the races and be the cause of much hostility on the part of white people. I told him at the time that I had more faith than he had in the intelligence and sense of justice of Southern white people. Recently I had much joy in pointing out that the results had proved that I was correct.

I hope very much that nothing will be done to change the system of free education in high schools for either whites or negroes in South Carolina. Basic in the N. A. A. C. P.'s campaign against educational inequality has been that we do not want one penny less paid to white teachers; most of them are underpaid as it is. We want, however, negro teachers paid no less on the basis of the standards, fairly applied, of education, ability and length of service. That is why the N. A. A. C. P. joined with others in urging revision of the federal aid-to-education bill. This measure originally provided for a federal grant on the basis of the number of educables in each state. We urged its amendment to a basis of need. We saw no reason why the more prosperous states, like New York, should receive from the federal government the same sum per child of school age as the poorer states, like South Carolina. We hope that this bill will be passed and thus enable states like South Carolina to raise the standards of education to a level which would be uniform throughout the country.

May I also comment on the front-page editorial in the same issue of The News and Courier and correct one misstatement. You declare that the N. A. A. C. P. is "largely financed by Northern white 'liberals'." Between 65 and 70 per cent of the income of the association is contributed by negroes, including a good number in South Carolina. The balance of our income is contributed by both Southern and Northern white people who believe in the principles and program of the association. Membership is open to all persons, white or negro, Northern or Southern, who believe that justice and democracy should not be abridged by color or race.

Finally, this same editorial implies criticism of the action of the association in securing a stay of execution of an Alabama negro who we have reason to believe was unjustly convicted because of his race. This action was taken by appeal to the regularly constituted machinery of the law. Would The News and Courier forbid negroes being given the protection of the courts as is provided in the Constitution of the United States? I can think of no more effective way of driving negroes into Communism or other revolutionary movements than by such denial.

Ever sincerely,
WALTER WHITE
Secretary.

New York, Feb. 15, 1941.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

South Carolina Teachers Reject Pay Compromise

Spurn Offer To Lengthen Terms In Lieu Of Equal Salaries

MAR 28 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An offer to accept longer school terms and bus transportation for Negro schools, in lieu of salaries on a parity with those being paid white teachers was rejected this week by representatives of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, it was reported in authentic quarters. The offer, it was reported, was made by state officials to the PSTA agents as a compromise in the efforts of Negro teachers to have their salaries hiked some $400 annually in compliance with recent Supreme Court rulings which outlawed salary differentials, based on racal identity in southern schols.

MAR 28 1941

In rejecting the proposed compromise it was cited that the efforts of the PSTA were aimed solely at correcting salary defferences and further, that details and matters incident to longer terms and bus transportation had not been studied by the committee of the body.

Negro teachers sought of the state legislature a few weeks ago, equalization of salaries in order that a court fight will not be necessary in South Carolina. Joint committees from the house and senate have taken the request under advisement and announced that funds are lacking for the parity of salaries. The PSTA hold its annual meeting in Columbia next week-end, April 3-5 and it is expected that the matter of equalizing salaries will occupy first business of the meeting.

MAR 28 1941

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 11, 1941

Educators Talk Salaries With Negro Leaders

Board Takes No Action But Begins 'Long Study' Of Certificate Report

Representatives of Negro school teachers appeared before the state board of education at a long session here today on the question of state-paid salaries for these teachers, but Governor Burnet R. Maybank said the board has taken no action and that it was just beginning a "thorough study" of the report of the special committee which delved into the matter during the spring.

The governor, who is chairman ex-officio of the board, said it was likely that some weeks would be required for the study that the board has undertaken.

J. P. Burgess, of the Palmetto Education (Negro teachers') association and M. F. Whittaker, president of the State Colored college, at Orangeburg, represented the Negro teachers at today's meeting of the board.

Gov. Maybank said Burgess and Whittaker said they hoped to reach an understanding in South Carolina, "without outside help."

The problem before the board, and one which was before the general assembly of the state, is the recent supreme court opinion holding that there can be no differential in state-paid salaries as between various races.

The report of the special committee which studied the question recommended a new system of certification of teachers in this state, under which teachers would have been paid according to their grade (or merit as teachers), and this was later translated into bill form and introduced in the general assembly, but never passed.

Subsequently, the assembly voted an increase in the salaries of teachers of $10 a month, but leaders point out that this failed to solve the problem of the differential between the scales of pay for white and Negro teachers.

And this problem remained as the board met today and began what may be a prolonged study of the situation. Meeting with the board were two members of the special committee which made the study—Senaotr W. Brantley Harvey, of Beaufort, chairman of the senate committee on education, and D. W. Robinson, Jr., Columbia attorney. Mr. Robinson explained in detail the findings and recommendations of the special committee.

The indications were that nothing immediate would be recommended. And there was no indication that the governor planned immediate action on the bill which raised teachers' pay. This bill was passed on the last day of the 1941 session and the governor has not taken action. He could sign, or veto it or let it become law without his signature.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS' SALARY ISSUE LAGS; BILL KITES SALARIES $10

JUN 28 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 26 (ANP) — Gov. Burnett R. Maybank declared Thursday that he had "no idea" of signing a bill increasing salaries of all South Carolina teachers $10 a month unless it was clearly understood what the results would be.

The bill went to the governor for signature minus an amendment which would have provided $152,000 for increases in the salaries of Negro teachers. The amendment was struck out when the measure was passed on the final day of the legislative session.

TO STUDY ISSUES

Representatives of Negro teachers, J. P. Burgess of the Palmetto Education Association, and President M. F. Whittaker, of South Carolina State college, met last week with the State Board of Education and said they hoped to reach an "understanding in South Carolina without outside help."

Maybank in his capacity of ex-officio chairman of the board said, "We are going into this matter thoroughly, and are not going into any precipitate action. We want to do what is best for all concerned and we will be guided by the best minds in the state."

JUN 28 1941

A report submitted by a specially appointed group of legislators who studied educational problems of the state was passed over by the general assembly. Gov. Maybank said the board planned to make a detailed study of the committee's findings.

Columbia, S. C. State
May 28, 1941

INTERESTING VIEWPOINT.

While speaking of more pay for Negro school teachers, Senator Sawyer of Georgetown said, as reported in The State last Sunday:

"They're not going to pay the Negroes money, supreme court or no supreme court. If the supreme court does say we must pay the Negroes, how are they going to make us do it? Are they going to send the army to South Carolina to make us do it?....We're running this government."

Senator Sawyer, it appears, has been reading John C. Calhoun, who died a long, long time ago; longer in events, perhaps, than in years.

18v-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

S. C. TEACHERS TAKE SALARY FIGHT TO THE STATE SENATE

MAR 2 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Members of the Palmetto State Teachers association, appearing last Saturday before a joint meeting of the Senate finance and House ways and means committees, renewed their request for a salary increase for colored teachers.

The increase, sought for the next two-year period, would bring the salaries of colored teachers up to parity with white teachers, of similar status. This would conform with a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and Negro teachers.

Favorable action by the general assembly would forestall any legal action by colored teachers to require the State to boost their salaries.

Involves Million Increase

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to Negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriations of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present statewide Negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each Negro teacher.

MAR 2 1941

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and Negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and Negro schools 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries to approximately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the Palmetto association.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO TEACHERS

MAR 1 1941

Negro teachers in South Carolina are asking for equal salaries and eight months school term. These demands are just and right. Negro teachers contribute much to the general welfare of the state. MAR 1 1941

We believe that there is a better day ahead for all teachers. Legislation for one group will help all teachers in our schools.

There are 5,600 Negro teachers in South Carolina and not 1,000 of these teachers have their registration certificates. As a whole Negro teachers are not voting-citizens and the man without a ballot regardless of his college delot is without value in the body politic. Whatever the white man does in the legislature or otherwise to help the Negro race is done largely because of the sympathy he has for the race. The man without the ballot, regardless of his college degrees, is worth much as a political asset.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Appeal For Parity Over 2 Year Period

MAR 1 1941

Differential Tremendous In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Members of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association appeared before a joint meeting of the State Senate finance and house ways and means committees and renewed their request for a salary increase for colored teachers.

The increase, sought for the next two-year period, would bring the salaries of colored teachers up to parity with white teachers, of similar status. This would conform with a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme court which held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and Negro teachers.

WOULD FORESTALL SUIT

Favorable action by the general assembly would forestall any legal action by colored teachers to require the state to boost their salaries. MAR 1 1941

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to Negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriation of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present statewide Negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $320 for each Negro teacher.

MAR 1 1941

TERMS VARY

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and Negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and Negro school 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries to approximately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the Palmetto association.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S. C. State
January 8, 1941

Educational Leaders of State Meet, Discuss School Matters

School problems, including school finances were discused at a dinner conference held at the Wade Hampton hotel Monday night, among those present being representatives of the South Carolina Education, the state department of education and the state board of education.

E. R. Crow, president of the Education association, called the meeting, and when asked about it yesterday said that no action was taken and that there was merely a discussion of some of the problems of education in the state. Such conferences he believes helpful to the solution of school problems and he hopes to have other representative groups meet from time to time.

Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, said problems of schools were considered.

Equalization of salaries for similarly qualified white and Negro teachers and equal terms for the white and Negro schools are matters claiming the attention of leaders over the South, and much interest has been taken in the action in Virginia in this matter where a compromise was effected.

School salaries and school terms bear on school finances, as does operation of school buses.

President Crow expressed the opinion that conferences of groups from various bodies, dealing with the schools, would serve useful purposes and aid in bringing about a helpful program.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
February 17, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS ASK DOUBLED PAY

State Would Bear $170 of $400 Average Boost, Districts $230

Columbia, Feb. 16.—(AP): South Carolina's expenditure for negro teachers' salaries will be more than doubled in the next two years if the requests of the Palmetto state teachers association are met.

The association, apeparing before a joint meeting of the senate finance and house ways and means committee, asked that negro teachers' salaries be increased during the next two years so that they would be on the same basis as the salary scale for white teachers.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and negro teachers.

The association requested that negro teachers' salaries be increased so that it would not be necessary to institute legal proceeding to require the state to boost negro salaries.

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriation of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present statewide negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each negro teacher.

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and negro schools 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for negro teachers' salaries to approximately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the negro association.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Teachers' Pay Fight Taken To S. C. Senate

FEB 23 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Members of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association, appearing Saturday before a joint meeting of the Senate finance and House ways and means committee, renewed their request for a salary increase for colored teachers.

The increase sought for the next two-year period, would bring the salaries of colored teachers up to parity with white teachers, of similar status. This would conform with a recent decision of the U. S. Supreme court which held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and Negro teachers.

Favorable action by the general assembly would forestall any legal action by colored teachers to require the State to boost their salaries.

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the 2,000,000 it now contributes to Negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriation of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present state-wide Negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each Negro teacher.

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and Negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and Negro schools 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries to approximately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the Palmetto association.

FEB 23 1941

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 6, 1941

Negro Teachers Ask Pay Raised To White Level

Equality In Salaries In Two Years Is Sought By S. C. Association

The finance committees of the South Carolina general assembly had before them today a petition from the Negro school teachers association for salaries at the same scale as those paid to white teachers "so that court action in South Carolina will not be necessary."

Not only did the Negro teachers ask for higher salaries, but the statement of their association, as presented to the two committees meeting in joint session, but they also petitioned for an eight-month term and for transportation of Negro pupils "where needed."

The reference to "a court action" grows out of the recent United States supreme court opinion holding that states cannot have different salary schedules for white and Negro teachers. The Negro teachers' association's statement said they hoped to avoid a court action. It asked for no set amount of money but said it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the Negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

Six objectives listed in the petition follow:

1. Teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary.
2. Equalization to begin 1941-42 school year.
3. Complete equalization in two years.
4. All schools operate not less than eight months.
5. At least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children of the county.
6. Transportation be allowed where needed.

The association represents approximately 5,600 Negro teachers.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 18, 1941

FAVOR MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS

Special Legislative Committee Recommends Increase For Negroes

Columbia, April 17—Increased pay for "qualified" Negro school teachers and longer terms for negro schools has been recommended to the general assembly by a special committee appointed recently to study the state's education laws.

Other recommendations included:

Less power for school district trustees and more authority for the state board of education.

Sharp reduction of the state's 1,738 school districts.

Popular election of county boards of education and selection of county superintendents of education by the board.

Discontinuance of state aid for pupil transportation.

The recommendation for the longer Negro schoolterm specifically proposed an increase from an average of 147 days to 175 days a year, the average for white schools. Negro teachers salary increase would cost the state 'not more than $152,720" more a year.

More general recommendations:

Creation of a teachers' certificate division of the state department of education "to immediately work out a satisfactory plan of teacher certification," continuation by the state board of the study of the problems which have been mentioned in this report;" a $25,000 annual appropriation for support of the proposed teachers' certificate division and another $25,000 for a "comprehensive" study of public education by the state board.

The committee was composed of D. W. Robinson, Columbia attorney, State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope, Chairman W. B. Harvey of the senate education committee. Chairman John H. Porter, of the house education committee; E. R. Crow of Columbia president of the State Education (Teachers) association.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
April 15, 1941

Increased Pay For 'Qualified' Negro Teachers Favored

Columbia, April 15.—(AP)—Increased pay for "qualified" negro school teachers and longer terms for negro schools was recommended to the general assembly today by a special committee appointed recently to study the state's education laws.

Other recommendations:

Less power for school district trustees and more authority for the state board of education; sharp reduction of the state's 1,738 school districts; popular election of county boards of education and selection of county superintendents of education by the boards; discontinuance of state aid for pupil transportation.

The recommendation for the onger negro school term specifically proposed an increase from an average of 147 days to 175 days a year, the average for white schools. The negro teacher salary increase would cost the state "not more than $152,720" more a year.

More general recommendations:

Creation of a teachers' certificate division of the state department of education "to immediately work out a satisfactory plan of teacher certification;" continuation by the state board of "the study of the problems which have been mentioned in this report"; a $25,000 annual appropriation for support of the proposed teachers' certificate division and another $25,000 for a "comprehensive" study of public education by the state board.

The committee was composed of D. W. Robinson, columbia attorney, State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope, Chairman W. B. Harvey of the senate education committee and Chairman John H. Porter of the house education committee.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 30, 1941

What Answer to This?

On the subject of more pay for negro teachers The (Columbia) State thus quotes Senator Sawyer of Georgetown:

"They're not going to pay the Negroes money, supreme court or no supreme court. If the supreme court does say we must pay the Negroes, how are they going to make us do it? Are they going to send the army to South Carolina to make us do it? . . . We're running this government."

If one hires two carpenters, one white and one colored, and they do an equal day's work in quantity and quality, The News and Courier holds that one should pay them equal wages. The state is the employer of public school teachers.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
February 17, 1941

Association Seeks Big Increase For S. C. Negro Teachers

COLUMBIA, Feb. 16. — (AP) — South Carolina's expenditure for negro teachers' salaries will be more than doubled in the next two years if the requests of the Palmetto State Teachers Association are met.

The association, appearing before a joint meeting of the senate finance and house ways and means committee, asked that negro teachers' salaries be increased during the next two years so that they would be on the same basis as the salary scale for white teachers.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and negro teachers.

The association requested that negro teachers' salaries be increased so that it would not be necessary to institute legal proceeding to require the state to boost negro salaries.

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriation of about $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms the present statewide negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each negro teacher.

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and negro schools 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for negro teachers' salaries to approximately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the negro association.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 17, 1941

Negroes Seek Equal Pay As Teachers

South Carolina's expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries will be more than doubled in the next two years if the requests of the Palmetto State Teachers association are met.

The association, appearing before a joint meeting of the senate finance and house ways and means committee, asked that Negro teachers' salaries be increased during the next two years so that they would be on the same basis as the salary scale for white teachers.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for white and Negro teachers.

The association requested that Negro teachers' salaries be increased so that it would not be necessary to institute legal proceeding to require the state to boost Negro salaries.

Estimates based on figures from the department of education showed that the state government would have to add about $1,000,000 to the $2,000,000 it now contributes to Negro teachers' salaries, and school districts would have to add to their present annual appropriation of about $200,000 an amount close to $1,200,000.

Allowing for the difference in the length of their teaching terms, the present statewide Negro teacher average for 5,600 employed would be raised from $380 a year to $780 a year. The state would bear $170 of the $400 increase, and the school districts would be required to increase their contribution by $230 for each Negro teacher.

The length of school terms is left to the discretion of district trustees, but the state pays on salaries of both whites and Negroes up to eight months. At present, white schools run 175 days a year and Negro schools 147.

Allowing for the difference in the length of the school terms, South Carolina would increase its total expenditure for Negro teachers' salaries to approximately $4,400,000 if the general assembly meets the request of the Negro association.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 4, 1941

Fiscal Hearing To Be Resumed

Committee Still Hopes To Finish Important Phase Of Work Wednesday

The senate finance committee and the house of representatives committee on ways and means, meeting jointly, were to resume this afternoon their hearings for state departments and institutions—and in addition had scheduled a hearing for representatives of the South Carolina Education (teachers') association.

On the question of salaries, the joint committee was to hear the representatives of white teachers this afternoon and the representatives of Negro teachers on Wednesday afternoon.

Nearing the completion of its long series of hearings, the joint committee, meeting at 3 p. m., had scheduled the following hearings for this afternoon:

Winthrop college.
Department of education.
State teachers' association.
Rural Electrification authority.
State highway department.

Senator R. M. Jefferies, of Coleton, chairman of the senate finance committee, announced last week that the joint committee hoped to complete hearings Wednesday. Then it would begin the writing of an appropriations-revenue measure to be submitted to the assembly.

It was expected that the joint committee's sub-committee on revenue would make a report to the entire committee this afternoon. This sub-committee has been studying possible means of increasing revenue.

Columbia S. C. State
April 16, 1941

Favors Salary Rise for Negro Teachers

Sweeping changes in South Carolina laws dealing with education and a streamlining of the regulations having to do with schools were recommended by the committee recently appointed to study control of public education and statutes affecting it. The report of this committee was submitted yesterday to the general assembly.

The committee recommends a salary increase of $10 per month to be paid those Negro teachers who hold college degrees.

"Present records indicate that there are approximately 1,900 such teachers actively engaged in school work in the state" the report reads. "The cost to the state (for this increase) would not be more than $152,720."

The committee also recommends that short terms of Negro schools be lengthened.

"The average term length of 175 days for the whites and 147 days for the Negro means that the Negro child must go to school ten years longer to obtain the number of days a white child obtains in eight year," the report reads. It is recommended that the state board of education and the several county boards make a special study of the Negro high school problem and report to the 1942 general assembly.

The committee recommends:

More authority for the state board of education and less for school district trustees.

Drastic reduction in the number of school districts. There are now 1,738 of these separate governmental agencies.

Election at large by the people of the county of the county boards of education of five to seven members.

Appointment of superintendent of schools by the county boards of education.

Abolition of state aid for bus transportation. "Until the state is in position to spend much more for education, it should forego expenditures for transportation," the committee finds.

CERTIFICATION

The report goes somewhat at length into the matter of certification of teachers and says the general assembly should direct the state board of education to adopt new rules and regulations for the certification of teachers.

The report was signed by D. W. Robinson, Jr., Columbia attorney; Representative John H. Porter, chairman of the house education committee; W. Brantley Harvey, chairman of the senate education committee; James H. Hope, state superintendent of education; E. R. Crow, president of the state education association.

"The committee is of the opinion that there should be a single state agency charged with the duty of operating the entire public school system of the state with powers sufficiently broad to permit it to review the actions of the local trustees and of county boards of education; to direct the expenditure of all state educational funds; to insure a fair distribution of funds between the races; to regulate the length of the school terms; to set up, enforce and from time to time revise plans for the classification of teachers. These powers and duties should be with the state board of education" the report reads.

The committee lists figures on salaries paid white and Negro teachers, as well as white and Negro enrolment and also on the length of terms for whites and Negroes and says:

SEES INEQUALITIES

"From a study of these figures the committee has reached the conclusion that there are inequalities in the expenditure of funds for education in this state. The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain... "

Using records of the state department of education 1939-1940, the report shows 265,845 white children enrolled and 215,905 Negroes. The average length of the white term was 175 days and Negro term 147 days.

A total of 16,217 white teachers held first grade certificates and 6,670 Negroes: 85 white teachers held second grade certificates and 1,171 Negroes, while three white teachers held third grade certificates against 56 for Negroes.

A total of 10,466 white teachers held college degrees and a total of 1,909 Negroes held them. The average annual salary of the white teacher for the year indicated was $988, this including state aid and local supplement, while the Negro teacher the average salary was $391.

The number of school buses for white children was 1,644 and for Negro children eight.

ABOUT TEACHERS

As to teachers, the committee says:

"It is the committee's opinion tha the average white teacher in this stat is a better teacher than the averag Negro teacher. This is natural. Sixty four per cent of the white teacher and only 24 per cent of the Negr teachers hold college degrees. The white colleges from which these teachers come have a higher scholastic standing than the Negro institutions....Representatives of the Negro Teachers association recognize this fact and recognize also that the present certificates do not present the proper basis for determining the value or ability of a teacher....There are however, among the Negro teachers, many who deserve salary increases in order to bring them to the level of the white teacher of equal value...."

The committee would have the legislature appropriate $25,000 for the support of the Teachers Certificate division; $25,000 for teacher examinations and $25,000 to the state board of education for a comprehensive study and survey of public education in the state.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. COMMITTEE FAVORS PAY RAISE

APR 26 1941

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24—(ANP)—Those Negro teachers who hold college degrees will be given a salary increase of $10 per month, if the recommendations of the committee recently appointed to make a survey of education in the state are adopted. The committee has made an extensive survey of salary differences among colored and white teachers, length of school terms, transportation facilities, and the result of its study was submitted Tuesday in a report to the general assembly.

APR 26 1941

The committee's report revealed that the average salary of the white teacher is $988 annually, while the Negro teacher receives only $391. The number of school buses for white children is 1,644 and for the Negro children, eight. The average length of the white term is 175 days and the Negro term is 147 days.

APR 26 1941

"From a study of these figures the committee has reached the conclusion that there are inequalities in the expenditure of funds for education in this state. The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain. . . "the committee report concludes.

The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain.

Constitution Binds

"Since the 14th amendment (to the United States constitution) is binding on the counties and school districts, we have considered their expenditures as well as those of the state itself."

Although the committee said that its opinion was "the average white teacher in this state is a better teacher than the average negro teacher . . . there are, however, among the negro teachers, many who deserve salary increases in order to bring them to the level of the white teacher or equal value.

"In order to provide some additional compensation for the better negro school teachers, the committee has decided to recommend a salary increase of $10 per month to be paid out of state aid . . . to those negro teachers who hold college degrees.

"Present records indicate that there are now approximately 1,909 such teachers . . . the cost to the state would be not more than $152,720."

Scales Not Being Paid

The present average salary of white teachers, including state aid and supplementary pay by school districts, was $998, the report said, against $391 for negro teachers.

"While the larger white enrollment in high schools and the existence of many consolidated white schools legitimately calls for more buses for whites than for negroes, there can no such difference as the expenditures and the number of buses for each race would indicate.

"This committee cannot say how many of the 1,652 buses should be assigned to negro children but it does say that eight are not enough."

For those reasons, the committee recommended that state aid for bus transportation should be abolished. "Serious racial discrimination" would be eliminated, state funds could be better used "to make education available in the school room," and "no particular hardship" would be worked on any county.

Length of Terms Given

The average length of the school term for white pupils was found to be 175 days as compared with 147 days for negro pupils. This meant the report said, that "the negro child must go to school 10 years to obtain the number of days a white child obtains in eight years" and "we recommend that the short terms of these negro schools be lengthened."

"Adequate high school educational facilities for negroes" was also recommended. "Negro high schools should begin to teach their pupils trades," the report added.

The committee also recommended more authority for the state board of education at the expense of school district trustees; a drastic reduction in the number of school districts, which now total 1,738; and popular election of county boards of education, which would, in turn, elect the county superintendents of education.

More general recommendations called for a teachers' certificate division of the state department of education with an annual $25,000 appropriation; for a "comprehensive" study of public education by the state board of education; and for a continuation by the board of "the study of problems which have been mentioned in this report."

Committee members were E. R. Crow, president of the South Carolina Education association; State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope; D. W. Robinson, Columbia attorney; Chairman W. B. Harvey of the senate education committee and Chairman John H. Porter of the house education committee.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
April 16, 1941

COMMITTEE ASKS HIGHER PAY FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

1,909 Would Get Raise of $10; Longer Terms and More Buses Needed

Columbia, April 15 (AP).—A special committee charged with a survey of the state's education statutes told the general assembly today that, in its opinion, the salaries of the "better" negro school teachers should be higher and that negro school terms should be longer.

The committee's report said a study of salaries paid white and negro teachers shower that "there are inequalities in the expenditure of funds for education in this state. The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain. . . "the committee report concludes.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 15, 1941

Pay Raise For Negroes Suggested

$152,000 Increase Asked In Special Report For Qualified Teachers

Increased pay for "qualified" Negro school teachers and longer terms for negro schools were recommended to the general assembly today by a special committee appointed recently to study the state's education laws.

Other recommendations included:

Less power for school district trustees and more authority for the state board of education.

Sharp reduction of the state's 1,738 school districts.

Popular election of county boards of education and selection of county superintendents of education by the board.

Discontinuance of state aid for pupil transportation.

The recommendation for the longer Negro schoolterm specifically proposed an increase from an average of 147 days to 175 days a year, the average for white schools. Negro teachers salary increase would cost the state "not more than $152,720" more a year.

More general recommendations:

Creation of a teachers' certificate division of the state department of education "to immediately work out a satisfactory plan of teacher certification," continuation by the state board of the study of the problems which have been mentioned in this report;" a $25,000 annual appropriation for support of the proposed teachers' certificate division and another $25,000 for a "comprehensive" study of public education by the state board.

The committee was composed of D. W. Robinson, Columbia attorney, State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope, Chairman W. B. Harvey of the senate education committee, Chairman John H. Porter, of the house education committee; E. R. Crow of Columbia, president of the State Education (Teachers) association.

In urging more power for the state board of education, the committee's report says:

"The committee is of the opinion that there should be a single state agency charged with the duty of operating the entire public school system of the state with powers sufficiently broad to permit it to review the actions of the local trustees and of county boards of education, to direct the expenditure of all state educational funds to insure a fair distribution of funds between the races, to regulate the length of school terms, to set up, enforce and from time to time revise plans for the classification of teachers. These powers and duties should be with the state board of education."

Finds "Inequalities"

After giving the figures on the salaries paid white and Negro teachers in this state, as well as on white and Negro enrolment, on the length of white and Negro school terms, and in general showing the differentials, the committee's report says:

"From a study of these figures the committee has reached the conclusion that there are inequalities in the expenditure of funds for education in this state. The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain. Since the 14th amendment (to the United States constitution) is binding on the counties and school districts, we have considered their expenditures as well as those of the state itself."

Using the records of the state department of education for the 1939-1940 school year, the committee's report shows 265,845 white children enrolled in the state's schools that year, and 215,905 Negro children. The average length of the white school term that year was 175 days, and of the Negro term, 147 days. A total of 16,305 white teachers held certificates (either first, second or third grade), and 7,906 Negro teachers held them. A total of 10,466 white teachers held college degrees and 1,909 Negro teachers held them in that year.

The average salary of white teachers, including state aid and that supplenmentary part paid by local districts, was $988, and the average salary of Negro teachers was $391.

Continuing on the subject of salaries and the qualifications of teachers, the report says:

"As the committee has indicated, the existing teachers' certificates give little real evidence of a teacher's value. The first grade certificates do not even represent college credits. The holder of a doctor's degree has the same certificate that thousands who have no degree hold. In the absence of a yardstick, the committee is unable to say whether the average pay differential between white and Negro teachers is discriminatory or not.

"It is the committee's opinion that the average white teacher in this state is a better teacher than the average Negro teacher. This is natural. Sixty-four per cent of the white teachers and only 24 per cent of the Negro teachers hold college degrees. . . . There are, however, among the Negro teachers, many who deserve salary increases in order to bring them to the level of the white teacher of equal value."

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

EQUAL PAY FOR SIMILAR SERVICE

JUN 14 1941

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned without answering in any form of legislation, the plea of Negro teachers thru the executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association. The plea was that all teachers in the public schools be given equal pay for similar service.

There now before the Governor, a bill which carries, possibly, the $10 per month increase. As we understand it, this increase has not been cared for in the budget adopted by the Legislature. The Governor is conferring this week with the State Board of Education and others. In a meeting held in State College last Saturday the executive committee agreed to ask to sit in on this conference. It was alleged in this meeting that plans be perfected to re-assemble the House of Delegates of the Palmetto Association for the purpose of raising funds to defend further steps, which may be necessary by Negro teachers in South Carolina to get equal pay for similar service.

Also, there seems to be a majority opinion among people of both races favoring better pay for Negro teachers.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo
February 15, 1941

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

It lies not in our power to love or hate
For will in us over-rul'd by fate.
—Marlowe.

LEGISLATURE SHOULD GIVE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO REQUEST OF NEGRO TEACHERS

The General Assembly has before it the request of some Negroes for the equalization of salaries provided by law to be paid the school teachers of this State.

At present there is a wide difference between the salaries paid white teachers and Negro teachers and, in accordance with decisions of the United States Supreme Court, there can be no differences in salaries that are based solely on account of race. This is the discrimination that is forbidden by the Constitution.

Undoubtedly, our Negro teachers are not paid salaries reasonably comparable with the compensation of white teachers. In fact, the white teachers of the State themselves do not receive adequate salaries.

The disparity between the salaries of the two groups is entirely too great. In our opinion there should be immediate corrective action, with the ultimate goal of equality in all salaries established by law.

Two Methods of Approach

In approaching the problem the State has two alternatives. It can, we believe, through amending existing legislation remove the legal inequality without attempting to meet the fundamental issue involved and without taking any steps toward increasing the salaries of Negro teachers.

Under such a course there would be no legal regulation of any teacher's salary. Compensation would be left entirely in the discretion of boards of trustees. They would naturally employ teachers at the lowest market price and we doubt if they would have much trouble in employing as many as they need at present salary scales.

In other words, if Negro teachers elect to stand exclusively upon the rights that they think they can enforce, by virtue of the Constitution, then they must not be surprised if the General Assembly, facing many difficulties, resorts to methods that will change existing statutes to comply with the Constitution and avoid any effort to discover a solution that is more equitable and to the greatest interests of the State.

Cooperation Will Solve Problem

The other alternative, we think, involves cooperation between all those concerned in the question raised. There must be intelligent and realistic appreciation of many factors and a sympathetic approach to the problems involved.

There is, we believe, excellent promise of a splendid understanding between the members of the two races that make their homes in South Carolina. This is necessary if questions between the two races are to be settled in friendly fashion, with just recognition of the economic rights involved and joint collaboration in promoting mutual interests that are vital to both races.

Obligation Upon White People

The white people of South Carolina, in control of the machinery of government, have an obligation to protect the Negro race from all forms of mistreatment. Without effective political strength Negro citizens must depend, in a large degree, upon the sense of justice of the white people. They should not have to resort to the courts for a square deal in matters that affect their standard of living and their economic independence.

The Negroes of South Carolina, in our opinion, should be encouraged to improve themselves as individuals through education and no barrier should be placed in the way of their economic advancement. White people should seek actively to assist Negroes in raising their standard of living, because this is proper but, if for no other reason, because in the long run it will be profitable to the entire population.

Many Negroes Will Cooperate

We do not presume at this time to offer any particular advice to the Negro race in regards to the question raised. Obviously, we might be suspected of inadequate understanding of Negro problems. We do suggest, however, that the leading Negroes of this State adopt the policy of friendly negotiation whenever issues arise that require attention. There is more to be gained through this process and, we believe, the best interests of both races will be served.

We have expressed our friendly attitude toward the Negro race upon many occasions. The same observation is true of the best white people of this State. There are many intelligent Negroes who are anxious and willing to cooperate with the white people of this section in the development of human and natural resources. They desire no political conflicts and do much to avoid agitation of any question along racial lines.

Must Work and Prosper Together

There is no reason why intelligent members of both races cannot cooperate for their mutual benefit and the benefit of all citizens of South Carolina. There is hardly any question that should disturb this relationship or prevent its development along lines that, in time, will lead to a greater State, with happy, contented and prosperous people.

Coming back to the question of salaries for Negro teachers: The General Assembly, we believe, should consider sympathetically the request that has been submitted. Just what can be done at this time, or how much can be done, is a problem that involves State finances, which are in bad shape. That something should be done, both by the State and local school boards, is plain to us and we hope that some improvement will begin without delay.

No Miracles Expected

We presume that the committee which appeared before the Legislature is composed of intelligent individuals, who expect no miracle. Certainly, the vast majority of Negro teachers will be satisfied with reasonable progress, both in regards to compensation and better educational facilities for their people.

The General Assembly will be serving South Carolina in giving serious consideration to these matters.

The future peace of the United States depends upon the outcome of the Battle of Britain.

* * * *

One reason the defense program is so popular is because the people of this country do not, as yet, realize that it means sacrifice and sweat.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
February 7, 1941

To Gain $72,000

Greenville county negro teachers stand to gain an estimated $72,000 annually in state aid under the recent decision of the United States Supreme court which held that states could not set up separate salary bases for white and negro teachers.

Anderson, S. C. Mail
February 6, 1941

Negroes Asking Equal Pay With White Teachers

COLUMBIA, Feb. 6—(AP)— Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked here by the Palmetto State Teachers' Association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise Negro teachers' salaries.

Representatives of the association told the joint Senate and House finance and ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the State Department of Education, the Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee "for some financial relief."

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for Negro teachers. The association said it did not want to press court action to require the state to pay higher salaries "because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such an action."

The association asked no "stipulated amount of money" but said that it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the Negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The Negro teachers, the association said in a prepared statement, "are asking for equal pay for similar preparation and service. They are asking for at least eight months school term for every Negro child and transportation where needed."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
February 6, 1941

Teacher Pay Raises Asked

Negro School Instructors Urge Increases So Court Action Not Be Necessary

COLUMBIA, Feb. 6—(AP)—The Palmetto State Teachers association has asked legislative committees to raise negro teachers' salaries to a scale comparable to that of white teachers "so that court action will not be necessary in South Carolina."

The joint senate and house finance and ways and means committees were told yesterday by association representatives that appeals had been made for several years to the state department of education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

(The U. S. supreme court in a recent decision held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for negro teachers.)

"Because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such action," the association said it did not want to press court action. No stipulated amount was asked, although the association said it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The committee declined to recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for the department of public welfare to carry on the work of certifying relief clients."

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
February 6, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS WANT PAY BOOST

Legislative Committees Asked To Put All Salaries On Comparable Scale

Columbia, Feb. 6 (AP) — The Palmetto State Teachers Association has asked legislative committees to raise negro teachers' salaries to a scale comparable to that of white teachers "so that court action will not be necessary in Sotuh Carolina."

The joint senate and house finance and ways and means committees were told yesterday by association representatives that appeals had been made for several years to the State Department of Education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

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"Because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such action," the association said it did not want to press court action. No stipulated amount was asked, although the association said it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The committees declined to recommend a nappropriation of $25,000 for the Department of Public Welfare to carry on the work of certifying relief clients.

Bishopville, S. C., Messenger
February 20, 1941

Although The Messenger does not always agree with the editor of The Charleston News and Courier, it does recognize the fact that the editor of the low-country paper has a keen mind and a ready pen. It would be well for each one who has a copy of Tuesday's News and Courier to turn to the editorial page and carefully read what Editor Ball has to say about increased pay for negro school teachers and equal educational advantages for negro school children. If the editorial were not so long The Messenger would like to reprint it here. However, it does recommend it as being to the point and very thought provoking.

Anderson, S. C., Independent
February 18, 1941

Committee Of Five To Study Laws On State's Teachers

COLUMBIA, Feb. 17—(AP)—Organization was completed today of the committee of five to study laws of the state dealing with education, election and salaries of school teachers.

Governor Maybank appointed David W. Robinson, Jr., Columbia attorney, and the State Education Association designated its president, E. R. Crow of Columbia, to serve on the committee, which was provided for under a resolution adopted by the General Assembly. The other members are Rep. John H. Porter of Georgetown, chairman of the House Education Committee; Senator W. Brantley Harvey of Beaufort, Senate Education Committee chairman, and State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope.

The Palmetto Teachers' Association has requested that salaries of Negro teachers be made comparable to white teachers' pay. The committee, which is expected to meet this week, will likely consider this subject at length.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 18, 1941

TEACHERS.....The committee of five, authorized under a resolution of the legislature, to study the laws of the state with reference to the education, election and salaries of school teachers, is expected to meet this week.

Governor Maybank yesterday appointed David W. Robinson, Jr., of Columbia and the State Education association, E. R. Crow, principal of the Columbia high school, to serve on the committee.

The other three members are: John H. Porter, Georgetown, chairman of the house committee on education; W. Brantley Harvey, Beaufort, chairman of the like senate committee, and Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education.

This group of five, after completing its investigation, is to report its recommendations to the general assembly. The request of the Palmetto Teachers' association, composed of Negro teachers, that salaries of the Negroes be made "comparable" with those of whites, seemed to have been the immediate cause of the introduction of the resolution.

The Palmetto association asked that Negro salaries be increased so that it would not be necessary to institute legal proceedings to require the state to raise salaries of Negroes.

Involved of course is the matter of a balanced state budget, for if teachers' salaries are raised, the state will have to add about $1,500,000 to the amount it now allows for Negro teachers' salaries.

Meanwhile, the white teachers have asked that their salaries be increased $10 per month, for the eight month terms.

So that altogether, the report of this committee will be an important one, affecting not only adjustment of teachers' salaries but also budget balancing.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Compromise on Teachers' Pay Fought in S.C.

APR 5 - 1941

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Stern opposition to any attempt at a compromise in the campaign for salary equalization on behalf of teachers throughout the State was expressed at a mass meeting attended by more than 3,000 citizens here last week.

Theme of the meeting, held Sunday in Zion Baptist Church, was "Economic Problems of Colored Citizens in Columbia and South Carolina." APR 5 - 1941

Police Officers Sought

Appointment of a proportionate number of colored police officers to work in colored neighborhoods was also among the demands adopted by the gathering, and in this connection attention was called to occasions on which white military police are said to have joined local white officers in brutal assaults on citizens.

Other grievances for which the group urged some measure of redress were cited as follows:

Pensioners Abused

Discrimination in the administration of old-age and blind pensions, with many eligible colored persons cut off and benefits paid many others reduced from $15 to $5 or $5.80;

Maintenance of inhumanly lower wage scales for colored workers, bringing the average weekly wage to $6 for men and $3 for women; APR 5 - 1941

Provision of only two poorly equipped playgrounds for colored as compared with twelve with superior equipment for whites; although the former constitute 40 per cent of the total youth population;

Refusal of the State to provide adequate facilities for higher education;

Disfranchisement of 45 per cent of the State's bona fide citizens.

18v-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

S. C. TEACHERS WILL GET PAY INCREASES TOTALING $326,680.00

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A system of classifying public school teachers in South Carolna for the purpose of reducing the inequalities in salaries was adopted Tuesday by the board of education and was expected to be signed into effect by Governor Burnet R.. Maybank this week The plan said that $694,960 would be added to white teachers' salaries and $326,680 to Negroes a total of $1,021,640.

Under the plan no salary increase will be given to the 295 white and 1,260 Negro teachers holding only high school diplomas; the 1,278 white and 2,164 Negro teachers with two years of college and less training will be given an annual increase of $40; an $80 annual increase will be given the 661 white and 548 Negro teachers with three years college training; $80 increase will be given the 7,387 white teachers with college degrees and $120 to 1,610 Negro teachers holding college degrees.

Both Governor Maybank and the education board, expressed belief that the adopted plan would provide a better plan of certification and would prevent a court fight which would save the state some $3,000,000 alone, as a result of the recent Supreme Court rulings which outlawed inequal salaries It is believed that some understanding has been reached between the state and representatives of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association which had asked for equal salaries.

The state legislature, on adjournment day, sent to the governor a bill providing for a $10 monthly increase for white teachers, having struck out an increase for petitioning colored teachers. Refusing to sign the AUG 7 1941 Governor Maybank appointed a special committee to study the matter, the result of which was the plan adopted Tuesday. In a radio speech Tuesday night Governor Maybank stated that with increased revenue, the state would have no difficulty in meeting the $1,021,640 additional expense the plan incurs.

President Powell was further authorized to announce the opening of the high school department Monday, September 8, 1941, and the college and seminary departments on Tuesday, September 16.

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo
August 6, 1941

Teacher Classification Plan To Reduce Inequalities In White, Negro Salaries

COLUMBIA, Aug. 5. —(AP)— A system of classifying teachers in South Carolina's public schools for salary purposes which would "reduce the inequality in salaries between comparably - trained negro and white teachers" was adopted today by the Board of Education.

The board adopted the report of a special committee named by Governor Burnet R. Maybank June 10 and requested the Governor to sign, as he announced last week he would, the bill passed by the last General Assembly providing a $10-a-month salary increase for teachers.

"We believe that the signing of the bill will make it possible to effect a better plan for certification of teachers and at the same time avert court action which may be brought under recent federal court decision," the board said in resolutions.

The U. S. Supreme Court has held that the pay for teachers cannot be differentiated according to races.

Maybank said tonight he would sign the bill tomorrow or later this week, "in the interest of better education and the teachers of South Carolina," adding that "I feel certain that through the various agreements there will be no court action that might cost the state as much as $3,000,000 or that might have created a financial condition that would have been disastrous to our educational institutions."

He declined to elaborate on the "various agreements" but he presumably referred to some understanding that negro teachers would not push for immediate action on the teacher pay question.

In its preliminary report, the special committee said it believed the Board of Education could "prescribe, for the purposes of distributing state aid, salaries based on different amounts of training. It is on this assumption that the committee is making its recommendations."

The adopted report proposed that no salary increase be given the 295 white and 1,260 negro teachers who have only a high school diploma or less; that the 1,278 white and 2,164 negro teachers with two years of college or leess training be given an annual $40 raise; that an $80 increase be given the 7,387 white and 1,610 negro teachers holding college degrees.

The report said that $694,960 additional would be necessary for white teachers and $326,680 for negroes, or $1,021,640.

A classification plan for salary purposes was only one of two questions assigned to the committee to unravel. The other asked

The second question, the committee to determine how a revised system of certification and classification of teachers, based on merit, could be created and operated "most experitiously and effectively" by the state board.

mittee said, called for "an extensive study" in which both white and negro educational interests should participate. It expressed belief that the solution could be ready for action by the board before the end of the calendar year.

E. A. Crow of Columbia is chairman of the committee. Other members are J. B. White, J. [illegible] Kelly, Agnes Tennent, C. K. Wright, W. F. Loggins and Sadie Goggans.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

S.C. Acts to Avert Teachers' Equal Salary Suits

COLUMBIA, S.C.—In an attempt to avert court actior for equal pay for teachers the board of education here adopted a plan designed "to reduce the inequality between comparably trained colored and white teachers" on August 5.

The plan proposes increases of from $40 a year for all teachers with two years' college training; $80 a year for those with three years' college training; $80 a year to white teachers holding college degrees, and $120 a year to colored teachers holding college degrees.

The increase would amount to $694,960 for white teachers as against $326,680 for colored.

AUG 16 1941

Maybank Asked To Sign Teacher Pay Hike Bill

Governor Has Said That He Will Comply With Request

COLUMBIA, Aug. 6 (AP).—The state board of education has adopted the report of a special committee and asked Governor Maybank to sign a bill passed by the legislature providing a $10-a-month salary increase for teachers.

At the same time, the board yesterday adopted a system of classifying public school teachers for salary purposes to "reduce the inequality in salaries between comparably-trained negro and white teachers."

In its resolution the board said "we believe that the signing of the bill will make it possible to effect a better plan for certification on teachers, and at the same time avert court action which may be brought under recent federal decision."

(The U. S. supreme court held that the pay of teachers could not be differentiated according to race.)

Maybank has said he would sign the bill.

Under the adopted report, no salary increase would be given the 295 white and 1,260 negro teachers having only a high school diploma or less. It proposed that the 1,278 white and 2,164 negro teachers with two years college, or less training, be given an annual $40 raise; that an $80 increase be given the 661 white and 584 negro teachers with three years of college training; that an $80 increase be given the 7,387 white teachers holding college degrees and $120 be given the 1,610 negro teachers holding college degrees.

A total of $1,021,640 would be necessary.

(Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
August 6, 1941

EDUCATION BOARD ADOPTS NEW PLAN

Accepts System to Classify Teachers in State for Salary Purposes

Columbia, Aug. 5.—(AP): A system of classifying teachers in South Carolina's public schools for salary purposes which would "reduce the inequality in salaries between comparably-trained negro and white teachers" was adopted today by the board of education.

The board adopted the report of a special committee named by Governor Burnet R. Maybank June 10 and requested the governor to sign, as he announced last week he would, the bill passed by the last general assembly providing a $10-a-month salary increase for teachers.

"We believe that the signing of the bill will make it possible to effect a better plan for certification of teachers, and at the same time avert court action which may be brought under recent federal court decision," the board said in resolutions.

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Declines to Elaborate

He declined to elaborate on the "various agreements" but he presumably referred to some understanding that negro teachers would not push for immediate action on the teacher pay question.

In its preliminary report, the special committee said it believed the board of education could "prescribe, for the purposes of distributing state aid, salaries based on different amounts of training. It is on this assumption that the committee is making its recommendations".

The tdopted report proposed that no salary increase be given the 295 white and 1,260 negro teachers who have only a high school diploma or less; that the 1,278 white and 2,164 negro teachers with two years of college or less training be given an annual $40 raise; that an $80 increase be given the 661 white and 584 negro teachers with three years of college training and the 7,387 white and 1,610 negro teachers holding college degrees.

One of Two Questions

The report said that $694,960 additional would be necessary for white teachers and $326,680 for negroes, or $1,021,640.

A classification plan for salary purposes was only one of two questions assigned to the committee to unravel. The other asked it to determine how a revised system of certification and classification of teachers, based on merit, could be created and operated "most expeditiously and effectively" by the state board.

The second question, the committee said, called for "an extensive study" in which both white and negro educational interests should participate. It expressed belief that the solution could be ready for action by the board before the end of the calendar year.

E. R. Crow of Columbia is chairman of the committee. Other members are J B. White, J. G. Kelly, Agnes 8ennent, C. K. Wright, W. F. Loggins and Sadie Goggans.

Anderson [illegible] Trib
August 6, 1941

State Teacher Pay Plan Gets Board Approval

COLUMBIA, Aug. 5 — (AP) —A system of classifying teachers in South Carolina's public schools for salary purposes which would "reduce the inequality in salaries between comparably-trained Negro and white teachers" was adopted today by the Board of Education.

The board adopted the report of a special committee named by Governor Burnet R. Maybank June 10 and requested the governor to sign, as he announced last week he would, the bill passed by the last General Assembly providing a $10-a-month salary increase for teachers.

"We believe that the signing of the bill will make it possible to effect a better plan for certification of teachers, and at the same time avert court action which may be brought under recent federal court decision," the board said in resolutions.

The U. S. Supreme Court has held that the pay for teachers cannot be differentiated according to races.

Maybank said tonight he would sign the bill tomorrow or later this week "in the interest of better education and the teachers of South Carolina," adding that "I feel certain that through the various agreements there will be no court actiion that might cost the state as much as $3,000,000 or that might have created a financial condition that would have been disastrous to our educational institutions."

He declined to elaborate on the "various agreements" but he presumably referred to some understanding that Negro teachers would not push for immediate action on the teacher pay question.

In its preliminary report, the special committee said it believed the board of education could "prescribe, for the purposes of distributing state aid, salaries based on different amounts of training. It is on this assumptioni that the committee is making its recommendations."

The adopted report proposed that no salary increase be given the 295 white and 1,260 Negro teachers who have only a high school diploma or less; that the 1,278 white and 2,164 Negro teachers with two years of college or less training be given an annual $40 raise; that an $80 increase be given the 661 white and 584 Negro teachers with three years of college training and the 7,387 white and 1,610 Negro teachers holding college degrees.

The report said that $694,960 additional would be necessary for white teachers and $326,680 for Negroes, or $1,021,640.

A classification plan for salary purposes was only one of two questions assigned to the committee to unravel. The other asked it to determine how a revised system of certification and classification of teachers, based on merit, could be created and operated "most expeditiously and effectively" byt the state board.

The second question, the committee said, called for "an extensive study" in which both white and Negro educational interests should participate. It expressed belief that the solution could be ready for action by the board before the end of the calendar year.

E. R. Crow of Columbia is chairman of the committee. Other members are J. B. White, J. G. Kelly Agnes Tennent, C. K. Wright, W F. Loggins and Sadie Goggans.

Columbia, S. C. [illegible]
August 8, 1941

Teachers' Pay Bill Is Signed By Governor

Governor Burnet R. Maybank announced last night he had signed the bill to take an estimated $1,100,000 from the general state treasury to provide increased salaries for teachers.

The measure was enacted the last day of the legislative session last spring and Maybank had until the fourth day of the session opening next January to sign or veto it.

The higher state aid for teachers' salaries will become effective next month.

The state board of education adopted a special committee's report this week which would grant salary rises of from $40 to $120 for the year for 87 per cent of the 15,237 teachers. The remaining 13 per cent would not get more money because their schooling was limited to high school graduation or less.

The maximum $120 a year would go to 1,160 Negro teachers who have college degrees. The committee proposed this as a step toward balancing salaries of Negroes with whites. The United States supreme court has held there must be no discrimination according to races in teacher pay.

Maybank reiterated that he signed the measure for the interest of education and teachers.

Greenville, S. C. News
April 17, 1941

Better Teacher Pay And Longer Terms Urged For Negro Schools

COLUMBIA, Apr. 16.—(AP)—A special committee charged with a survey of the state's education statutes told the general assembly today that, in its opinion, the salaries of the "better" negro school teachers should be higher and that negro school terms should be longer.

The committee's report said a study of salaries paid white and negro teachers showed that "there are inequalities in the expenditure of funds for education in this state. The nature and extent of this discrimination is more difficult to ascertain.

"Since the 14th amendment (to the United States constitution) is binding on the counties and school districts, we have considered their expenditures as well as those of the state itself."

Although the committee said that its opinion was "the average white teacher in this state is a better teacher than the average negro teacher x x x there are, however, among the negro teachers, many who deserve salary increases in order to bring them to the level of the white teacher of equal value.

"In order to provide some additional compensation for the better negro school teachers, the committee has decided to recommend a salary increase of $10 per month to be paid out of state aid x x x to those negro teachers who hold college degrees.

"Present records indicate that there are now approximately 1,909 such teachers x x x the cost to the state would be not more than $152,720."

The present average salary of white teachers, including state aid and supplementary pay by school districts, was $998, the report said, against $391 for negro teachers.

Charleston, S. C., Evening Post
June 11, 1941

Present Case for Negro Teachers

Columbia, June 11. (AP)—Spokesmen for negro school teachers appeared today before the state board of education in connection with a question of teacher pay but Governor Burnet Maybank, ex-officio chairman of the board, said no action was taken.

The board will make a "thorough study" of the report to the general assembly of a special committee which surveyed the state's school laws. This committee recently recommended increased pay for the more experienced and better qualified negro teachers and also proposed a new method of teacher certification.

J. P. Burgess of the Palmetto Education association and M. F. Whittaker, president of the state negro college at Orangeburg, were the representatives of the negro teachers present. The governor said both Burgess and Whittaker expressed the hope that an understanding could be reached "without outside help."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

South Carolina Defies The Supreme Court

THE SOUTH CAROLINA legislature adjourned Saturday, voting an increase of $10 a month to teachers now making at least $90 monthly, and above. It struck out a $10 monthly increase for Negro teachers, approximating $152,720 annually.

The teacher salary increase bill, as passed, thusly excludes the Negro teachers who, to use the words of Senator Harvey of Beaufort, "are getting 50 a month and less". But this ignoring of the Negro teachers who, early in the legislative session had asked for equalization of salary voluntarily, "so that a court fight will not be necessary in South Carolina", seemed deliberate. Senator Sawyer of Georgetown, promenading in the fashion of a tyrant, shouted defiance at the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against discriminatory salaries. Said he, according to Associated Press reports:

"They're not going to pay the Negroes money, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court does say we must pay the Negroes, how are going to make us do it? Are they going to send the army to South Carolina to make us do it? We are running this government?

JUN 2 1941

Despite Sawyer's blatant declaration South Carolina can be made "to pay the Negroes" and no army need be sent into the state to see that this is done. While the Negro teachers had sought to avoid court sessions in the matter and the, projection of the "race question", they now have no alternative.

Proof that the state can pay better salaries is evident in the passage of the bill to raise the white teachers to $100 a month. As for the Negro teachers, they must continue on $50 a month or less" if Sawyer and his cohorts have their way.

In proposing a raise in pay to school teachers in South Carolina with conditions as they are now, the General Assembly would add more to the State's financial burden than is at first apparent.

The matter of equal pay to Negro school teachers has got to be faced soon.

The Supreme Court of the United States has shown clearly what to expect.

The taxpayers will hear a lot about this before very long and may be painfully surprised at the facts which cannot be evaded.

Gaffney, S. C. Ledger
May 31, 1941

Views of Others

Probably Overlooked.

(Greenwood Index-Journal.)

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 8, 1941

Negrd Educators Will Seek Voice in Salary Conference

Orangeburg, June 7—Special: The executive committee of the Palmetto teachers association meeting at South Carolina State A. & M. college this afternoon passed a resolution requesting the president of the association to call a special joint meeting of the house of delegates of the association with the executive committee some time in June to consider plans regarding teachers' salaries and raising of a special fund for further steps that might be taken in behalf of negro teachers in South Carolina.

The president of the Palmetto state teachers association was also authorized to approach the proper authorities and request permission for the executive committee of the Palmetto state teachers association to sit in the special session of the governor's committee considering the teachers' salaries June 11 at Columbia.

The resolution, concerning the calling of a special session of the house of delegates of the association as reported by a special committee was as follows: "Believing that there will be a need for a joint meeting of the house of delegates with the executive committee some time in June be it resolved by the executive committee that the president plan to call such a meeting to consider further needed action regarding the requests at the Palmetto state teachers association to the legislature."

The resolution came as a result of a day's discussion by the executive committee concerning the special committee called by the governor to meet in Columbia, June 11.

The executive committee also voted after much discussion to empower the president of the association to ask the governor for permission for the committee to sit in on their deliberations of the governor's committee June 11.

The executive secretary was instructed to take the necessary arrangements to secure charter for the association which was approved by the house of delegates at the last annual session in April.

Tentative plans were discussed for the holding of the next annual session of the association. The meeting will be held in March, 1942, at Columbia. The time and place for district meetings was also discussed and tentatively arranged.

Executive committee members of the Palmetto state teachers association present at the meeting on Saturday were: J. P. Burgess, president, Orangeburg; H. C. Brewer, vice president, Hartsville; C. C. Woodson, Spartanburg; S. L. Finley, Chester; C. C. Bing, executive secretary, Allendale; Ida E. Green, treasurer, Florence; L. F. Buckner, Florence; M. F. Whittaker, president South Carolina State college, Orangeburg; J. E. Blanton, Vorhees N. & I. school, Denmark, principal; J. R. Bonds, Charleston; U. S. Gallman, Newberry, and I. M. A. Myers, Columbia.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPPOSE TEACHER PARITY

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 29—The first attempt on the part of public officials to subvert the recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling that there could be no discrimination in the matter of equal pay between Negro and white teachers in the public schools came to the fore last week, as the General Assembly of South Carolina studied the question.

A special committee of the Legislature has proposed a new plan of certification whereby teachers would be certified on a basis of qualification. This plan would obviate the Supreme Court's decision because teacher-graduates from the white colleges and universities would be judged to have higher qualification than teachers finishing race schools. The court holds that where qualifications are similar and positions are the same the pay must be uniform.

During the debate on the bill, State Senator W. B. Harvey, chairman of the Senate education committee, asserted "Unless something is done to change the method of certifying public school teachers you're going to have to spend millions of dollars on salaries of Negro teachers.

"The only way you can get around the ruling is by adopting a new method of certification. I'm not in favor of paying the Negro teachers on the same basis as white teachers," concluded the Senator from Beaufort.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
June 11, 1941

Negro Teacher Pay Discussed

Columbia, June 11. — (AP) — Spokesmen for negro school teachers appeared today before the state board of education in connection with a question of teacher pay but Governor Burnet Maybank, ex-officio chairman of the board, said no action was taken.

The board will make a "thorough study" of the report to the general assembly of a special committee which surveyed the state's school laws. This committee recently recommended increased pay for the more experienced and better qualified negro teachers and also proposed a new method of teacher certification.

J. P. Burgess of the Palmetto Education Association and M. F. Whittaker, president of the state negro college at Orangeburg, were the representatives of the negro teachers present. The governor said both Burgess and Whittaker expressed the hope that an understanding could be reached "without outside help."

(The U. S. supreme court recently held that no state could discriminate between white and negro teachers and that all teachers must be paid on the same basis).

The general assembly did not act on the report of the special committee. A $10-a-month teacher pay increase bill was passed but this did not alter the existing situation. The governor has not yet signed the bill.

Columbia S. C. State
June 13, 1941

LASTING . . . . This "life certificate" means just that. It is in force so long as the teacher holding it lives.

Several years ago, the policy was adopted of granting these certificates. When a teacher was a graduate of Winthrop college, or when a teacher had had ten years of teaching experience, a "life certificate" was given as a recognition of preparation made and service rendered.

The policy of giving these certificates has been discontinued, but a good many of them are still in effect. Records at the office of the state superintendent of education show that 759 life certificates were given Winthrop graduates, under the old plan. Accurate figures as to the certificates of this type now being used by teachers were not available yesterday.

Then 3,969 life certificates were issued to teachers who had had ten years of experience. The number of Negroes holding life certificates was 1,478, according to public records at the office of the department of education. Some of the white and some of the Negro teachers to whom these "life" certificates were issued have died, and of course the certificate expired with them, but there are many extant. These certificates rather complicate the "certification" program.

HOLDERS . . . . It is estimated by school authorities that next year 6,000 Negro teachers will be employed in the state, and that of these, 5,200 will hold first grade certificates under which they draw $50 per month in salary.

All of these factors are being studied in an effort to work out a plan that will be fair and just to whites and Negroes.

Earlier this week, the board of education had spent the better part of a day canvassing the entire educational situation as it exists in South Carolina. Governor Maybank said, "We will get the best legal advice obtainable to educational problems. We are all striving to the best of our ability to do what is best for the people of South Carolina; best for the teachers, best for the taxpayers, best for the pupils. All are being given consideration."

Abbeville S. C. Press and Banner
June 12, 1941

MAYBANK NOT TO SIGN BILL NOW

Columbia, June 12.—Governor Burnet R. Maybank said yesterday he had "no idea" of signing a bill increasing teachers' salaries $10 a month until it was clearly understood what the results would be.

The measure was passed on the final day of the legislative session after an amendment which would have provided $152,000 for Negro teachers' salary increases was stricken from the bill.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

COLUMBIA TEACHERS GET $10,000 SALARY INCREASE

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Negro teachers in Columbia will receive a salary increase of $10,000 for the term beginning next September, it was learned this week. The increase will place salaries in the high school from about $700 to between $1,000 and $1,200 and place the high school teachers in Columbia on a salary schedule equal to none in the state.

JUL 5 1941

The increase in salary resulted from action by Columbia teachers to secure salaries comparable to

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

South Carolina Governor Refuses To Sign Bill Raising Teacher Pay

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP) —Gov. Burnett R. Maybank declared Thursday that he had "no idea" of signing a bill increasing salaries of all South Carolina teachers $10 a month unless it was clearly understood what the results would be.

JUN 24 1941

The bill went to the governor for signature with an amendment which would have provided $152,000 for increases in the salaries of Negro teachers. The amendment was struck out when the measure was passed on the final day of the legislative session.

Representatives of Negro taechers, J. P. Burgess of the Palmetto Education association, and President M. F. Whittaker, of South Carolina State College, met last week with the state board of education and said they hoped to reach an "understanding in South Carolina without outside help."

Maybank in his capacity of ex-officio chairman of the board said "We are going into this matter thoroughly, and are not going into any precipitate action. We want to do what is best for all concerned and we will be guided by the best minds in the state."

JUN 24 1941

A report submitted by a specially appointed group of legislators who studied educational problems of the state was passed over by the general assembly. Gov. Maybank said the board planned to make detailed study of the committee's findings.

JUN 24 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Appeasing The Teachers

The adopted plan for teachers' salaries in South Carolina, signed last Thursday by governor Maybank, does not "equalize" salaries by any means. It merely equalizes pay increases; it makes no provision for the already unequal basic pay for teachers of the two races.

The colored AUG 25 1941 their supporters should not mistake the plan as a solution and let the salary matter "die". At best, it is an appeasement plan, aimed primarily at relieving "equalization" pressure.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

S.C. Race Teachers To Get Pay Boost On Aug. 5

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The board of education here adopted a plan designed "to reduce the inequality between comparably-trained Negro and white teachers" on August 5.

The plan was included in a report of a special committee named by the governor and proposes salary increases of from $40 a year for Negro and white teachers with two years of college training; $80 a year for teachers of both races with three years of college training; $80 a year to white teachers holding college degrees, and $120 a year to colored teachers holding college degrees.

AUG 6 1941

The increase would amount to $694,960 for white teachers as against $326,680 for colored. The plan was admittedly adopted to avert court action for equal pay. South Carolina is on the N.A.A.C.P. list for the institution of an equal pay suit.

AUG 16 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

What The Negro Teachers Got

The Negro teachers of South Carolina are jubilant over the slight pay increases most of them will receive under the new state certification plan. And one gathers that they are completely satisfied. But from what Governor Maybank has been telling the white voters in South Carolina during the recent senatorial campaign it seems that the Negro teachers turned up as the "goats" under the plan.

Witness, for example, the governor's explanation that he did not "immediately" sign the pay bill, and signed it only when, it was "in the interest of the white teachers". The satisfaction with the plan among the white teachers was extolled in letters of appreciation to the governor from such persons as, J. P. Coates, secretary-treasurer of the S. C. Education Association, its president and several others. The white teachers, the governor explained, would have been embarrassed by a court action, presumably brought by colored teachers, to secure better pay. Under the old plan, colored teachers were paid "$50 and less" while white teachers were paid $90 and more.

This revelation of the real purpose of the certification plan puts the Executive Committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association on the spot. In signing the bill, authorizing the plan, governor Maybank intimated that some kind of arrangement was made with the Committee. And it is wondered if the representatives of the PSTA knew, all along, the purpose and extent of the plan. If they were fooled or, if they were what one might call "bought out". Certainly, while the plan may mean a few dollars more for the colored teachers, it has done nothing toward "equalizing teacher pay."

Another thing the teachers got, and one that can not be overlooked, is that the respective counties making supplements to the state's pay can reduce their local grants to colored teachers in the exact sum as the state has increased it. This means that the county can withdraw its contribution and salaries will remain as before or, be not increased appreciatively. And just this has been done in Charleston county within recent years. When the state contributed $45 in pay the county added $15; later when the state's pay was raised to $50 per month the county reduced its supplement to $10 and teachers received the same $60.

The Executive Committee and the PSTA are now faced with the alternative of howling "we wuz robbed" in public or, confessing that "we was the guilty ones". There is no rail to straddle.—Lighthouse-Informer, Charleston, S. C.

September 22, 1941

Sees Training Negro Teacher Up to Negroes

"The recent ruling of the state board of education in regard to the certification and classification of teachers and the study of plans for future policies definitely leads to the conclusion that Negro teacher-training institutions will be charged with the responsibility of giving adequate pre-service training to prospective teachers for the Negro public schools of South Carolina," according to John P. Burgess of Orangeburg, president of the Palmetto (Negro) State Teachers association, who in a prepared statement discusses the facilities offered Negroes within the state to qualify for certificates.

Citing that the state agricultural and mechanical college at Orangeburg is the only state supported institution of higher learning for Negroes in South Carolina," he said, "it is inconceivable that the institution will not be made sufficiently strong by the state of South Carolina to make procurable for its graduates the highest class of certificate that may be issued by the bureau of certification.

"In South Carolina," he continued, "there are four private instituons of higher learning for Negroes that offer four years of college training. Through the years, these colleges have been making a distinct contribution to the teaching profession in South Carolina.

"If a sufficient number of teachers are to be secured these colleges must continue to live. The graduates of Allen university and the members of the African Methodist church in South Carolina, the graduates of Benedict college and members of the Baptist church in South Carolina, the graduates of Claflin college and the members of the Methodist church, Atlantic coast jurisdiction, in South Carolina, the graduates of Morris college and members of the Baptist church in South Carolina should rise at this time and come to the financial assistance of these church colleges so that their work on the under-graduate level will be on a par with that of any other institution.

"It is generally understood that a lack of financial support prevents the five institutions mentioned above, state and private, from receiving the rating the people of South Carolina would like to see each of them attain and maintain.

"There are six Negro junior colleges in South Carolina that have made, and are still making, a decided contribution to the teaching profession. They are listed in the 1940-41 South Carolina school directory as follows:

"Avery institute, Congregational; Bettis academy, private; Clinton junior college, Methodist; Coulter Memorial academy, Presbyterian; Friendship junior college, Baptist; Voorhees Normal and Industrial school, Episcopal.

Outstanding educational journals have recently been carrying articles to the effect that the junior colleges have a distinct part to play in the American scheme of education. Because of his work for the past 15 years, the writer has had the opportunity to observe many teachers at work.

"Some of the best teaching he has seen in the primary and elementary grades was done by graduates of junior colleges. The same appeal that is herein made to the constituents of senior colleges is also made to the constituents of these junior colleges.

"An average of $2 a year from the constituents of these colleges would make such a difference in these schools that the forward looking people of South Carolina, white and Negro, would be proud of them.

"Years ago many of these schools received donations from philanthropists. That source has about ceased except through the foundations. When those gifts were made there were no such prosperity as is now exhibited around almost any gathering of Negroes.

"Why should not Negroes now show that the money spent by those benefactors was an investment that put them in position to support their institutions today?

"The salary schedule as set up by the state board of education for Negro teachers, in the case of four-year college graduates teaching in schools that run eight months, does tend to get the salaries of Negro and white teachers nearer together.

"The addition of one month to short-term schools increased the yearly salary of many teachers. The matter of transportation, which can be worked out with local school officials, and the matter of high school facilities are all gains that have been made.

"The matter of at least an 8-month school term for every Negro child calls for a larger average attendance in many of our schools for the first and the last months of school. If children do not attend school for the term they now have, is there any justifiable reason for extending the term?

"Children, parents, leaders in every walk of life, teachers, and school officials can do a great deal to increase the average attendance. There seems to be no good reason for the daily absence of 29 out of every 100 Negro children enrolled in South Carolina.

"In order for Negro teachers to do their best work, among other things, they should be remunerated for services in keeping with their training and performance. It is certain that with more than one-half of the school districts in South Carolina putting nothing into the Negro teachers salaries one must conclude that the people of these districts do not know that such state of affairs exist."

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
February 5, 1941

STATE TO SURVEY LAW RELATING TO TEACHERS AND PAY

Group of Five Will Weigh All Statutes; Salaries of Negroes Involved

Columbia, Feb. 4 (AP).—An investigation of "the statutory laws of South Carolina dealing with education and the election of school teachers and their salaries" was authorized today by the general assembly in a resolution adopted without any discussion.

The investigation would be made by a committee composed of the chairmen of the senate and house education committees, the state superintendent of education and two other persons appointed separately by the governor and the South Carolina Education association. The resolution, introduced by the house education committee, authorized a $500 appropriation for the study.

Negro Teacher Pay Involved

Representative Porter of Georgetown, education committee chairman, was not present as the legislature's fourth week opened and other members of the committee would not comment on the resolution. Its introduction followed last week's executive session of the House at which the possible effect of the recent United States supreme court decision on the pay of negro school teachers was discussed.

The court ruled that no state could pay white and negro teachers on a different salary basis.

In a message accompanying state planning board booklets distributed to each senator and representative, Governor Burnet Maybank called the attention of the legislators to the board's "very important studies" that "I spoke to you about in my annual message."

Audit Also Submitted

The governor also submitted the fifth annual audit of the Santee-Cooper authority.

Resolutions to invite the Rev. Sam Morris of Del Rio, Texas, a temperance speaker, to address a joint senate-house session tomorrow and also to elect four trustees of the Medical College were adopted by the senate, but did not reach the house for action before adjournment. The terms of Dr. O. A. Matthews of Bennettsville, Dr. Thomas A. Pitts of Saluda, Dr. John H. Porter of Andrews and Dr. Thomas H. Pope of Newberry as members of the college board expire this year.

The House ways and means committee introduced a bill to make only the net profit of sales of public utility companies subject to the state income tax. The South Carolina Utilities company of Conway has agreed to sell its properties to the Santee-Cooper authority and the net profit from the transfer would be the only taxable sum.

Chester S. C. Reporter
February 6, 1941

Negro Teacher Want Equal Pay

Eight-Month Term, Buses Where Needed Also Among Requests Set Forth

Columbia, February 5.—Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked today by the Palmetto State Teachers' association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise negro teachers' salaries.

Representatives of the association told the joint senate and house finance and ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the state department of education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for negro teachers. The association said it did not want to press court action to require the state to pay higher salaries "because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such an action."

The association asked no "stipulated amount of money" but said that it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The negro teachers, the association said in a prepared statement, "are asking for equal pay for similar preparation and service. They are asking for at least eight months school term for every negro child and transportation where needed."

The lack of transportation makes it impossible for some negro children to attend school regularly, the statement said, and thus contributed to "our high rate of illiteracy and, therefore, provides fertile soil for the spreading of propaganda, unfavorable to our country."

"Some teachers who have to work under such conditions are not always inclined to be the best type of citizens in that they cannot maintain a decent standard of living and pay their debts."

Among the objectives of the association were:

1. Teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary.
2. Equalization to begin 1941-42 school year.
3. Complnete equalization in two years.
4. All schools to operate not less than eight months.
5. At least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children of the county.
6. Transportation to be allowed where needed.

The association represents approximately 5,600 negro teachers.

Columbia S. C. State
February 7, 1941

SALARIES . . . Request by representatives of the Negro teachers of South Carolina for pay comparable with that of white teachers has served to direct attention to these salaries. There is no question that there is considerable discrepancy.

The white teacher, holding a first grade certificate—and there are only some 15 or 20 second grade certificates among white teachers—draws $75 per month from the state, in her first year of teaching. The second year, she gets $80 per month; the third $85 and the fourth $90. That is the maximum. Of course this salary may be supplemented by the school district in which she teaches.

Now a Negro teacher, holding a first grade certificate, draws $50 per month, no matter how many years she teaches, there is no increase in salary.

A Negro teacher holding a second grade certificate draws $40 per month. There are some 1,500 second grade certificates held by Negro teachers.

Greenwood S. C. Index Journal
February 6, 1941

The time is not far distant in South Carolina when Negro school teachers will have to be paid the same salary as white school teachers.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the Norfolk, Va., case has given ample and unmistakable notice that this will have to be done.

The Supreme Court of the United States has not, as yet, given a direct decision in this matter but in its recent refusal to review a case covering this issue from Norfolk in which the decision of the lower Federal courts showed plainly that the court had its mind made up on the issue, the Supreme Court indicated its own state of mind almost conclusively.

So, as Cleveland said, it is not a theory but a condition, almost, which now confronts the South.

In Greenwood county, the extra cost of this change will be, on the present basis, approximately thirty-six thousand dollars annually.

If the base pay of white teachers is raised, as is being requested now by the State Teachers Association the cost of equal pay to Negro teachers in Greenwood county will be greater than thirty-six thousand dollars annually. The two combined would increase the cost to over fifty thousand dollars annually.

One drastic solution of the problem is suggested by the News and Courier.

The News and Courier suggests that all free public school education above the grammar grades be abolished and that tuition for all high school grades be charged.

That could be made to work so as to produce the revenue, and cut down expenses of the teaching force.

It would also cut down drastically the enrollment in the high schools of the State. And reduce the number of teachers who would have to be paid.

But the suggestion is too drastic.

Part of it might be used in that tuition could be charged for the last two grades of the high school but even that would be subject to great opposition. Unless the financial condition of the State becomes much worse than it is curtailment of public schools would not be permitted by the people.

This fact must be kept clear in mind: Soon it will be compulsory to make the salaries of Negro school teachers equal to that of white teachers and every RAISE in the pay of white teachers after that will mean an equal RAISE in the pay of Negro teachers.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the final authority in the issue and that fact is beyond question.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib
October 15, 1941

About $60,000 Expected Soon

Speares Taking Annual Records To Office Today

Anderson County's 700-odd school teachers will receive about $4,000 monthly or about $32,000 more a year under the new state teacher salary hike, it was estimated yesterday by County Superintendent of Education H. W. Speares.

Mr. Speares said he would go to Columbia today to submit applications of the respective teachers for state teacher aid. He indicated that the first installment totalling about $60,000, should be received here in the coming week.

Under the new salary law for teachers, those qualifying are eligible for $5 and $10 monthly raises over their pay of last year.

In Anderson County there are about 550 white teachers and 200 Negroes.

White teachers must have two years of college work to qualify for a $5 raise or three years or more for a $10 monthly boost. Negro teachers must have one year or more of college credits.

480,000 Annually

Mr. Speares estimated that teachers aid, payable eight of the regular nine month term, will total $480,000 for the 1941-42 term, or about $60,000 monthly. Last year the aid aggregated about $56,000.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
February 6, 1941

IF FACED FRANKLY.

"It is no more than fair and just," the Charleston News and Courier believes, "regardless of the decisions of the United States supreme court that teachers in the schools, white and black, be paid the same salaries if they be teachers of the same qualifications."

And this is a simple statement of the truth and the fact. But it isn't the whole truth. For the truth is that some day, and the sooner the better, South Carolina must disregard races in school teachers' pay. When a test case from this state is taken to the supreme court it will have no choice and it should move immediately, as some South Carolina school districts are already moving, to eliminate racial discriminations; if it takes the initiative upon itself instead of waiting for the courts to compel it as compel it they will it can expect the cooperation of the Negro school teachers in working out the problem. And the abolition of racial discrimination means more than the abolition of discrepancies in basic pay; it means the abolition of discrepancies in length of school terms.

The News and Courier's solution of the problem is the abolition of free schools above the grammar school grades for both whites and Negroes.

"While the maintenance of primary schools for Negroes would be a burden," The News and Courier says, "it would be more than compensated by the saving from the abolition of free high schools for all.

"In the matter of 'education' South Carolina has 'bitten off more than it can chew.' In efforts to do as other states do it has all but exhausted itself. Now it is faced with a task that would exhaust it."

Now education in South Carolina can stand some reforming—it should be designed to meet South Carolina needs instead of being simply an imitation of every other state's educational system—but there ought to be alternatives to The News and Courier's drastic proposal. As a matter of fact there are. South Carolina if it is willing to face the facts and can take care to preserve the revenue sources it has instead of throwing away money on quixotic propositions, if it can set itself to the task of saving money as other states have by the adoption of demonstrated business methods, if it undertake to obey its own constitution and preserve its credit South Carolina can meet its obligations to both whites and Negroes.

But it can't do it by playing politics.

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 4, 1941

The Load They Vote For

The white people of South Carolina and the general assembly would as well put into their mouths and smoke that they have got to pay white and negro teachers in the public schools equal salaries, when they have the same qualifications as indicated by certificates. That is the decision of the United States supreme court.

They will be compelled to provide equal accommodations for white and colored children. If white children shall ride to school in buses, negro children will not walk.

These changes may not come to pass immediately, but they will come shortly. This non-discrimination between the races in public schools is one part of the policy of the national administration, the New Deal. If a South Carolinian shall be appointed to the supreme court bench he will conform to New Deal policies, as Mr. Justice Hugo Black of Alabama does, or he will bear the brand of traitor to it. Mr. Roosevelt will make no appointment to the court of a Southerner until he is persuaded that the appointee knows what's what and will behave properly.

Sixty-six years the South, of which is South Carolina, has given to negro schools the smallest pittance possible without head-on collision with the letter of the law. A candidate for governor once said on the stump that the negroes were getting not as much as they paid for—a statement which we can neither affirm nor deny. Figures are not available.

If there be 350,000 white children of school age in the state which it will undertake to educate, it will have to assume a proportionate burden for 300,000 negro children—a load which it has heretofore wriggled from under. The federal government will see to it; there is no doubt of it, however the general assemblies may play with the problem, temporize and dodge a little while longer. This is in the national plans for "social gains".

Presumably, the white South Carolinians want it. They vote for it, when they vote. The New Deal and all its works "tickle them to death", and The News and Courier is not prepared to say that they will not swallow its negro policies along with the other blessings—as long as the offices and subsidies hold out.

The public school load for white children is tremendous. The people stagger under it. They groan. At the moment they are asked to shell out another million dollars for teachers—and that means white teachers for the most part.

There are no negro teachers now "jamming the senate [illegible] and the State House corridors" in Columbia.

The News and Courier's readers know that many years it has said that the state's duty is discharged when it teaches children the rudiments essential to performing the citizen's duties—reading, writing, arithmetic. Free education after the elementary grades is not even advisable. That, The News and Courier has said years before this New Deal for the colored children and teachers was about to be forced upon South Carolina.

The News and Courier believes that the teaching of the elementary grades should be of the same character for the two races, that the teachers, of each race, should be equally paid and that both races should be given equal accommodations.

It lies in the mouth of no legislator or other "loyal" supporter of Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal to object to its negro policies. It is their New Deal. They get what they vote for.

The negro addition will make the education load almost unbearable. The taxpayers on lands and houses, most of them white, will stagger. And groan. The white education load is breaking their backs.

Charleston, S. C. News
February 18, 1941

Negro Teachers Ask Pay Like That Of Whites

Columbia. — Pay comparable with that received by white teachers in the state was asked by the Palmetto State Teachers' association "so that a court action will not be necessary in South Carolina" to require the state to raise negro teachers' salaries.

Representatives of the association told the joint senate and house finance ways and means committee that for several years appeals had been made to the state department of education, the ways and means committee and senate finance committee "for some financial relief."

A recent decision of the United States supreme court held that states could not set up a separate salary basis for negro teachers. The association said it did not want to press court action to require the state to pay higher salaries "because of the unpleasant feeling that will result from such an action."

The association asked "no stipulated amount of money" but said that it was "seemingly impossible to encourage the negro teachers to carry on as they have unless they get some financial relief."

The negro teachers, the association said in a prepared statement, "are asking for equal pay for similar preparation and service. They are asking for at least eight months school term for every negro child and transportation where needed."

The lack of transportation made it impossible for some negro children to attend school regularly, the statement said, and thus contributed to "our high rate of illiteracy and therefore provides fertile soil for the spreading of propaganda, unfavorable to our contry.

"Some teachers who have to work under such conditions are not always inclined to be the best type of citizens in that they cannot maintain a decent standard of living and pay their debts."

Among the objectives of the association were:

(1) Teachers with similar training and performing the same class of work be paid the same salary.

(2) Equalization to begin 1941-42 school year.

(3) Complete equalization in two years.

(4) All schools operate not less than eight months.

(5) At least one accredited high school in each county free of tuition to all children in the county.

1-v-1941 SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken, S. C. Standard & Review
August 8, 1941

NEW TEACHERS SALARY BASE IS APPROVED

A system of classifying South Carolina's 15,237 public school teachers so as to provide annual salary increases of from $40 to $120 for 87 per cent of them in the 1941-42 school year, was adopted by the state board of education in Columbia.

At the same time, the board asked Governor Burnet R. Maybank to sign the salary increase bill for teachers under which the funds for the higher pay scales would be provided.

Establishment of a merit system for the classification and certification of South Carolina's teachers is to be studied further by a special committee appointment by Governor Maybank June 10. A report on such a system is expected before the end of the calendar year by the committee.

"The urgent necessity for action toward a better plan of certification and classification is based on the fact that the existing certificates do not reflect the educational qualifications or the specific training of teachers," the board-approved committee report stated.

It is the same committee that recommended the immediate $40-to-$120-a-year teacher increases on a classification plan based upon the number of years of college training the teachers have had. The plan and the increases were adopted by the board.

The largest increase, $120 a year, goes to 1,160 Negro teachers who have four years of college training or more and who hold degrees. A total of 7,837 white teachers with the same qualifications get $80 a year more, the maximum allowed them under the salary increase bill.

Likewise getting $80 a year more are 661 white teachers and 584 Negro teachers with three years of college training. An increase of $40 a year goes to 1,278 white teachers and 2,164 Negro teachers with two years of college training or less.

A total of 295 white teachers and 1,260 Negro teachers "whose training is represented by high school graduation or less" do not receive any increase at all.

Additional money required to finance salary increases on the basis adopted by the board of education was estimated by the committee at $1,021,640, of which more than one-fourth—or $590,960—would go to the white teachers with four years of college training or more.

Negro teachers with the same qualifications would receive $193,200. White teachers with three years of college training would get $52,880 and Negro teachers with the same qualifications $46,920. With two years of college training or less, white teachers would receive $51,120 and Negro teachers $86,560.

"Since the additional money required to finance the proposed salary increase act," said the committee's report, "has been estimated by the state department of education to be $1,101,800 for salary purposes, it will be seen that there is a margin of $80,160 which may be used to take care of the probable increase in the number of teachers holding college degrees or college training extensive enough to qualify them for salary increases."

The committee report noted that it had considered both the salary increase plan and the merit system "in the light of recent federal court decisions respecting racial discrimination in the salaries of teachers and also in the light of opinions by the attorney general respecting the authority of the state board of education."

The United States supreme court has held that there can be no differation in salaries for teachers for racial reasons.

Governor Maybank said he felt "certain that though the various agreements, there will be no court action that might cost the state as much as $3,000,000 or that might have created a financial condition that would have been disastrous to our educational institutions."

He did not elaborate on the "various agreements" but presumably referred to some understandings with Negro educators to the effect the Negroes would not press court actions at once to force immediate salary equality of Negro teachers with white teachers.

Regarding the board's authority to prescribe disturbance of state aid salaries, the committee report said:

". . . . It is the belief of the committee that the state board of education has the authority to distribue moneys available for state aid to schools in such a way that the maximum limits set by law will be observed, but that the law does not make mandatory the payment for all of the maximum salaries designated.

"It believes, therefore, that it is within the authority of the state board of education to prescribe aid salaries based on different amounts of training. It is on this assumption that the committee is making its recommendation."

The committee's future plans for study of a new merit system for the classification and certification of teachers were contained in the following section of its report:

"The second question considered by the committee (the merit system) is one that will call for an extensive study to be participated in by representatives of all the educational interests in the state, both white and Negro.

"Your committee will need advisiory committees should be made tailed studies of various aspects of certification and teacher-training.

"The membership of these advisory committees should be made up of college teachers, public school teachers, principals, superintendents, members of the state department of education, members of the South Carolina Education association and other groups within the state.

"A plan for certification of teachers must involve a plan for training teachers to meet initial certification requirements and for improving teachers in service so as to constantly upgrade and to professionalize teaching.

Florence, S. C. Morning News
November 23, 1941

General Assembly To Discuss State Employes Salaries

COLUMBIA, Nov. 22—(AP)—Whether to increase salaries of state employes at an expense of tens of thousands of dollars is a prominent question posed for the General Assembly when it meets in January.

State institutions, departments and agencies have, with few exceptions, requested pay increases ranging around ten per cent although some officials' salaries would be far more greatly augmented if the legislature approved reuests made of the budget commission.

The biggest pay boost was asked by the University for its president, Dr. J. Rion McKissick. He receives $6,001 a year salary paid by the state. Only the governor and the superintendent of the state hospital are paid that.

Here are increases asked for the top persons in most other state-operated organizations, listing the present salary and then the amount proposed:

Code Commissioner, $2,400 and $3,100; Confederate relic room custodian, $1,320 and $1,500; superintendent of education, secretary of state, attorney general, adjutant general, comptroller general, commissioner of agriculture and state treasurer, $5,000 and $5,000 (cq); health officer, $5,000 and $5,500; tax commission chairman, $6,000 and $6,500; the remaining two tax commissioners, $3,500 each and $4,000 each; insurance commissioner, $4,000 and $4,000; dean of medical college, $3,600 and $5,000.

Industrial commissioners (five) $3,000 each and $3,600 each; al state administrative public welfare salaries (not indicated individually), $98,901 and $120,840; salaries in county administrative offices offices of public welfare department, $330,665 and $465,300.

President of the Citadel, $6,000 and $6,000; president of Clemson college, $6,000 and $6,400; president of Winthrop college, $6,000 and $6,600; president of Negro college, $3,240 and $3,600; superintendent and treasurer of John de la Howe school, $3,340 and $3,340; superintendent and treasurer for the deaf and blind school, $3,360 and $3,624; director of schoolbook commission $3,300 and $3,300; secretary of historical commission, $3,120 and $3,600.

State librarian, $2,400 and $2,400; superintendent of state hospital, 7,500 and $7,500; superintendent of training school, $5,000 and $5,000; superintendent of sanatorium, $4,750 and $6,000; superintendent of Confederate infirmary, $2,100 and $2,400; supervisor of children's bureau, $2,000 and $2,400.

Superintendent of penitentiary, $5,400 and $5,400; superintendent and treasurer of boys' industrial school $3,340 and $3,340; superintendent and treasurer of girls' industrial school, $2,700 and $2,700; superintendent and treasurer of Negro boys' industrial school, $2,836 and $2,836; state auditor, $3,900 and $3,900; secretary of joint committee on printing, $2,700 and $3,300; state service officer, $3,000 and $3,300; state forester, $4,500 and $4,500; labor commissioner, $3,600 and $4,200; chief game warden $4,000 and $4,000; public service commission chairman, $3,036 and $3,236; six remaining public service commissioners, $2,801 each and $3,000 each; aeronautics commission director, $4,200 and $4,201; state electrician $3,300 and $3,300; secretary of sinking fund commission, $3,300 and $3,600; director of defense council, $4,800 and $4,800.

Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

Attorney Looby And Associates Take Case TO U. S. Court

APR 18 1941

APR 18 1941

Petition Charges Defendants Violate 14th Amendment To Federal Constitution; Seeks Justice For Negro Teachers

The second step in what may prove to be a historic and unprecedented legal battle, to get the salaries of teachers in Nashville's public schools equalized on the basis of the qualifications of the individual teachers, was taken in the District Federal Court, presided over by His Honor, Judge Elmer Davies, on Saturday of last week, when Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, on behalf of Harold E. Thomas, a teacher in Pearl Junior Elementary School filed papers in a lawsuit in which Superintendent W. A. Bass and the members of the City Board of Education are made defendants.

The first step to get salaries equalized was taken on February 6 of this year when a plea was made to Mayor Thomas Cummings and to Superintendent Bass and each individual member of the Board of Education, asking that the attorney for Thomas be allowed to appear before city officials and set forth the claims of colored teachers for an equalized salary schedule.

APR 18 1941

As set forth in the lawsuit, none of the officials who received petitions made any reply to the plea except Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, who wrote a letter to the attorney stating that the matter had been referred to the Board of Education for adjustment. The legal procedure required, it is stated that for the petitions to give ample time to hear from the Board of Education before filing a lawsuit. This, it is contended, had been done when, on last Saturday. The lawsuit papers were filed in Federal Court.

APR 18 1941

The matter of discriminating against teachers on account of their race and color is set forth as in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment "to the Constitution of the United States Constitution, Attorney Looby and his associate counsel set forth Citations of Federal statutes are given and also citations are given to show that the discrimination is even in violation of "The Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth of Tennessee."

Three of the most prominent Negro lawyers of the United States are listed as associates of Attorney Looby in the lawsuit. They are William H. Hastie, native Tennessean, a graduate of Knoxville College, who several years ago was appointed a Federal Judge of the Virgin Islands by President Roosevelt, but who recently resigned to become Dean of Law at Howard University; Leon A. Ransom of Washington, and Thurgood Marshall of New York. All three have successfully fought teacher salary cases in Virginia, North Carolina and other Southern States since the mandate by the Supreme Court of the United States was issued in this matter. It is their contention that equalizing salaries has become a purely administrative duty since the Supreme Court's decision and that it is arbitrary upon the part of Boards of Education, anywhere, when they refuse to adjust salaries in line with what the highest legal tribunal of the nation has decreed.

The contention made by many Nashvillians that the City Board of Eduation has been unfair and arbitrary in not adjusting teacher salaries, is given support in one part of the lawsuit petition which is as follows:

APR 18 1941

"Prior to the month of March, 1939, on motion of the Honorable Harry Hite (6th Ward Councilman), the City Council of Nashville made an investigation of the discriminatory practices of the Board of Education and submitted its findings to said Board with the request that the Board should discontinue such practices, but the defendant Board has ignored the request of the City Council and has continued its discriminatory practices.

"On the sixth day of February, 1941, plaintiff filed with the Mayor of Nashville and the defendants a petition on behalf of himself and all other teachers and principale similarly situated, praying for a hearing on his petition and that at said hearing he and all other Negro teachers and principals be placed upon a salary schedule equal to that of the white teachers and principals employed by the Board of Education and that they be paid such back salary as may be due them. All of the defendants have ignored the plaintiff's petition. On the 12th day of March, 1941, plaintiff, through his attorney, wrote to the Mayor and to the defendant, Louis H. Hibbits, as Chairman of the Board of Education, calling their attention to this petition. The Mayor answered stating that the matter had been referred to the Board but the Chairman has not favored the plaintiff with a reply.

"Defendant W. A. Bass is Superintendent of the Schools of Nashville and holds office pursuant to the Constitution and laws of Tennessee as an administrative officer of the public free school system of Tennessee. W. A. Bass is made defendant herein and is sued in his official capaity."

Other members of the City Board of Education, besides Mr. Bass, who are made defendants in the lawsuit are as follows:

APR 18 1941

Louis H. Hibbitts, Baxter Cato, Patrick A. Murray, Dr. John M. Cullum, Mrs. Delbert M. Mann, Rev. Prentice A. Pugh, Mrs. E. F. Langford, Neil H. Wright and Thomas C. Young.

Harold E. Thomas, in whose name the lawsuit is brought, has been a teacher in the city system of six years. While there is not a single teacher in the system who would not like to have his or her salary "equalized," rumor has it that several of the "older heads" have gone to authorities expressed their opposition to the lawsuit and stated that they felt they were getting all the salary their services were worth. This action by the so-called "traitors" is believed to have had some effect in causing the Board of Education to ignore the petition sent to them. One official is reported to have expressed the feeling that Negro teachers should not have their salaries equalized because they had a "lower standard of living" than white teachers. He is said to have ignored the "point of order" made by a fair-minded white teacher who stated that the qualifications of teachers, and not their "standard of living" should be the guide in adjusting salaries.

In the lawsuit, the petition asks that the Court issue a permanent injuntion restraining and enjoining the Board of Eduaction from making any distinction in salary payments on the grounds of race or color; that a Special Master ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due plaintiff; that the Court allow him his costs and other alternative relief that appears to the Court to be equitable and just.

APR 18 1941

The petition further prays that, "This Court enter a judgment or decree declaring that the distribution by the defendants of that portion of the public school fund for teachers' salaries on a basis whereby plaintiff Thomas and other Negro teachers with equal qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties and services solely because of their race or color denies to plaintiff Thomas and others similarly situated the equal protection of the law and due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and therefore is unconstitutional and void."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Chattanooga Teachers Demand Equal Salaries

APR 26 1941

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The Negro teachers of this city filed last week a petition with the board of education asking equal pay with white teachers. This is the usual preliminary step taken by teachers and if negotiations with the board of education fail, a law suit generally follows.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
April 14, 1941

ADOPT $712,600 BUDGET FOR SCHOOLS

Court "Passes" on Question of Boosting Negro Teachers.

Knox County Court today adopted a school board budget totaling $712,600 plus an additional 3-cent levy for building maintenance and equipment, and, after a warm dispute, rejected a motion to appropriate $2000 extra to equalize the salaries of colored teachers.

The school budget represents an increase of approximately $5000 over last year. Superintendent L. H. Brickey told the court that the budget made no provisions for any sharp increase in enrollment, and added that because many students were leaving school to take jobs in defense industries, and others to enter the armed services, he expected no increase in school attendance.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 16, 1941

Teachers' Pay Discrimination Cited in Suit

A suit asking that the City Board of Education be enjoined from making any distinction on grounds of race or color in fixing salaries paid its Negro school teachers was on file today in Federal Court here.

The action, filed by Harold E. Thomas, Negro teacher of Pearl Junior High School, on behalf of teachers and principals of the city's Negro schools, asks a judgment declaring their rights and an injunction to stop payment of Negro teachers on salary schedules lower than those for white teachers with the same qualifications and experience.

It attacks as a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution the payment of Negro teachers on a basis different from that of white teachers.

The complaint sets out that the City Council prior to 1939, made an investigation of alleged discriminations by the Board of Education and asked the board to discontinue them, but that the defendant board ignored the Council's request.

On February the complaint states, the plaintiff filed a petition with the Mayor and Board of Education asking equal salaries and the payment of back salary, but that all the defendants ignored the petition, and that on March 12, 1941, the plaintiff wrote the Mayor and Louis Hibbitts, as chairman of the board, calling attention to the matter. The Mayor said it had been referred to the board, but the chairman had not replied, the suit contends.

A speedy hearing was asked of Federal Judge Elmer Davies, and the suit seeks to refer to a special master the matter of ascertaining and reporting on whether back salary is due the plaintiff. Thomas alleges the minimum annual salary paid Negro teachers of his qualifications is $1,110, while white teachers of the same qualifications are paid $1,350.

The action names Hibbitts, chairman, and members of the School Board and W. A. Bass, superintendent of city schools, as defendants.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 17, 1941

Negro Teacher Asks Equal Pay

Board of Education Named in Federal Court Case Here

Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers in the Nashville city schools are sought in a suit filed in federal court by Harold E. Thomas, Negro, teacher in Pearl Junior High School.

Alleging that the Negro teachers are being discriminated against by being paid lower salaries than white teachers of the same qualifications and experience, Thomas asks that the City Board of Education be enjoined from making any distinction "solely on the grounds of race and color" in fixing the pay of white and Negro teachers.

He also asks the court to hold that the practice of setting lower salary schedules for Negro teachers in Nashville city schools is a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The plaintiff asks, in addition, that a special master be instructed to "ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due plaintiff."

Thomas alleges that the minimum annual salary being paid white male school teachers with the same qualifications and duties as his own is $1,350, but that the minimum salary for Negro teachers of the same class is $1,110.

The bill of complaint declares that the plaintiff recently filed a petition with the mayor and with the defendant school board seeking establishment of equal salaries for Negro and white teachers and the payment of "such back salary" as may be due the Negro teachers. Thomas alleges that the school board has ignored the petition and he states the mayor has said he has referred the matter to the school board.

The bill of complaint also states that some time ago the City Council investigated "discriminatory practices of the Board of Education" and asked the board to discontinue the alleged practices, but that this request has been ignored.

Segregation Brief Will Be Filed Monday

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16—(INS)—A brief to defend segregation laws in Southern states will be filed in the United States Supreme Court Monday, according to Thomas S. Lawson, Alabama attorney general.

A fight against the segregation laws was launched by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro congressman from Illinois, after he was forced to leave a sleeping car when it entered Arkansas several years ago.

States represented in the brief were listed as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Kentucky.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
April 17, 1941

NEGRO TEACHER PROTESTS

By United Press

NASHVILLE, April 17—Harold E. Thomas, a Negro teacher at Pearl Junior High School for Negroes here, filed suit in Federal Court demanding that the city board of education be enjoined from fixing white teachers' salaries higher than Negro teachers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEDERAL COURT TO RULE ON ISSUES

MAY 3 - 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1.—Equal salaries for Negro and white teachers in Nashville city schools are sought in a suit filed today in United States District court by Harold E. Thomas, teacher in Pearl high school.

Alleging that the Negro teachers are being discriminated against by being paid lower salaries than white teachers of the same qualifications and experience, Thomas asks that the city board of education be enjoined from making "any distinction solely on the grounds of race and color," in fixing the pay of white and Negro teachers' salaries.

MAY 3 - 1941

$250 A YEAR DIFFERENCE

He also asks the court to hold that the practice of setting lower salary schedules for Negro teachers in Nashville city schools is a denial of the equal protection of laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constiltution.

The plaintiff asks in addition that a special master be appointed to "ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due the plaintiff."

Thomas alleges the minimum salary being paid white school teachers, male, with the same qualifications as his own, is $1,350 a year, and added that the minimum salary for Negro teachers of the same class is $1,100.

LISTED FOR NEXT COURT TERM

The bill of complaint declares that the plaintiff recently filed a petition with Mayor Thomas L. Cummings of Nashville and with the defendant school board, seeking establishment of equal salaries for Negro and white teachers and the payment of such back salaries as may be due the Negro teachers.

Thomas alleges the school board has ignored the petition and he stated that Mayor Cummings "has referred the matter to the school board."

MAY 3 - 1941

The bill of complaint also states that sometime ago, the Nashville City Council investigated "discriminatory practices of the board of education," and asked the board to discontinue the alleged practices, but added that this request has been ignored.

Thomas said that he hoped to recover more than $1,000 for himself and several hundred dollars apiece for each of the Negro teachers in the Nashville school system.

Federal Judge Elmer Davis said the case should come up for trial at the next term of Federal court in Nashville, late in May.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

No Race Bias In Tennessee Teachers Pay

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 30.—A single salary scale for teachers without reference to race or color will be established by the Chattanooga board of education, it was announced here September 20.

The new plan was revealed in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee before Judge Leslie R. Darr when NAACP attorneys for the teachers and counsel for the school board appeared to argue court jurisdiction.

OCT 4 1941

In addition to the new salary scale, the school board stated that 62 per cent of the $40,000 now in the treasury marked for increases in salaries for all teachers, will go to Negro teachers.

The board also agreed to take steps for complete equalization of teachers' salaries under the new schedule.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
May 2, 1941

Negro School Teacher Suit To Be Studied

City Attorney W. C. Cherry has called a conference of fifteen city attorneys from Tennessee's largest cities to meet next Thursday in his office at 2 o'clock to discuss the issue raised by the recent suit of a Negro school teacher against the Board of Education, charging that his constitutional rights were violated because the city pays him a lower wage than white teachers receive.

Cherry said yesterday that he had prepared an answer to the suit and since the question raised was a matter of vital importance to other Tennessee municipalities he had asked city attorneys to review the argument presented in his answer and give them the benefit of their criticisms.

The recently filed action was by Harold E. Thomas, against Louis Hibbitts, president of the Board of Education, and members of the board. The plaintiff is a Negro teacher in one of the city's Negro schools.

Cherry said that his argument will insist that there is no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which gives the Negro equal rights, because the first teachers in Nashville in Negro schools in 1866 were white teachers and they were paid a lower salary than was received by white teachers in white schools.

It will be Cherry's insistence that although Negro children are entitled to the same educational privileges given to white children, the contract for wages made by the Board of Education with teachers, janitors or even scrub women is a matter between the employe and the Board of Education, and does not involve any constitutional rights of Negro pupils or teachers.

City attorneys expected to attend the conference and the towns and cities they represent include:

David Rhea, Pulaski; J. M. Holliday, Camden; Marion G. Evans, Memphis; J. W. Anderson, Chattanooga; H. L. Webster, Columbia; and representatives from Humboldt, McMinnville, Dyersburg and several other larger Tennessee cities.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COURT FIGHT GETS PROMISE FROM BOARD

OCT 4 1941

$24,800 In Treasury To Be Used For Salaries Of Negroes

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A single salary scale for teachers without reference to race or color will be established by the Chattanooga board of education, it was announced here September 20.

The new plan was revealed in the U. S. District court for the Eastern District of Tennessee before Judge Leslie R. Darr when NAACP attorneys for the teachers and counsel for the school boad appeared to argue court jurisdiction.

In addition to the new salary scale, the school board stated that 62 per cent of the $40,000 now in the treasury marked for increases in salaries for all teachers, will go to Negro teachers.

The board also agreed to take steps for complete equalization of teachers' salaries under the new schedule. but stated that it will "take a little time."

Attorneys for the plaintiff would not discuss the case on such a promise, but had it place don the inactive calendar so that it may be called up again at any time. This means that if the board does not make good its promise the complaint may again be heard in court.

The teachers were represented by W. Henry Elmore of this city and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

City Attorney To Oppose Equalizing System's Salaries

Report Board Of Education Member Is Seeking To Have Case "Rock Along And Become Forgotten"

No date has been set for arguments in the Federal District Court here of the lawsuit for the equalization of teachers' salaries, it was learned this week from the office of the Hon. W. C. Cherry, City Attorney, who will defend the action of the City Board of Education in its failure to equalize salaries.

However, Mr. Cherry, according to a statement carried last week in a local daily newspaper, has about completed his defense of the board and it appears there will be an interesting argument in the lawsuit, hinging on the question of whether or not the Board of Education has acted in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution when it refuses to make the salaries of colored teachers equal to those of white teachers of similar qualifications. Mr. Cherry, known as one of the ablest lawyers in Nashville, has unearthed the fact that the colored schools of Nashville, when they were opened back in 1866, had white teachers and that these white teachers were paid smaller salaries for teaching Negro pupils than similarly qualified white teachers were paid for teaching white pupils. The newspaper article quoted Mr. Cherry as holding that the Board of Education, to comply to the 14th Amendment, is only required to see to it that Negro pupils have facilities for their education equal to that of white pupils, but as for the salaries of teachers, the Board is empowered to pay them and also janitors of the schools, according to any schedule the Board sees fit to make.

Another interesting angle to the plan of defense, reportedly decided upon by Attorney Cherry, is that he will call to Nashville a number of city attorneys of Tennessee and get their ideas on how to defend the action of their boards of education in maintaining a lower pay schedule for colored teachers than that maintained for white teachers. It is understood that most of the other cities of the state will be faced by lawsuits like the one that has been filed here if the colored teachers here are victorious.

One exception noted in the list of city attorneys to be called here for conference with Mr. Cherry is the one at Knoxville. This, evidently, is because Knoxville many months ago disposed of any necessity for defending a lawsuit, when the Superintendent and Board of Education of Knoxville equalized salaries.

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, chief counsel for Nashville colored teachers, was out of the city this week, taking part in the lawsuit of the A. M. E. Church before a federal court in Cincinnati. He was unavailable for any comment on the point raised by Attorney Cherry with reference to the discrimination in salaries paid in the city schools here when Negro pupils were taught by white teachers. It is said, and may be a contention of Attorney Looby, that when colored schools were first established they were maintained by funds raised exclusively from the taxation of Negro property. This fact, it is believed, will be pointed out to kill Mr. Cherry's chief argument for maintaining salary schedules as at present.

The chief contention of Attorney Looby and associate counsel is that since the U. S. Supreme Court decision, the qualization of salaries is manditory and is purely an administrative duty, resting upon the Board of Education. It is also held that the City Council, which elects the members of the Board, more than two years ago made a report on teachers' salaries, and on motion of the Hon. Harry Hite, Councilman from the 6th Ward, voted an order to the Board of Education to equalize salaries. It is held that the matter could have been disposed of long ago had Superintendent W. A. Bass taken the initiative in the matter. There are members of the Board of Education who, it is said were in favor of adjusting the salary question without a lawsuit, but the matter has just "rocked along" waiting on the action of the Superintendent.

There was a rumor in circulation this week that the whole matter of the lawsuit would be allowed to "rock along" and the suit would not be pressed in court, but the rumor appears to be without foundation.

It was learned, however, from a reliable source, that at least one member of the Board of Education has interested himself in trying to get the lawsuit either withdrawn or allowed to be forgotten. This member is reported as saying that finances of the Board are low and that it is impossible to raise a reported $75,000, the sum needed to equalize salaries. That it would be necessary to reduce the salaries of white teachers in order to adopt an equalization schedule. According to this report, it appears that members of the Board of Education feel that they are getting the blame for not equalizing salaries when the chief blame rests on Mayor Cummings and the members of the City Council.

Inquiry at the City Hall elicits the information that very generally among officials there is a feeling that the lawsuit is going to be won by the colored teachers and the feeling is that the Board of Education is solely responsible for not obeying the instructions given back in 1939.

It is absolutely positive, it is learned, that the Board of Education will not be permitted to cut the salaries of white teachers in order to make an equalized schedule. There is a strong opposition to cutting white teachers' salaries among the colored teachers as there is even among the white teachers. There is, however, considerable talk among teachers of both races that persons at the top in the educational system are being paid too high, considering the low salaries being paid both white and colored teachers, many of whom contend that the highly paid officials do not do near as hard work as the class room teachers.

One of those opposing the lawsuit, it is reported is circulating the rumor that if salaries are equalized it will "cause a race riot." There seemed to be nothing to this except a ruse of a certain of official that is opposed to good pay for anybody except the upper class executives in the educational system.

It is contended that the salaries of teachers, both white and colored, in Nashville are lower than those of Knoxville, a city not as large or financially strong as Nashville.

Thus the discussion about the month-old lawsuit goes on and will possibly continue until the case is settled by the decision of Federal Judge Elmer Davis.

18v-1941
Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 14, 1941

NEGROES FIGHT CHANGE IN TEACHERS' PENSIONS

The executive committee of the Mountain City Teachers' federation, colored teachers' group, issued a statement last night following a meeting, expressing disapproval of the bill before the state legislature to change the provisions of the present teachers' pension law.

The statement, signed by C. B. Robinson, president of local union No. 428, American Federation of Teachers, follows:

"We must protest what we feel is an unwarranted attack upon the Negro teachers of Chattanooga. The clause that will reduce the minimum pension from $60 a month to $40 a month will affect practically all Negro teachers. In the absenc of an explanation as to why the minimum is to be changed, the only belief we can have is that the bill is being changed because the minimum monthly payment set forth in the first bill is higher than half of what most Negro teachers are making and will make, if the present and past salaries are good criteria for judging.

"The salaries now among our teachers are pitifully low. It is a job to eke out a living now with these low salaries, and if we are forced to live on half our salaries, after we have given the city the service of our best years, it will mean absolute poverty in our old age. Our local union feels that in this crisis there is a dire need for the greatest unity, which can only be brought about by progressive legislation.

"Therefore, we ask the representatives of Hamilton county not to change the minimum monthly payment of $60 as now provided by the pension insurance law."

TENNESSEE

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Harold E. Thomas Of Pearl Jr. School Takes Initiative

FEB 28 1941

Action Started Here Is In Line With South-Wide Movement To End Custom Outlawed By U. S. Supreme Court

Action to bring Nashville in line with Knoxville, Louisville and other progressive cities, in the matter of paying equal salaries to equally qualified school teachers, was begun on Monday of this week, when Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, on behalf of Harold E. Thomas, a teacher in Pearl Junior Elementary School, filed a petition with Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, Supt. W. A. Bass and the City Board of Education, asking to be heard in a plea for ending the discriminatory pay-scale that prevails here.

Letters containing the petition were sent by registered mail on Monday and it was expected the authorities would make an early decision to hear the attorney for the complainants set forth his plea. If the authorities grant the plea that has been made, it makes certain that there will be no lawsuit here on the equal salary issue as has been the case in a number of other places. Some of the best attorneys here say that a lawsuit on equal salaries can not avoid being won by the petitioners because of the decision recently set forth by the Supreme Court of the United States which maintains that there can be no discrimination in educational opportunities on racial grounds.

FEB 28 1941

The petition as filed by Attorney Looby holds that failure of the authorities to establish a uniform salary scale heretofore, and following their knowledge of the Supreme Court decision, entitles all teachers affected to "back pay" from the time an equal pay schedule should have been put in force. The petition asks a lump sum payment of the back salaries.

The text of the petition as filed by Attorney Looby is as follows:

To Hon. Thomas L. Cummings, Mayor of the City of Nashville; the Hon. W. A. Bass, Superintendent of Schools, City of Nashville; the Board of Education of the City of Nashville and the Members of said board:

PETITION OF HAROLD E. THOMAS

The petitioner in behalf of himself and all other persons similarly situated respectfully shows unto this Honorable board:

FEB 28 1941

FIRST—That he is colored, a person of African descent and Negro blood. He is a regular teacher in one of the City schools of Nashville, Tennessee having been employed by this Board as such teacher. He has been in the employ of the City of Nashville as a teacher in the public schools for six years. This petition is filed in his own behalf and also on behalf of other persons, namely teachers and principals in the colored schools of Nashville, Tennessee similarly situated and effected, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

SECOND—That over a long period of years the Board of Education and members thereof, have consistently pursued and maintained, and are now maintaining the policy, custom and usage of paying Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Nashville less salary than white teachers and principals in said public school system possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercising the same duties, and performing the same services as teachers and principals. Such discrimination is being practiced against the petitioner and all other Negro teachers and principals in Nashville, Tennessee, and is based solely upon their race and color. Schedules of the salaries showing these inequalities are part of the records of the Board of Education and are, therefore, not enumerated in this petition.

FEB 28 1941

THIRD—This petitioner is advised that in enforcing and maintaining the policy, regulation, custom, and usage by which petitioner and other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Nashville are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and principals possessing the same professional qualifications and certificates, having the same experience, exercising the same duties and performing essentially the same services, solely on account of the race or color of the plaintiffs, defendants, as administrative agent of the State of Tennessee, have violated and are continuing to violate the equal protection of the laws and due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United Code. To the extent that defendants in enforcing said discriminatory system are acting under color of statute, regulation, policy, custom or usage, said statute, regulation, policy custor or usage is void and unconstitutional, and to the extent that defendants may be acting without benefit of statute, regulation, policy, custom or usage, their acts are nevertheless acts of the State, similarly void and unconstitutional.

FOURTH—This petitioner is further advised that he and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee are and have been entitled to a salary equal with those of white teachers and principals possessing the same educational training and certificates, and that the Board of Education and City of Nashville are now indebted to him and to all other Negro teachers and principals for back salary sufficient to equalize their salary covering the entire period during which he has been in the employ of the City of Nashville.

The petitioner, therefore prays this Honorable Board that he and his attorney be permitted to appear before this Honorable Board for a hearing upon this petition, and at said hearing he and all other Negro teachers and principals be immediately placed upon a salary schedule equal to that of the white teachers and principals employed by the Board of Education as teachers and principals in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, and that the Board of Education certify their names and amount due them for back salary to the Comptroller of the City of Nashville for payment.

This the 24th day of February, 1941.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tenn. Seeks to Duck Equal Schools Rule

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — To avoid admitting six applicants to the graduate and law schools of the University of Tennessee, it is rumored that a committee from the university has been working on curricula for graduate work at Tennessee State College to be put into effect in the fall.

Aug 8 1942

Reports that plans are also underway to offer out-of-State, all-expense scholarships to the six, will not deter the NAACP in its fight for equal educational opportunities in the State, according to Leon A. Ransom of the association's national legal committee and Z. Alexander Looby of the local branch.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Salary Case Comes Up In Chattanooga

Clarence Robinson Files Action Against Board

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—Last Saturday, September 20, in the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Tennessee, argument was heard on the teachers' salary case filed by Clarence B. Robinson, representing himself and the Chattanooga Teachers' Association, against the school board of this city.

This is a preliminary hearing to determine if the court has jurisdiction over this case. W. Henry Elmore is local attorney for the teachers; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will also represent the complainants.

On his way back to the New York office, Mr. Marshall will stop in Washington, D. C., for meetings with members of the national legal committee of the NAACP and with Attorney Prentice Thomas on the suit filed against the University of Kentucky by Charles Eubanks and on the Jeffersonville, Indiana, school case.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ATTORNEY LOOBY TO FILE SUIT ON SCHOOL SALARIES

MAR 2 1 1941

Action Against Supt. Bass and Board May Be Taken In Federal Court Within 10 Days

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby announced this week that, in all probability suit will be filed in the District Federal Court here within a period of ten days in an effort to secure for colored teachers in the Nashville Public Schools the equal salaries to which they are said to be entitled under the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States. MAR 2 1 1941

The lawsuit, if filed, will be against Superintendent W. A. Bass and the City Board of Education. Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, it is said, who, like Mr. Bass and other members of the Board of Education, received a copy of the petition asking to be allowed to discuss the matter with officials, has written to Attorney Looby, stating that he had referred the entire matter to Mr. Bass and the Board. No reply. whatever, it is announced, has been received from Mr. Bass or any member of the Board, and this has provided the necessity for the next step that is taken in the fight for equal salaries—a lawsuit in the Federal Court. There is a possibility, it is said, that Mr. Bass and his associates will consent to hear Attorney Looby in a discussion of the matter and set a date for the hearing. If this is done it may obviate the necessity of a lawsuit, or at least postpone the date when same will be filed.

The disposition among city officials, it is learned, is to turn over to Supt. Bass the whole problem of working out a satisfactory settlement of the salary schedule for teachers. This matter, when first brought before the City Council a year ago was favorably reported on by that body, to the extent of requesting the Superintendent to work out the arrangement for equal salaries. Why the Superintendent never attended to it, is not known, however it is said to be a matter of embarrassment to those who had become reconciled to a fair settlement of the salary tangle brought on by the Supreme Court edict and hoped it could be settled without a lawsuit. It is said the law is one that can not be successfully attacked by any officials opposed to equal salaries. A long drawn out lawsuit, however, may postpone the date when the new salary schedule goes into effect. It will be the contention of Attorney Looby, when he argues the lawsuit, that the Board of Education should pay equal salaries from the time that the schedule should have been adopted, which is presumed to be the date when the City Council gave the order to Supt. Bass. MAR 2 1 1941

One of the things that makes for a generally all round "good feeling" in the lawsuit, if one is filed, is that there are members of the Board of Education known to be in favor of the new schedule, and white city teachers have expressed the feeling that all teachers of the city ought to be paid according to their qualifications. There is known to be among colored teachers no desire to see the board work out a salary schedule that will reduce the pay of any white teachers as was done in Alabama, where a hocus-pocus settlement of this problem was attempted by officials, who evidently are not in favor of paying just salaries even to white teachers. The feeling is that salaries ought to be equalized by the Board asking for and getting the necessary money to settle the salary problem satisfactorily.

Cleveland, Tenn. Banner
March 17, 1941

NEGRO TEACHER PAY IS PROBLEM FOR THE SOUTH

Tennessee One of Few States In South Little Affected by Ruling of Equal Pay.

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 17.—(U.P.)—Educators today believed Federal aid would be necessary if Southern States complied soon with the recent Supreme Court ruling that Negro teachers in public schools be paid salaries equal to those of white instructors.

Compliance with the ruling would increase the pay of Negro teachers. It was estimated the increase in Negro salaries would cost ten state governments in the South more than $10,000,000 annually. Additional costs of the increase would fall upon local school districts.

Officials of state educational systems in the South also are bothered by the possibility that it may be necessary to expend large sums to build, equip and maintain higher institutions of learning to conform to the U. S. Supreme Court opinion that Negroes are furnished equal facilities for training for the professons, such as medicine and law.

Most Southern State educators would say little publicly on the two problems.

Public school officials from Southern States gathered here this week-end and discussed the problems with representatives of the general education board. Those participating in the meeting would not reveal details or conclusions of the discussions.

Some believed an agreement could be reached with Negro teachers to increase their salaries gradually until they equalled those of whites. North Carolina has started such a program.

"The discussions were informal and not on means of circumventing the Supreme Court ruling—which isn't possible—but on chances of obtaining Federal aid to raise both white and Negro teachers' salaries," one of those participating in the week-end meeting said.

"In order to insure a uniform salary schedule, I estimate $1,000,000 a year would have to be added to the State salary fund and the only way I see to meet this would be through increased Federal aid," John E. Coxe, Louisiana superintendent of education, said in Baton Rouge.

The benefit to individual Negro teachers would vary, both in states and local districts. It was estimated the individual benefit would exceed $500 in some instances and probably would average $200 a year.

B. O. Duggan, Tennessee commissioner of education, said in Nashville that the decision would not have much effect in that state since the Tennessee board of education based its salary scales on training and experience and made no distinction between white and Negro teachers. Local districts in a few counties might be affected.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN NASHVILLE!

APR 1 8 1941

Is There Discrimination, According To Figures Given? If So, Does This Violate The U. S. Constitution?

In the lawsuit filed in Federal Court Saturday, April 12, the schedule of monthly salaries as paid to white and to Negro teachers is set forth for the first four years of service. The schedule affords the following comparisons for those who have taught for as long as four years:

TYPE OF WORK	WHITE	COLORED
Grade teachers, Academic and Domestic Science	$135	$110
Teachers, Carpentry and Woodwork	135	115
Supervisors, Academic, Primary, Music, Manual Tr., etc.	200	135
High School Principal	400	250
High School Teachers	175	115
Junior H. S. Principals	350	150
Grade Principals: (Under 500 Pupils)	160	125
Grade Principals: (Over 500 Pupils)	300	142

APR 1 8 1941

No comparison is made in the salaries of General Supervisors. There is none for Negro Schools. Following the death of Prof. E. W. Benton, several years ago, the Board failed to appoint another Negro Supervisor to fill the vacancy. The work is now being done by a white supervisor, it is reported.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States whose provisions, it is charged the Board of Education is violating when it discriminates against teachers because of their race or color in the matter of paying salaries is as follows:

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." APR 1 8 1941

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Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

It Is Not Exactly So, But Lawyers--Sure Can Figure!

Judge Cherry And Assistants Make Novel Defense For School Board In Reply To Lawsuit

MAY 23 1941

A surprising and novel defense by the Nashville City Board of Education in defense of its policy of not paying equal salaries for equal work to white and colored school teachers, is contained in the answer to the lawsuit filed here several weeks ago by Attorney Z. Alexander Looby on behalf of Harold E. Thomas, a teacher at Pearl Elementary school.

The novel part of the board's answer to the suit, contained in the brief of Judge W. C. Cherry, City Attorney, is in the following sentence:

"It is true that differences have been made in the allocation of monies to white schools and Negro schools, which have been based upon a difference of taxes paid by the people who patronized. these schools—just as there has been a difference in the amounts expended in the location of sewers and sidewalks throughout the City of Nashville."

The newspaper report on the answer of the board has it saying that "in actuality the Negroes of Nashville have been favored in proportion to their contributions."

Dealing in figures, the newspaper story on Judge Cherry's brief is as follows:

"The board states that 32.53 per cent of the money collected by Nashville for school purposes goes to Negro schools and 67.47 to white schools. In 1938-39 there were 199 Negro teachers in the public school system and 573 white. Average pupil attendance is 17,994 white and 6,988 Negro pupils, the answer said. Teacher salaries aggregate $1,123,299 a year, amount to approximately 90 per cent of the entire school expenditures, it was stated. There are 36 schools for white children and 13 for Negroes.

The figures submitted by Judge Cherry, assuming that they have been correctly quoted, not only fully support the board's contention that it is not discriminating AGAINST colored teachers, but shows that colored teachers are being paid higher salaries than white teachers. This conclusion is inescapable after some slight experimenting with the way the sum of $1,123,299, the amount that is allotted toteachers salaries, is apportioned.

Judge Cherry says that colored schools get 32.53 of the school money. That is assumed to mean colored teachers get 32.53 o fthe total salaries of $1,123,299. That amounts to $365,409.16. Since Judge Cherry says this sum goes to 199 colored teachers in the system it makes their average annual salary $1,836.

On the other hand, after subtracting from the $1,123,299, the sum of $365,409 that goes to colored teachers, it leaves the sum of $757,890.84 to be divided among the 573 white teachers. This brings the astounding revelation that the average annual pay for white school teachers is only $1,323.

It means that the average monthly salary of white teachers is only $132.30, while the average monthly salary of colored teachers "tips the beam" at$183.60.

It is further shown, if the money for the schools is divided on a basis of 67.47 for whites and 32.53 for Negroes, that the average sum going to the 36 white schools amounts to $21,052 while to the average colored school goes the much bigger average sum of $28,100 annually.

On a per capita basis, accepting the figures which show that the average pupil attendance in white schools is 17,994, and that of colored pupils. as 6,998,. it is. shown that the board is more liberal with the colored race than with the white. It is costing $42.12 per pupil to teach white children but the cost jumps to $52.30 annually to teach colored children. The figures show just that.

MAY 23 1941

Ignoring the figures the board of education has submitted, to look at the salary schedule of teachers in Nashville, as carried exclusively in the Nashville Globe, there appear differentials of from $20.00 a month to as much as $60.00 a month for grade teachers and as high as $200 a month for principals.

Thus, the board of education's figures, showing the amount of money it has allotted to colored schools, when compared to what Attorney Looby states is the schedule of pay for colored teachers, presents one of the greatest clashes between mathematicians, that Judge Elmer Davies of the Federal Court has had to deal with in a lawsuit.

Forecasts that the salary suit will be a long-drawn-out affair is indicated in the number of mathematical computations that are going to have to be made before the battling lawyers will "compose their differences."

While the fight over figures will probably be the main bout between the lawyers, another item in Judge Cherry's answer, it is predicted, will produce almost equally as wordy a clash for Judge Davies to settle.

It is the theory that tax money for the support of schools may be allotted on the basis of the racial identity of the tax-paying patrons. That is, "white" money must all go to white schools and "Negro" money to Negro schools. This is held to be an exploded theory—and definitely outlawed, even by the statutes of Tennessee for at least a half-century.

It most certainly is to be held to be in conflict with the 14th Amendment of the Constitution as denying to citizens the equal protection of the law.

It is plain that Judge Cherry and his associates, in their novel answer, have taken the narrow, if widely accepted view, that the sole source of taxes is that which property owners pay to the tax collector on their homes and places of business.

That vie wwholly ignores the most lucrative source of taxes, which is "consumer taxes." It is virtually impossible to estimate the amount of consumer taxes Negroes of Nashville or any other place pay. Taxes that are levied on the innumerable places of business, are, as is pretty generally known, passed on to the consumers. Tares levied on houses that are rented to the masses are collected by the owners of these houses in the weekly and monthly charges for rent.

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of those who labor," is one of the most famous expressions of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who went on to say that the laboring man may never see a tax bill, but nevertheless he is as definitely and continuously a taxpayer as the rich and well to do who do receive bills and visit the tax colector's office to make their settlements.

MAY 23 1941

There have been no new moves made in the salary lawsuit, aside from the remarkable answer that the board has filed through its attorneys. It is said that this answer was concurred in by Judge Cherry, and Assistant City Attorneys E. C. Yokley and Charles G. Blackard. And, also there is a report that the board's attorneys consulted with city attorneys of several other cities of the state.

It is believed if the Nashville lawsuit is won by the defendants the novel brief they filed, contending as it does that it is permissible for boards of education to segregate tax money on a racial basis and allot it to schools accordingly, will be adopted by other cities, if and when they have lawsuits against differentials in salaries.

Another point of interest to Nashvillians is the contention of Judge Cherry that differentials in the placing of sewers and sidewalks in the city is a policy that has been adopted out of regard to the amount of taxes citizens pay. In Nash-

ville and many other cities of the South, Negro sections of cities are made conspicuous by the lack of sidewalks and by the denial to those sections of sewers.

The possibility of legal action against this practice, while not now imminent, is likely to be suggested by the the statement Judge Cherry has made. However, in the case of sewers, it is believed many liberal-minded white people would support the lawsuit because of the undenied fact that the lack of sewers in any section of the city is a menace to the health of the whole community.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
June 11, 1941

NEGRO TEACHER SUES CITY FOR PAY EQUALITY

Robinson Claims Racial Discrimination in School System

In what may be a test case on alleged discrimination between white and colored school teachers' salaries in the city schools, Clarence B. Robinson and the Chattanooga Teachers' Association filed suit in Federal court Tuesday afternoon against City Commission, the municipal school board and W. T. Robinson, superintendent.

Clarence B. Robinson, colored teacher at the Calvin Donaldson Junior High School for the past four years, charges white teachers are paid more than Negroes with equivalent status and experience, even though the Negroes hold identical state certificates, exercise the same duties and perform essentially the same services.

He asks the court declare the policy of low pay to Negroes void, and issue a permanent injunction enjoining and restraining the defendants from further payment of smaller salaries to Negro teachers. He also asks that "further distinction on grounds of race or color be stopped so that all teachers may receive the same salary according to experience—regardless of color or race."

The suit was filed by W. Henry Elmore, Chattanooga attorney.

BEHALF OF ALL

The suit reads that it was "brought on his (Clarence Robinson's) behalf and also on behalf of other persons, citizens and residents of the state of Tennessee, namely, teachers and principals in the colored schools of Chattanooga, similarly situated and affected."

Chattanooga Teachers' Association is a voluntary unincorporated association composed of Negro teachers and principals in local public schools.

The suit charges Negro and white teachers alike hold certificates and meet the same requirements to receive these certificates from the state board of education—being issued identical certificates.

"The defendants over a long period of years have consistently pursued and maintained and are now pursuing and maintaining the policy, custom and usage of paying Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Chattanooga less salary than white teachers and principals in said public school system possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercising the same duties and performing the same services as Negro teachers and principals.

RACE DISCRIMINATION

"Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiffs and all other Negro teachers and principals in Chattanooga, and is based solely upon their color or race."

Clarence Robinson states he completed the course of instruction provided at Agricultural and Industrial State College for Negroes, and holds a permanent professional certificate, high school and elementary—the highest certificate issued by the Tennessee state board of education for teaching in junior high schools in Tennessee.

He says he is paid only $630 annually—charging that white male junior high school teachers are paid a minimum of $720.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Chattanooga To Equalize Wages

Board of Education Makes Announcement on Sept. 20

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS—)—A single salary scale for teachers without reference to race or color will be established by the Chattanooga board of education, it was announced here September 20.

The new plan was revealed in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee before Judge Leslie R. Darr when NAACP attorneys for the teachers and counsel for the school board appeared to argue court jurisdiction.

In addition to the new salary scale, the school board stated that 62 per cent of the $40,000 now in the treasury marked for increases in salaries for all teachers, will go to Negro teachers.

The board also agreed to take steps for complete equalization of teachers' salaries under the new schedule, but stated that it will "take a little time."

Attorneys for the plaintiff would not dismiss the case on such a promise, but had it placed on the inactive calendar so that it may be called up again at any time. This means that if the board does not make good its promise the complaint may again be heard in court.

The teachers were represented by W. Henry Elmore, of this city, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP.

18v-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Janitor Paid More Than Teacher; Latter Resigns

FEB 1 1941

FORT WORTH, Tex.— (ANP)— A. Maceo Johnson Prairie View College graduate and Fort Worth tutor for nine and hine-half years who recently resigned as mathematics instructor at the I. M. Terrell High School, has stated his reason was an economic one.

He said that a janitor received more his services than he did.

Johnson was getting only $850 annually while some other teachers white, in the same department were receiving approximately $400 annually more than he was getting.

Taught 9½ Years Until Situation Overwhelmed Him

FEB 1 1941

Further, he said he had no prospect of ever reaching the maximum salary in less than 27 years.

Teachers (Negro, of course) with master's degrees from reputable and recognized American colleges get no more recognition from an economic standpoint than those with bachelor's degrees, and only recently have bachelor's degrees become a fire requirement.

SALARIES CONSIDERABLY LOW

For Negro teachers, the maximum salary is $1,260 per year while the maximum salary for whites is $2,300, or a fraction less than twice as much as the Negro maximum salary. Ten years ago the starting salary was $125 per month; at present the starting salary is $75 per month for a nine-month year. On the other hand, ten years ago the state appropriation per capita was $22.50 and at present the state is paying $4.50 more per capita, yet the salary standard remains lower.

Mr. Johnson resented the fact that a new teacher from out-of-state was brought in and given a salary of $350 per year more than he had been getting although he had been working over a period of years and had been described by the school board as having rendered "excellent service." Such an act made Mr. Johnson feel that his services weren't appreciated.

OVER SUPPLY OF TEACHERS

At the same time of Mr. Johnson's resignation, he said he believed that there were more than 500 applications waiting. Definitely Mr. Johnson agreed that there was an over supply of teachers.

Despite the very low salary standard for Negroes, Terrell high and the entire Fort Worth school system enjoy the distinction of having top rating among Negro high schools in the south. Its students have made enviable records in whatever institutions of higher learning they have enrolled. They have placed high in college entrance examination and have a very large percentage on college honor rolls over a period of years. This is primarily attributed to the "missionary spirit" of the Fort Worth teachers. They are not encouraged financially to study further; however, many have done so on their own initiative at a great sacrifice.

FEB 1 194

Fort Worth has about 25,000 Negroes out of its total population of 177,662. Terrell high has approximately 1,000 students and only 26 teachers including the principal. The teacher pay situation among Negroes in Texas' fourth largest city is on a par with that of many rural communities and smaller towns.

The United States is estimated to contain 95 per cent of the world's bath tubs.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Texas Teachers Ask Equal Wage

MAY 3 1941

FORT WORTH, Texas.— Under the leadership of Mrs. C. M. Pearce, white, chairman of the Fort Worth Interracial committee, and wife of a prominent banker of this city, salaries for Negro teachers equal to that of white teachers have been strongly urged and fought for.

Members of the board of education have been approached and numerous letters have been sent to the various members. The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has cooperated in the fight.

Mrs. Pearce has been supported by such leading citizens as Dr. R. A. Ransom, superintendent of the Ethel Ransom hospital; Rev. W. A. Sparks, pastor of the Pilgrim Valley Baptist church; Rev. G. B. Winston, executive secretary of the McDonald Y.M.C.A., and Secretary of the Fort Worth Interracial committee; Mrs. A. B. Carson, white, prominent church worker; Prof. G. W. Williams of the Star Publishing company; Mrs. Dorothy Sims Winston, organist of New Mt. Gilead Baptist church; Miss Almeta Roberson, executive of Negro Welfare Center; Miss Sylvia Coleman, executive secretary of the Y.W.C.A.; Mrs. Roberta Lindsey, prominent social worker; Rev. T. S. Boone, pastor of Mt. Gilead Baptist church, and Dr. G. D. Flimmings, president of local N.A.A.C.P.

18v-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Star Says Teachers Should Be Given Answer To Parity Request

day that colored teachers have shown "a considerable degree of patience" in awaiting reply to their request for a pay parity plan, made last December, and that "the time would seem to have arrived when they should be accorded explanation of the objective by municipal authorities in meeting now, or eventually, what court decree has said must be met."

The text of the editorial captioned, "Patient Colored Teachers," appearing in the Star, which is published by Norman R. Hamilton, a candidate for congress, follows:

"A considerable degree of patience must be admitted to have been borne by the colored teachers of Portsmouth in awaiting reply to their request for salary increase, this to be graduated over a period of years until equalization with the salaries of white teachers, for commensurate work should be reached.

MAR 29 1941

COULD DEMAND

"Under decision of the courts our colored teachers might have made demands rather than request in the premises. They might have even brought legal action for immediate equalization of pay with that of white teachers. But following a more moderate and thoughtful course Portsmouth teachers, like Norfolk colored teachers, suggested a graduated increase of salary, this to begin in September of the current year and to be extended over a period of four years until equalization should come in fact.

"Since December the Portsmouth colored teachers have waited for some indication of purpose on the part of the city regarding their petition. The time would seem to have arrived when they should be accorded explanation of the objective by municipal authorities in meeting now, or eventually, what court decree has said must be met.

"Noething is to be gained through delays that can only engender antagonisms. Two delicate points are involved—(1) the rights of the petitioners, and (2) the lack of present budgeted funds to meet the requirements of the case.

"Nothing is to be gained by lack of frankness. The issue is one the municipal authorities must meet. The colored teachers have apparently been thoughtful and moderate in their presentations.

"No doubt the school authorities will realize the justification of the request that has been made, and will very shortly notify the teachers that the request will be granted. The Portsmouht board has consistently endeavored to carry out school affairs to the best interests of all concerned and we have no doubt that its course of action in the colored teachers pay matter will be handled with satisfaction to all."

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition

PORTSMOUTH — The Portsmouth Star stated editorially Sun

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Teachers Pay Case Progress

MAR 29 1941

RICHMOND—There is no indication that the fight of the Virginia school teachers for equalization in pay stands in any danger of bogging down, if the enthusiasm and determination of the 300 teachers assembled here last Saturday in a special session of the Virginia State Teachers Association can be used as an index.

This session was held in Southern Aid auditorium, with President William M. Cooper of Hampton presiding. The delegates made reports of the progress of the equalization fight in their respective cities and counties, held a round table on methods of accomplishing this end, and heard addresses from Attorney Oliver W. Hill, one of counsel for the teachers in the recent successful case at Norfolk; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P.; and Professor L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High School, Newport News.

PROGRESS REPORTED

Reports from representatives indicated that the movement was well on the way to culmination in several places. Small increases have been secured in others, and in several sections a cold reception has been tendered committees and teachers' organizations who had approached their boards and superintendents.

One delegate reported that the superintendent of the county schools had placed many barriers in the way, and had also cajoled and threatened teachers who insisted on asking for pay equalization.

Conferences with school authorities were reported in progress in many places, including Richmond, where a flat $200 raise for the term had been proposed by the board with a promise of a gradual move toward equalization.

Loudoun County, it was reported, had suggested that the colored teachers be paid 10 months this year and increased to 12 months with equalization in 1944. A further revision placed equalization atttainment in 1947.

Wise County had granted equalization over a period of three years, while Henrico County had submitted a verbal agreement for equalization in four years.

MAR 29 1941

BONUS PROMISED

Westmoreland County had promised a bonus this year, but the offer was not in writing. Orange County has granted a raise this year of from $2 to $26, with equalization in three years. Gloucester County officials willing to recommend a raise for colored teachers, but were hostile to N. A. A. C. P. The teachers here were not unanimous in voting for the services of an attorney.

King George County officials said equalization could not be granted because colored people did not pay sufficient taxes, but finally offered compromise of a raise of from $10 to $15, which has been refused.

FLAT REFUSAL

Accomac County granted an increase last year of three percent, and the statement was made that any further raise will have to await an increase in revenue.

Stafford County indicated flatly that no equalization will be granted.

The reception by the Charlottesville authorities was not very cordial but the fight will be continued.

Portsmouth teachers have received no answer from a communication on the subject sent to the board last fall. Fredericksburg's school board has received the teachers' petition and will act on it at a future meeting.

Chesterfield County's case was interesting and a promise of $100 increase has been secured, but the board has not even considered the question of equalization.

EXPERIENCES VARY

And so, on down the line, the delegates reported on the reactions of school authorities to the equalization petitions.

Rebuffed on one hand, encouraged on the other, while the attorneys are working arduously to bring the whole question to a successful conclusion; these were the expressions of the delegates at the session, and leaders of the movement were enthusiastic about what one said was "the wonderful morale of these teachers under pressure from forces within and without the race."

HILL SPEAKS

Attorney Hill made the principal address, and he made several suggestions to teachers to improve their technique in approaches, follow ups, and conferences with school officials. He counselled them to be within the rules of their schools always, but to exhibit courage, resourcefulness, and determination to win their point.

MAR 29 1941

"We are anxious to avoid suits," he said, "but when you can't get your contention recognized, then prepare for court action."

August 14, 1941

Reprisal at Its Worst

Of all forms of reprisal, public or private crack-downs on individuals for invoking remedies to which they are entitled under the law, come near being the worst.

The Norfolk Fair Rent Committee, reports Chairman Baldwin, has received word from several tenants that house and apartment owners had threatened to evict them if they should make the rents charged them the subject of complaint before the committee.

The Committee condemns such threats. And for the best of reasons. The Fair Rent Committee, by derivation through the regional and State defense councils, is an agency of the national defense. To threaten with loss of their living quarters those who seek the intervention of this committee to protect them against rent gouging, is nothing less than an act of contempt against the national government.

There are local precedents for this kind of reprisal, but they are equally malodorous. We had an example of it a couple of years ago when the Norfolk School Board fired a Negro school teacher for appealing to the courts for relief from a salary discrimination which the courts later pronounced unconstitutional. She was subsequently re-employed. We have now another example of it in Norfolk County where the School Board has fired three Negro school principals for essentially the same reason. They are still fired.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PORTSMOUTH BOARD VOTES OUT DISPARITY

APR 19 1941

Equalization Of Wages For Instructors Ends Long, Hard Fight

APR 19 1941

By LEE F. RODGERS

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—The city school board took unprecedented action here Friday night, April 4 when it adopted a resolution that provided for the equalization of the salaries of Negro public school teachers with the salaries of white teachers. The newly approved salary schedule becomes effective on July 1 of this year.

The historic decision of the school board, on which no Race member serves, is in keeping with widespread sentiment in favor of salary equalization in public school systems where nothing like pay parity exists, and which is a direct answer to a petition made to the school board the latter part of last year and which read in part:

"The Portsmouth Negro Teachers Association, an organization of the Portsmouth school system, wishes to direct your attention to a decision handed down on January 18, 1940, by the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Asheville, N. C. Th court by handing down such a decision declared that it is a direct violation of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America for a school board and superintendent to maintain a salary schedule which fixes differentails in pay for the teachers of equal qualifications and experience, performing the same duties and services, when these differentials are based solely on race and color."

Norfolk Case Recalled

The petition of the Portsmouth Race tachers for pay parity grew out of the famous Norfolk equalization fight that reached the United States Supreme Court last year.

The nation's supreme tribunal, in a celebrated decision in October 1940, refused to review the pay parity litigation following the famed decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, thus throwing the whole case back into the lap of the U. S. District Court in Norfolk for trial on its merits.

The Norfolk school board had rejected the petition of Race teachers for pay equalization on the counter-charge that no race discrimination was meant, that Race teachers had accepted the school board's pay schedule year after year when they signed contracts, and that, furthermore, the question of teachers' pay "is left to the discretion of the school board," and not provided for under the Constitution of Virginia.

APR 19 1941

The U. S. District Court at Norfolk sustained the contentions of the school board, but the Race plaintiffs carried the case to the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and won a sensational and far-reaching reversal of the Norfolk court's action.

Equalization Fights Begin

Rebuffed by the appeals court and the U. S. Supreme Court, holding that pay differentials were unconstitutional, the Norfolk school board and the Norfolk colored teachers finally came to an agreement on salary equalization.

Petitions for similar pay parity were drawn up in many sections of Virginia, and adjoining states. School boards squirmed uneasily, but they had to face the facts. The highest courts had spoken in favor of salary equalization, and the petitions could not be shelved.

The action of the Portsmouth school board early this month calls for gradual parity that will lift colored teachers' pay to the level of white teachers in five years in the elementary schools, and six years in the high school. The Portsmouth Colored Teachers' Association had asked for parity in three years.

The action of the school board is regarded here as a signal victory for the Race teachers, although the five and six-year parity plan has been frowned upon by many of the teachers and their friends.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Discharges Called A Reprisal Act

AUG 25 1941

"We Are Being Used As Scapegoats," Elliott Says

PORTSMOUTH — The sudden discharge of three principals by the Norfolk County School Board recently came directly as a reprisal act because of the activities of the principals in a movement to secure pay equalization for colored teachers of the system, it was declared this week by B. W. Elliott, one of those dismissed.

To support his charge, Mr. Elliott, who has served eight years at the Churchland High School, briefly reviewed events leading up to that fateful day in June when the three principals found attached to their pay checks little scraps of paper informing them that their services would be no longer needed.

MR. ELLIOTT

PICKED COMMITTEE

The friction between the principals and the school officials began early during the past school term when the pay parity campaign was started in the county. It was then that Superintendent James Hurst, refusing to deal with a committee from the Norfolk County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, entered a meeting of the teachers association and "hand picked" a committee to confer with him on the parity issue, Mr. Elliott declared.

AUG 25 1941

This was done in spite of the fact that the NAACP committee had been given full authority by the association to act in behalf of the teachers.

NAMES CHAIRMAN

It was at this meeting that Superintendent Hurst named Miss Mary Gibson, county supervisor, to appear on a committee with four others, all of whom were selected by Miss Gibson. He authorized this committee to confer with him and the school board on the parity issue, Mr. Elliott declared.

Mr. Hurst then warned the teachers that they were going about the pay equalization movement "the wrong way," the dismissed principal stated.

WARNING QUOTED

Mr. Elliott quoted the superintendent as saying, "I know who you are. About three or four of you started about this thing the wrong way, instead of coming to me."

The superintendent then pointed out that the contracts given teachers are only for one year, according to Mr. Elliott, who further quoted Mr. Hurst as saying: "You teachers understand that your reappointments will depend on my recommendations and, if I do not recommend you, you will not be reappointed."

"NEW PLAN"

Mr. Hurst last week explained that his action in not reappointing the principals was part of "a new plan of administration."

Mr. Elliott insisted this week that it is not necessary to discharge the principals to put the new plan into effect.

The fact that all of the principals who were active in the pay parity move were released, while the only principal who opposed the parity request, the Rev. F. D. Nance of Providence High School at West Munden, was allowed to continue at his post, is pointed to as evidence that Mr. Hurst has not stated his real reason for the dismissals.

"Actually, we three are being used as scapegoats to intimidate the rest of the teachers. Without notice, an extra bonus was added to the final pay check of each teacher as a sort of appeasement to quiet popular demands for equalization," Mr. Elliott said.

"I pray to God that we will not lose out in this fight," Mr. Elliott stated, "because if we do, I do not think the teachers of Norfolk County will ever have a chance for pay equality and the progress of the colored race here will be set back 100 years."

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
August 14, 1941

Richmond and Teachers' Pay

THE salary scale for white and Negro school teachers in Richmond which the special committee of the City School Board has recommended, is good, in that it places teachers of both races on a parity. It seems definitely bad, however, in that it sets up a lower minimum and a lower maximum for the white teachers than they now enjoy.

The organized Negro teachers are on record as opposing any equalization plan which would reduce the pay of the white teachers, and rightly so. Bad feeling would be engendered by such a scale, and the success of the whole scheme would be imperiled. Many of those who desire that the Negro teachers be paid the same as white teachers, when they do work and meet requirements which are identical with those of the white teachers, have always felt that there should be no reduction in the pay of the whites, but that the Negro scale should be raised to the same level.

The City School Board will meet August 29 to act upon the scale approved by its special committee. Fortunately modification of the scale will be proposed at that time. Under this modified plan, which would be put into effect gradually, over a period of some 15 years—at a cost for next session of less than $16,000, and an ultimate additional annual cost of around $200,000—the maximum pay for white teachers would remain unchanged, while the minimum would be fixed at $1,000 for a teacher with a degree entering the system. This is slightly below the present minimum of $1,100, but there would be no reduction for any teacher now in the system.

The modified plan also would provide for a more gradual rise in the pay of white teachers than they enjoy at present. However, the alternative is a heavier annual cost to the taxpayers of the city, and it would appear that some compromises are unavoidable. The foregoing seems far less objectionable than the sharp cuts for white teachers contained in the committee's plan.

Moreover, under that plan Richmond would have the lowest starting salary for a college graduate of any of 21 cities in its population class which have been studied, except two. Then too, under that scale, a teacher with a degree and five years of service in the Richmond public schools would receive $1,150, as against an average of $1,200 for city garbage collectors. Certainly this is not the way to treat our school teachers, and the board should amend the scale in the manner indicated.

18v-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

IT is apparent at the moment that the cause of teachers' salary equalization will be attended by further litigation. A little more than a month ago it was thought that the Norfolk city government and the teachers had reached an accord and that litigation was at an end. The city proposed, and the teachers agreed to, a three-year-plan of adjustment. The hitch came when the teachers declined to take the word of the city government as its bond.

The city government is willing to confirm its agreement in conference to the three-year adjustment plan by a legal instrument which, it affirms, is binding. Counsel for the teachers insist that the city's form of decree is not satisfactory and, therefore, is not acceptable in lieu of the decree which they have drawn in conformitory with the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which the United States Supreme Court later declined, in effect, to set aside.

The city government last week amended its proffered decree in an effort to remove the objections of counsel for the teachers, but to no immediate avail. The officers of the State Teachers Association announce they are supporting the position taken by counsel for the teachers, who, it happens, were engaged by and, as a consequence, represent not only the Norfolk teachers, but the entire body of Negro teachers in the state as well as those non-teachers represented on the joint committee of teachers and NAACP chapter members.

FEB 8 1941

As matters stand in this state in relation to jurisdiction over public school matters, the Norfolk decision —if settled out of court in accordance with terms acceptable to both the city and the local teachers—will have no legal effect whatsoever upon any other school district in the state.

Such a settlement would, of course, have a morally persuasive effect, implemented by the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Norfolk case. But none of this would avail teachers in any other school district in the state anything of strictly legal effect except through the institution, and trial and final determination in the courts, of a case similar to the Norfolk case.

All of the foregoing circumstances combine to ensnarl the Norfolk case. In the first instance the Norfolk case is essentially a state test case. It is even more than that. It is now —whether or not it was originally intended to be—a South-wide case sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose legal staff is handling the litigation, which staff has repeatedly said that there is more at stake in this case than the Norfolk teachers or the Virginia teachers, or the collective interests of the Negroes of Norfolk and of Virginia as a whole.

* * * *

THE Journal and Guide has contended for many years for more adequate educational facilities, for equal educational facilities, and for adequate and equal pay for Negro teachers as a matter of elementary justice. We had hoped that the Norfolk case would be settled with justice to the Negro teachers. When an opportunity arose to settle the case amicably—out of court, so to speak—it occured only after the city had apparently exhausted effective recourse to the courts as to the form of its resistance to the teachers' appeal for salary adjustment.

Knowing this, the Journal and Guide was among others who approved the city's proffered three-year adjustment plan. It did so in the sincere belief that the plan was, all things considered, the most equitable method of ending a decades-old disparity—and knowing that last July teachers' counsel themselves proposed, although without success, a progressive plan of pay parity in lieu of further court action.

We thought this most recent settlement plan would end the matter harmoniously, and without the loss of any gains or legal rights to which the teachers were entitled and without imposing any undue strain upon advantageously harmonious race relations.

The imminence of the return of the case to court is, therefore, disappointing. Its early return is inevitable, if we read aright the following paragraph from an editorial in the January issue of the Virginia Teachers Bulletin:

VIRGINIA

> "It is the sincere desire of Negroes to preserve local interracial goodwill, but Negro teachers cannot sell their constitutional birthright for a mess of local pottage, however pressing the local issues may be. Teachers throughout the state may be assured, therefore, that when the Norfolk case is finally settled, the terms will be so drawn that the interests of all the teachers will be conserved."

* * * *

THAT quotation supports the conclusion, the obvious fact, that the case arising in Norfolk is not entirely a Norfolk case, and that its final determination is not going to be settled without the impact of influences not resident here.

As already pointed out, this is clearly true with reference to the plaintiffs and their counsel. It is hardly less likely that the defendant school board and officials and their counsel are also similiarly aware of the significance and influence Norfolk's action will have as persuasive precedent, and are subject to pressures of a sort from others potentially affected.

Inescapably, the issue is not local but statewide—even Southwide. By accepting one sentence objected to as "offensive" in the proposed consent decree offered by the teachers' counsel, Norfolk's city government could settle the problem for local teachers; and for the other teachers of the state and the South similiarly situated.

FEB 8 1941

Hence, Norfolk city holds the key to an amicable settlement. It need be only generous enough to accept the well known implications of the legal terminology of the decree prepared by counsel for the teachers. Those implications reside in the vigorous and unanimous decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals supporting the Norfolk teachers.

That court's opinior has sounded the death knell for unequal pay based on race or color. It behooves all concerned to bury the dead phases of our social order decently and without avoidable rancor

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Will Support Decree Drawn By N.A.A.C.P.

FEB 14 1941

Because of Stand Taken by Educational Association, New Trial Will Be Held on February 17 at Lynchburg

NORFOLK, Va.—At a meeting called here on Tuesday, February 4, on petition of certain members of the Norfolk Teachers' association in an effort to force the teachers to accept the form of decree for final settlement of their salary equalization case drawn by City Attorney Alfred Anderson, the teachers voted unanimously to support their N. A. A. C. P. attorneys and the decree drawn by them.

Following the failure of Judge Way last week to effect an agreement between City Attorney Anderson and Attorney Oliver Hill, he recused himself in open court and after representing the teachers, he requested Senior Circuit Judge Parker to assign someone else to hear any further proceedings.

Order For Dismissed

The difference between the two forms of decree, as described by N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, is that the one proposed by City Attorney Anderson is, in effect, an order for a dismissal of the suit, whereas, the decree drawn by the teachers' attorneys calls for a declaratory judgment and injunction forcing the defendant to carry out the terms of the agreement.

Confer In Auditorium

When word was received at the national office of the N.A.A.C.P. in New York that Melvin Alston, president of the Norfolk Teachers' association and plaintiff in the successful action against the Norfolk School board, had been forced by petition to call a meeting of the association on Tuesday, Attorneys L. A. Ransom and Oliver W. Hill were immediately dispatched to the scene.

When they arrived they found the members of the Teachers association waiting in the auditorium while William Cooper and L. F. Palmer of the joint committee on Teachers' Salary case in Virginia were in conference with City Attorney Anderson and City Manager Borland in an upstairs office. Their presence was greeted by the teachers with cheers and then they were ushered into the "executive" huddle.

Maintaining that they would only discuss the form of decree which they had prepared and submitted, they convinced the City Attorney and City Manager that further discussion was useless and these two individuals soon left the premises.

Urges No Surrender

Returning to the auditorium Attorney Ransom made a report on what had happened in the upstairs meeting with the city officials and urged the teachers not to surrender any more of their rights gained by the decision which had been won.

Winston Douglas, member of the Joint Committee, who had been the moving force in the calling of the meeting presented the arguments for compromise and after a brief rebuttal by Attorney Hill a ballot was taken on the question as to whether the teachers would support the decree drawn by their N.A.A.C.P. attorneys or would accept the proposal of City Attorney Anderson.

When the vote was counted it was 132 to 34 in favor of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys. Douglas moved that the vote be made unanimous which was done.

As a result of this stand on the

part of the teachers it will be necessary to go back into court, before the judge to be named by Judge Parker, where in conformity with the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled the pay discrimination unconstitutional, the case will be retried on its merits and a decree formed by the court.

The case has been assigned by Senior Circuit Judge Parker to be tried Monday, February 17, before a federal district judge in Lynchburg, Va.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

UNANIMOUSLY BACK DECREE OF N.A.A.C.P.

Judge Way Asks Case Be Assigned Another Jurist For Hearing

FEB 15 1941

NORFOLK, Va. — At a meeting called here Tuesday, Feb. 4, on petition of certain members of the Norfolk Teachers' association in an effort to force the teachers to accept the form of decree for final settlement of their salary equalization case drawn by City Attorney Alfred Anderson, the teachers voted unanimously to support their N.A.A.C.P. attorneys and the decree drawn by them.

Following the failure of Judge Way last week to effect an agreement between City Attorney Anderson and Atty. Oliver Hill, the latter representing the teachers, he excused himself in open court and requested Senior Circuit Judge Parker 'to assign someone else to hear any further proceedings.

The difference between the two forms of decree, as described by N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, is that the one proposed by City Attorney Anderson is, in effect, an order for a dismissal of the suit, whereas, the decree drawn by the teachers' attorneys calls for a declaratory judgment and injunction forcing the defendant to carry out the terms of the agreement.

When word was received at the national office of the N.A.A.C.P. in New York that Melvin Alston, president of the Norfolk Teachers' association and plaintiff in the successful action against the Norfolk school board, had been forced by petition to call a meeting of the association on Tuesday, Attys. L. A. Ransom and Oliver W. Hill were immediately dispatched to the scene.

When they arrived they found the members of the Teachers association waiting in the auditorium while William Cooper and L. F. Palmer of the Joint committee on teachers' salary case in Virginia were in conference with City Attorney Anderson and City Manager Borland in an upstairs office.

Their presence was greeted by the teachers with cheers and then they were ushered into the "executive" huddle. Maintaining that they would only discuss the form of decree which they had prepared and submitted, they convinced the city attorney and city manager that further discussion was useless and these two individuals soon left the premises.

Returning to the auditorium Attorney Ransom made a report on what had happened in the upstairs meeting with the city officials and urged the teachers not to surrender any more of their rights gained by the decision which had been won.

Winston Douglas, member of the Joint committee, who had been the moving force in the calling of the meeting presented the arguments for compromise and after a brief rebuttal by Atty. Hill a ballot was taken on the question as to whether the teachers would support the decree drawn by their N.A.A.C.P. attorneys or would accept the proposal of City Attorney Anderson.

When the vote was counted, it was 132 to 34 in favor of the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys. Douglas moved that the vote be made unanimous which was done.

As a result of this stand on the part of the teachers it will probably be necessary to go back into court, before the judge to be named by Judge Parker, where, in conformity with the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled the pay discrimination unconstitutional, the case will be retried on its merits and a decree formed by the court.

NOTE: Upon completion of this story word has just been received at the National Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from L. A. Ransom, member of the National Legal committee, in Washington, that Senior Circuit Judge Parker has assigned the case for trial on Monday, Feb. 7, before a Federal District Judge in Lynchburg, Va.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Equality For Teachers Holds Stage

MAR 27 1941

Virginia, Mississippi and Alabama Make Certain Moves

WICOMICA CHURCH, Va. (ANP) —Addressing a local club here Friday, Superintendent of Schools William S. Brent announced that the salaries of Negro school teachers in Northumberland county are to be gradually increased until they are the same as that paid white teachers.

He revealed that under the former pay scale Negro teachers with a two year certificate received $57 and those with a four year certificate received $62 a month. White teachers with a two year certificate under the former pay scale received $75 and those with a four year certificate received $90 a month.

Under the new plan now being considered by the county board of supervisors, Negro teachers will receive an increase each year for three years and at the end of that time all teachers in the county with the same education and experience will receive the same compensation.

White Mississippi Teachers For Better Pay

JACKSON, Miss., (ANP)—Among the changes recommended by a committee of teachers at the conference of the Mississippi Education association, which are a demand for more equitable distribution of education funds between Negro and white children, the establishment of a colored junior college in the Delta and an increase in the appropriation for Alcorn A. and M. College.

The MEA Committee on Improvement of Negro Education asked that its report be accepted as the recommendation of the full association to the Legislative committee to Study and investigate Negro education nomed at the last legislative session. It was pointed out that "over $9 is spent for each white child in Mississippi when each dollar is spent for a Negro child.

J. W. Nicholson, president of the Alabama State Teachers association, in session here March 12-14.

Teachers turned down the "gradual" equalization theory of the State because it offered no definite time period for realization and approved the report of their education committee which called for legal action to do away with color differentials in teacher salary schedules.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

County Plans Equal Salaries

MAR 29 1941

WICOMICO CHURCH, Va.—Plans for the equalization of salaries for colored school teachers of Northumberland County with those of white teachers are gradually being worked out, according to William Brent, superintendent of schools, in an address here before the Ruritan Club.

Under the new plan outlined by Superintendent Brent, colored teachers will receive an increase in pay each year for three years, at the end of which all teachers in the county with the same educational qualifications and experience will receive the same compensation.

MAR 29 1941

Comparative Figures

The present scale shows that colored teachers with a two-year certificate receive $57 and those with a four-year certificate receive $62 a month compared to white teachers with a two-year certificate calling for $75 and those with four-year certificates receiving $90 a month.

MAR 29 1941

If the proposal is adopted, all two-year certificate teachers will be started at $75 a month with an increase at the rate of $5 a month for each year until a maximum of $90 has been reached, and all four-year certified teachers will be started at $90 a month with a yearly increase until a maximum of $110 has been reached.

The budget for the fiscal year starting July 1 has been drafted and presented to the county board of supervisors for its adoption at its next meeting on March 24. If adopted, it has been pointed, an increase of $14,000 will be needed.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 9, 1941

Colored Teachers Pay Equalization Favored By Board

The Norfolk county school board went on record yesterday as favoring equalization of salaries for colored teachers of Norfolk county with teachers in the white schools.

Colored school teachers of the county had been seeking for some time an equalization of salaries. The Norfolk county branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which gave its efforts in the pay equalization movement was represented at the school board meeting by Rev. D. F. Gladney and Fred Trotman.

The school board is expected to make its recommendation on the matter to the county Board of Supervisors at the board's meeting Tuesday afternoon. It was stated that details of the equalization plan hinges upon the Board of Supervisors' meeting and consideration of the county budget.

Efforts for equalization of the salaries of colored teachers with those of white teachers began in the county last year and was the result of court ruling that disparity in the pay of white and colored teachers was unconstitutional. The court ruling was hanged down in the Norfolk city pay equalization issue that developed last year.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Campbell County Teachers To Get Salary Increase

JAN 18 1941

By W. T. LEE

LYNCHBURG, Va.—At the December meeting of the Campbell County school board a petition, signed by practically all of the Negro teachers of the county, was presented asking that the board and superintendent of school "establish and enforce" a single salary schedule for the teachers employed by the county, without regard to race or color.

The teachers requested that sufficient funds be included in the next budget to make it possible to begin the operation of this scale for the year 1941-1942.

In making this request, they said: "We recognize the difficulties that may be encountered by such an adjustment. We wish to assure the superintendent and the board of our full cooperation in meeting these difficulties. We wish also to emphatically affirm our position—that the equalization of salaries in this county be accomplished without reducing the pay of the white teachers in the Campbell County School system."

J. C. Moultrie, president of the County Teachers' Conference, states that the new petition was favorably received by the board, which passed a resolution to meet the request as quickly as possible, and promised an increase to each Negro teacher of $10 a month for the season of 1941-42, if possible.

The board expressed appreciation of the attitude and the spirit of coperation the teachers displayed in their petition and in making their request.

JAN 18 1941

the equalization of teachers' salaries in keeping with the recent Supreme Court decision favoring Norfolk teachers. They found the board already working on plans for the equalization.

The plan as revealed to the committee showed that one third the difference will be given next year and in three years the salaries of all teachers, regardless of race, will be the same for the same qualifications.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk. Virginia

Abingdon Teachers To Get Equal Pay

JAN 18 1941

ABINGDON, Va. — The Abingdon school board has agreed to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers beginning with the school term of 1941-42, it was announced here recently.

This action came after negotiations between the local branch of the NAACP and the school board had been conducted.

Because of the untiring leadership of the Rev. Lun P. Whitten president of the local NAACP branch, much progress was made in these conferences towards achieving a peaceful settlement of the salary question.

50 PER CENT DIFFERENTIAL

The differential between colored and white salaries is approximately 50 per cent at the present.

The local NAACP group is also seeking a new school building to replace the present five room building which is regarded as very inadequate for the instruction of the 182 students who attend the school.

The building, now in use, has no assembly room and has inadequate provision for manual training or science instruction.

Rev. Mr. Whitten is assisted in his efforts to improve conditions here by Mrs. Blanche Aarons, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Teachers Seek Equal Pay In Another Virginia Town

JAN 10 1941

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP)—The Negro Teachers' Cooperative association asked the city council Friday to take under advisement the question of bringing about parity in the pay of white and Negro teachers in the city system, based upon qualifications and services. Attention was called to the recent decision of the United State Supreme court involving the Norfolk system, in which the plaintiff won a decision.

Speaking for the council, Mayor Alexander Hamilton Jr., said that he had been advised that the matter had already received some consideration from the school board, and that further study would be gives it by council and the board. He pointed out, however, that no provision for increases in salary had been provided for in the budget to be adopted, and that no action could be taken at once.

JAN 10 1941

Councilman Remmie L. Arnold also said that setting of teachers' salaries was a matter for the school board, and that the council had no jurisdiction as long as the board kept within its allocation. He said that no increase in appropriation had been requested when the 1941 budget was prepared.

No definite figure was submitted as to what equity in salaries might cost, but the council was warned that any large addition to the school budget would make necessary an increase in taxes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bedford Teachers Ask Pay Equality

JAN 18 1941

BEDFORD, Va.—Asking that the salaries of white teachers not be lowered to meet the equalization, colored teachers of Bedford county filed a petition with the county and municipal school boards requesting the local officials to eliminate differentials in white and colored teachers' salaries last week.

All of the teachers in the county signed the petition which asked that the municipal and county boards establish a single salary scale. The petition was presented by some of the teachers who were appointed by the Bedford Negro Teachers Association.

The committee was accompanied by several civic leaders in the community, all of whom offered their support to Superintendent A. G. Cummings in seeking a peaceful settlement of the matter.

This citizens group included James Jordan, Dr. R. C. Anderson, and the Rev. G. J. Wilson and others.

The teachers and citizens are awaiting a reply from school board officials before taking further action.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Va. Education Board Votes To Equalize Salaries

JAN 4 1941

LEESBURG, Va.—Equalization of Negro and white teachers' salaries in Loudoun County, Virginia by 1943, was voted by the county board of education at a meeting here December 11. The board voted to wipe out the differential after it had received a petition from a local Negro teacher group. Filing of the petition was the outgrowth of a statewide conference called at Richmond, November 21, by the Virginia State Teachers Association. At this meeting, which was attended by N. A. A. C. P. attorneys including Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the association, the teachers voted to file petitions in every county in the state for equalization of salaries. Petitions are now on file before education boards in Richmond, Newport News and Danville, Virginia.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Amherst For Three-Year Parity Plan

JAN 18 1941

Equalization of Teachers' Salaries Begins Next Year

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

AMHERST, Va.—The Amherst County School Board will begin a parity of teachers' salaries with the school year 1941-42 by use of a percentage scale to be worked out by the board, and which will insure equal salaries on the basis of qualification in the next three years.

This action was accomplished by joint efforts of the teachers and the Parent-Teacher Association of Amherst County.

Following a special meeting held at Madison Heights by the teachers on December 7, which was addressed by Miss Bernice Lomax of the Dunbar High School, the teachers and parent-teacher associations met jointly on Sunday, December 15, and appointed a committee of seven men to frame a petition to be presented to the school board.

The committee drew up the petition, asking for salary parity between colored and white teachers to be equalized in three years in keeping with the recent Supreme Court decision favoring teachers in other cities and counties, and presented it to Superintendent W. D. Cox on Saturday, December 21.

On Monday, January 6, this seven-man committee met with the school board which adopted the petition and set in motion the plan to begin the parity of salaries on a percentage scale for the next three years at the end of that period, all teachers will be receiving the same pay on the basis of their certificates.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Teachers Advised Against Salary Cutting

JAN 4 - 1941

RICHMOND — Although the Richmond Teachers' Association had made it clear that lowering of pay standards of white teachers is not desired, the white League of Richmond Teachers has petitioned the school board to avoid racial antagonism by seeking added funds from the city council to equalize pay for white and colored teachers.

The letter from the league, headed by Miss Florence Ingram, said that the board should ask the council for an appropriation to equalize the salaries gradually, and promised aid in taking the request to the city legislators.

Lowering the salaries of white teachers to achieve equalization would lower teaching standards and bring criticism from other sections of the South, the white teachers said.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
February 11, 1941

Raising Negro Teachers' Pay

Instruction, including salaries of all white and Negro teachers, $244,335, an increase of $33,578.70. The board is allowing a gradual increase in salaries of Negro teachers over a five-year period, in order to bring their salaries on a par paid white teachers.

Other instructional costs, including clerk hire for principal of High Schools, travel for supervisor and vocational teachers, tuition paid other divisions, tuition paid town districts, general supplies, laboratory supplies, libraries, manual training supplies, free textbooks, vocational training supplies and other expenses, $13,400, increase of $3,880.

Coordinate activities, which includes compensation for dentist and compulsory attendance administration, $1,400, no increase.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
February 7, 1941

Teacher Pay Controversy End Sighted

City Council and School Board Reported to Have Reached Decision

The Norfolk City Council and School Board are understood to have reached a decision, in a conference yesterday afternoon, for bringing the badly tangled Negro teacher pay case to a conclusion before the scheduled trial of the suit on its merits February 17.

Although the nature of the decision was not revealed, members of the Council and School Board were of the opinion that they could now work out a compromise with the Negro attorneys which would obviate the expense and trouble of a trial.

The suit is that of Melvin O. Alston against the Norfolk School Board seeking salaries for Negro teachers on a parity with the salaries paid white teachers in corresponding positions. Since the Supreme Court has declined to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals holding that Negro teachers are entitled to pay parity, the principle involved is regraded as settled. The case has never yet been "heard on its merits," however.

Parity is Granted

The present disagreement which may force this "trial on the merits" --after the City Council already has agreed to give the Negro teachers parity with white teachers in three years—is over the verbiage of a concent degree to take the case out of the Federal District Court. The Negro attorneys insist on a declaratory judgment and injunction, in addition to a statement of the contract for parity. Until yesterday, the School Board had refused consent to the declaratory judgment and injunction. It is believed that yesterday's decision was to consent to most of this, possibly with some modification of plaintiff demands to be asked of the Negroes.

Should the case come to trial "on its merits," Judge A. D. Barksdale, of the Western District of Virginia, has been designated by Judge John J. Parker, senior judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, to sit for Judge Luther B. Way, who has disqualified himself.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
January 30, 1941

Negro Teachers Ask Pay Parity

Colored Organizations Direct Petition To County School Board

A petition reported signed by officers of 26 Negro organizations has been received by the Albemarle County School board and R. Claude Graham, division superintendent, requesting the establishment of a single salary schedule for teachers in the county system "without regard to race or color..."

The Charlottesville City School board now has under consideration a similar request asking pay parity for Negro teachers in the city system.

The petition presented the county board states in part:

"The undersigned organizations and Citizens' Committee respectively request that the school board and the Superintendent of schools in Albemarle county establish and enforce a single salary schedule for the teachers, principals and supervisors employed in the Albemarle County School system, without regard to race or color, and also, take immediate steps to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers in keeping with the recent constitutional interpretation."

The petitioners also requested that this single standard of compensation be accompanied without reducing the pay of any of the teachers, principals or supervisors employed by the Albemarle County School board.

The petition was signed by either the chairman or secretary or both of each of 26 different Negro organizations.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 17, 1941

School Salary Equalization May Cost $240,000 Yearly

Binford Estimates Raising Rate for Negro Teachers Equivalent to 10-Cent Tax Increase

Equalization of Negro teachers' salaries in Richmond with those of white instructors, which is now under consideration by the School Board, would cost the city approximately $240,000 additional each year, Superintendent Binford revealed today. This would be the equivalent of a 10cent increase in the tax rate, he said.

Mr. Binford said that there were seventy-five Negro high school teachers in Richmond and 230 Negro elementary school instructors. In addition there are at present four Negro principals of schools.

The maximum salary for white high school teachers here is $2,200, he said, while the present maximum salary for Negroes in the same position is $1,500. In the case of women instructors it is $1,400.

The maximum salary for white elementary school teachers is $1,800, while that for Negro elementary male teachers is $1,200, female $1,100. Since the big majority of all teachers are women the lower scale is the one generally prevailing.

A beginner in teaching in a white school in the city, whether it be elementary or high school, is paid $1,100, while a Negro woman teacher beginning in an elementary school receives only $650, in a high school $800.

Mr. Binford said that in asking for equalization of salaries, however, the local Negro instructors had indicated a willingness to have the equalization effected gradually over a period of years rather than at one time. They also expressed no desire to have equalization of salaries at a cost of lowering the pay of white instructors.

A committee appointed from the School Board by Dr. Roshier W. Miller, chairman, now has the matter of salary equalization under consideration but has as yet made no report to the School Board. The committee is composed of W. J. Fisher, Norman L. Flippen, Mrs. Henry W. Decker, Mr. Binford, Dr. Ramon D. Garcin and Dr. Miller.

Altavista, Va., Journal
February 20, 1941

BARKSDALE RULES EQUAL SALARIES FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

County observers pointed to the decision last week of Judge Barksdale in the Norfolk court as being a significant one in the light of recent petitions that have been registered by negro teachers in Campbell and other counties.

Federal District Judge A. D. Barksdale, sitting at Norfolk for Judge Luther B. Way Monday handed down a final judgment in the case of Melvin O. Alston, Negro teacher, and the Norfolk Teachers' Association against the Norfolk School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of the city's public schools, which made it mandatory for the salaries of white and Negro teachers and principals to be equalized, and enjoined school officials here from future discriminations in the salary schedules solely on account of race or color.

Judge Barksdale, whose jurisdiction is in the Western District of Virginia, was designated by Judge J. J. Parker of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial District, to sit in the case after Judge Way disqualified himself. Judge Way last summer ruled against the Negro teachers, but was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The judgment brings to an end the long legal wrangle over equalization of salaries.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

2 Teachers Set to Sue for Salary

NOV 18 1941

Association Has Fund to Assure Their Support

RICHMOND—With their de mand for equalization within fi years rejected flatly by the scho board, local teachers have raise approximately $3,000 to guaran tee the salary of one of the fellows for two years, and wi take the pay fight to the court unless there is a prompt turn about.

Announcement of the teacher answer to the board's rejection c their proposals came on Sunda at the closing meeting of the Stat Conference of NAACP Branches.

The school board last week voted to stand by its current plan of equalizing salaries in eight to eleven years without any guarantee of raises or parity after ten years of service.

Oliver W. Hill, attorney for the Richmond Teachers' Association and the State Teachers' Association, said that two persons will be available as plaintiffs whenever the Richmond teachers wish to sue to force equalization within a reasonable period.

Similar Case Cited

In a similar case in Norfolk, the Federal district court ruled against the teachers, but the Federal Circuit Court upset that verdict by ruling that teachers with the same qualifications must be paid the same, regardless of race. The Norfolk board appealed, but the Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Melvin O. Alston, who was the plaintiff in that case, was present at the NAACP meeting on Sunday and was elected second vice-president of the State conference.

Miss Aline Black, who first instituted suit for the teachers in Norfolk, only to lose her job and ing later be reinstated when the teachers won, also was present.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was the speaker on Sunday at Fifth Street Baptist Church, where the two-day meeting was concluded.

Mr. White declared that the question had resolved itself into whether the Richmond school board or the United States Supreme Court would lay down the law on equality of pay for teachers.

NOV 18 1941

Would Avoid Suit

He said that the teachers want to settle the controversy without resort to courts, but insisted that the NAACP would sue on behalf of the local teachers if necessary.

The speaker pointed out that in thirty-six Virginia counties there has been no opposition to equalization by white citizens, and said that in ten counties they have helped the colored teachers.

Equalization in the State will cost almost $2,000,000, and it will cost about twelve times that amount in the whole South, Mr. White said. He foresaw Federal aid as one means of ending the color discrimination.

Dr. W. L. Ransome, of Richmond, member of the NAACP national board, said that more legal fighting would strengthen the position of colored citizens, and pointed out that the ballot is another useful weapon in gaining rights due citizens.

Education Discounted

He discounted education and goodwill as being very helpful, and said that the trained colored man is regarded as threatening the continuance of white men in certain jobs, and added that goodwill can bring no more than white people are willing to give you.

NOV 18 1941

Speaking at the Southern Aid Building on Saturday night, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, of Virginia State College, president of the Virginia Voters' League, said that the number of colored people paying the poll tax had fallen off in the past year, but added that more are registering and voting.

Hundreds, he pointed out, simply pay their taxes, but never register or vote and thus waste their money. He urged exposure for teachers and preachers who do not get in the vanguard by paying taxes, registering and voting.

League in 24 Cities

Dr. Jackson said that the league, which he regards as an auxiliary to the NAACP, has chairmen in eighty counties and twenty-four cities.

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore and Maryland NAACP units, told the conference that it is necessary to use a paid director to keep things moving in an NAACP campaign. Head of a branch that raised over $5,000 this year, she said that the NAACP is the only organization putting on a constant battle for the rights of citizenship.

Twenty-three of forty branches were represented by twenty-one delegates at the meeting, and a State membership of 3,460 was reported by the secretary, Laurence D. Bolling of Richmond.

Tinsley Re-elected

Dr. J. M. Tinsley was retained as president and H. E. Fauntleroy was elevated to first vice-president. Miss Ethel Haile of Petersburg remained as assistant secretary, and Dr. S. F. Coppage, of Norfolk, who presided at the Sunday meeting, continued as treasurer.

G. Nelson Carter, president of the Gloucester County NAACP, presided at the meeting's Saturday.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Teachers To Take Case To Court

NOV 15 1941

Richmond School Board Rejects 5-Year Proposal

RICHMOND—Teachers in the colored schools of Richmond have definitely decided to carry their fight for equal pay to court, it was brought out at the meeting of the Virginia State Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held last weekend in Richmond.

Meetings of the legal staff of the Association and the sterring committee of the Conference in charge of teachers' salary plans consumed a large part of the conference, in addition to discussion of carrying the fight for equal pay ahead in other communities in the state.

NOV 15 1941

At the closing mass meeting of the Conference, attended by more than 1,500 persons, Walter White, executive secretary of the Association, delivered a challenging address on the subject of teachers' salaries.

The decision to take the case to court came after the Richmond School Board had rejected the five-year plan for equalization submitted by the teachers. A fifteen year plan prepared by the Board is now in effect.

"Who is going to rule the United States," Mr. White asked, the Richmond City School Board of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the United States of America?

The query was delivered at the conclusion of his dramatic announcement that the association and the Richmond colored teachers would accept the challenge of the school board which flashed a categorical "No" to the teachers' petition that they be given equality in pay with the white teachers within five years. The audience, in which there was a large number of teachers, responded vigorously as Mr. White told of the determination of the association to fight the Richmond school board through the courts.

PREFER TO DISCUSS MATTER

"The association does not elect to fight," the speaker continued. "We prefer to discuss the matter and reach conclusions around the conference table. But if the Richmond school board wants a fight, believe me, we'll give them one. We will not be denied."

On the previous Friday night, the Richmond teachers had gathere dat Armstrong High School to hear the plans for furthering their case. A sum of $2,700 was contributed by the teachers to carry on the fight.

The fight of the colored teachers for pay parity in the South is only one phase of this discrimination which runs throughout the life of America. We fight the teachers' battle at this time because it is the next line of defense in our war against racial discrimination."

READS NORFOLK DECISION

NOV 15 1941

After reading the decision of the United States District Court of Appeals as given by Justice Parker in the Alston teacher salary case from Norfolk, he told of the attiude of the school board and citizens in Louisville, who, when approached on the subject said that they thought equalization of teachers pay right and just.

"Richmond is not intelligent," he said. "In fact, it is one of the most unintelligent places in the State. If they, (the school board and Richmond) were intelligent, they would not flaunt the decision of the highest court in the land, which virtually conceded the right of the teachers for equal pay, when it refused a writ to the City of Norfolk to place the case upon its docket for further hearing."

NOV 15 1941

Commenting upon the backwardness and economic poverty of the Southland, he said that the efforts of the whites to keep the Negro down and his innate laziness was the cause of his present plight. He then said that a part of the Negro's economic insufficiency was caused by this differential in pay in all of the classes of work done by them.

LOSE MORE THAN $220,000

"Consider this," he stated, "when you talk about the economic failure of the Negro. In Richmond alone, the teachers lose more than $220,000 per year through inequality in pay with white teachers. In Virginia, colored teachers lose $1,958,598 by this inequality and in America the staggering total is more than $26,000,000."

Speaking of the attempt to intimidate the teacher, read the account of the statements by "one Norman L. Flippen, a member of your school board who hinted that many teachers would lose their jobs if they continued to agitate for equal pay."

"Your teachers answered that fellow last Friday night, when they laid more than $2,700 on the table to guarantee two years pay to the teacher who will be used to institute the suit against the school board," he shouted.

Dr. S. F. Coppage of Norfolk, presided during this session and music was rendered by Virginia Union University's Choral Club.

Dr. W. L. Ransome gave an address on "The Negro and the Franchise," which was a plea for larger participation in the political and civil life of Virginia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Richmond Teachers Plan Suit For Pay Equalization

NOV 4 1941

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP) — Attorney for Richmond Teachers association, Oliver W. Hill, announced Saturday that the teachers plan to institute suit against the city school board unless action is taken on a plan to equalize Negro and white salaries within five years. A defense fund has already been raised by the Virginia State Teachers' association and the local teachers' association and a plaintiff has been selected.

It was pointed out that the school board had been presented with a compromise equalization plan at its September meeting The plan called for equalization of salaries within 8 to 11 years. The new plan offered by the teachers association would bring complete equalization within five years. However, since the plan has been submitted to the board, no report has been made on it to teachers.

Any suit here would be instituted in federal district court and would be based on favorable ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in June, 1940, on a suit for equalization brought by Norfolk, Va., teachers. The U. S. Supreme court denied a later appeal by the Norfolk School board.

A special committee of the school board was scheduled to appear before the city council's finance committee October 21 to present the compromise plan. However, the finance committee did not find it convenient to hear the plan, so the proposal was not presented. The city attorney advised the school board that the plan now in operation met the requirements of the federal court in his opinion.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Board Plans Periodic Increments

DEC 6 1941

$75 Yearly In Newport News;

NOV 4 1941

5% In Hampton

NEWPORT NEWS—The tug-of-war between colored teachers and the school boards here, and in Hampton and Elizabeth City County, to decide how and when equalization of salaries will become a reality, entered its most critical stage last week when the respective city councils discussed the 1942 budget for school appropriations.

The Newport News council, upon recommendation of the city manager, approved an additional $7,000—ostensibly from the board's viewpoint—to start equalization in 1942.

DEC 6 1941

NEWPORT NEWS

Superintendent Joseph H. Saunders, in an interview with a Guide-Star representative Thursday afternoon, November 27, said that it is proposed to increase the salary of the staff of 95 colored teachers by $75 each in the new year, which, if followed through each year by the council, "would equalize salaries in about six or seven years."

He said the exact amount added to the budget for salary increase in 1942 was $12,200, the difference of $5,200 to be allocated to white teachers.

The colored teachers will meet on December 8 when it is expected they will reject the latest proposal. They were not consulted by the board when the plan to boost their pay by $75 was worked out, and their petition of last September requesting rescinding of the new salary scale remains unanswered.

TEST RESULTS

DEC 6 1941

One of their spokesmen revealed to the Guide-Star that no aggressive action has thus far been taken against the board because of the superintendent's assurance last summer, that equalization would come promptly for colored teachers who made creditable marks in the October educational tests.

The results of the tests are now in the Superintendent's office, but have not been made known. Again this spokesman points out, the proposed additional $75 for every colored teacher would not constitute equalization because more than 60 per cent of the additional $7,000 represents the usual $75 yearly increment for teachers, mostly elementary, who have not yet reached their maximum, making the actual increase for those in the maximum bracket less than $3,000.

Superintendent Saunders expressed much concern about the decision of the Richmond teachers to sue for immediate equalization in lieu of accepting the 15-year plan offered by the Richmond school board. He commented to the Guide-Star that efforts of colored teachers to force immediate equalization or even over a three-year span would upset the city's financial structure, pointing out that the council has just voted a 20-cent increase on the basic tax rate, and citing the urgent need for additional funds for white schools to meet the surplus population.

All teachers in the Newport News system received a 10 per cent salary increase last September.

DEC 6 1941

HAMPTON PROGRAM

A five percent salary increase for teachers, principals and janitors was recommended last week by the schcol boards of Hampton, Phoebus and Elizabeth City County. Unanimous approval was given subject to confirmation by the city councils of Hampton and Phoebus, and the county board of supervisors.

Superintendent Robert M. Newton told the boards the increase would total $10,000. He said colored teachers received the biggest raises when the first five per cent raise was given at the beginning of the term to teachers in Hampton and Phoebus—this ranged from $35 to $145, the purpose being "to equalize their salaries with those of white teachers." These increments amounted to $5,000.

Colored teachers in Hampton and Elizabeth City County, like their colleagues in Newport News, are still waiting for an official invitation to sit down with the school board and work out an equtable equalization plan.

SUITS IN OFFING

DEC 6 1941

They are meeting Tuesday night of this week to hear the salary committee's report and recommendations as to further action. And while officers of the two teacher associations here and in Hampton refuse to be quoted, the Guide-Star has been advised from usually reliable sources that continued refusal by the boards to negotiate an amicable settlement will hasten early suits simultaneously in the two cities.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Counsel who is directing salary cases in a number of states, and was active in the historic Norfolk litigation, is due to inspect the books and records of the local school board—by previous appointment with Superintendent Saunders — within the next 10 days.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 5, 1941

A Dividend From Meters?

THE Common Council has adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, an amendment to the City Code which would reduce the city automobile license tax by 25 per cent. The minimum local license fee paid by automobile owners would be reduced from $6 to $4.50, and rates in the higher brackets would be correspondingly lowered. The reduction would cost the city about $45,000 a year in revenue, and, of course, would provide automobile owners, who feel that they are overtaxed, with some welcome relief.

Those who favor the tax reduction will be quick to point out that when parking meters were placed on the streets in 1939, it was understood that Council would consider placing their earnings to the credit of the automobile taxpayers. This newspaper, in advocating the meters, said that it was only fair that this question should be considered. Yet we said also, that what could be accomplished for tax reduction as a result of the meter's takings "depended upon a number of factors beyond the parking problem, which affect the balance of the city budget."

Can the city now afford to grant the considerable measure of tax reduction provided by the act of the Common Council? This question should be given careful consideration by the Board of Aldermen and by MAYOR AMBLER. There is, for example, the matter of equalizing the pay of the Negro teachers of Richmond. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that equal pay for equal service must be given those teachers. Under the plan adopted by the City School Board, equalization will not be provided in many cases in less than eight to eleven years, while 15 years will be required for full equalization in the new maximum salary brackets. The Negro teachers have suggested an alternate plan for full equalization in five years, which is more equitable. Under this plan, the appropriation for teachers' salaries would be increased annually by about $43,000 a year during the five-year period—almost exactly the amount the Common Council desires to return to the automobile taxpayers.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Richmond Teachers Gird for Fight

ANOTHER chapter in the history making struggle for equal pay for teachers in the state of Virginia is about to be written.

The scene of the battle has shifted from the Tidewater city of Norfolk, where the opening gun was fired to the capital of the Old Dominion.

The teachers of the colored schools of Richmond are "digging in" for a fight to the last ditch. The "cause celebre" is the rejection on the part of the school board of their proposed five-year plan for equalization.

This decision on the part of the Richmond teachers comes after more than a year of discussions and proposals. After studying the situation, the Richmond School Board submitted a fifteen-year plan which guarantees the maximum pay to all teachers within that period of time. Under this plan, the salary would be equalized within a period of nine years.

The teachers in the school system looked with disfavor upon this proposal and submitted for consideration a five-year salary equalization plan. Last week, the Board rejected this.

NOV 15 1941

Richmond teachers, it is learned, have contributed a sum of more than $2,000 to promulgate the case. A teacher has consented to enter the suit and all is in readiness to institute legal proceedings.

The Richmond School Board does not seem to be exercising its usual foresight in allowing this matter to go before the courts. It would save not only the taxpayers' money but also a lot of time and trouble, if the Board would adopt some workable plan acceptable to the teachers.

The Richmond teachers have in their favor the attitude of the Supreme Court in the Norfolk teachers' salary case. They also have the backing and support of the citizens of Richmond and of thinking citizens throughout the state and nation who see in the discrimination between white and colored teachers' pay an obstacle to the full realization of democracy in this country.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEADERS IN FIGHT FOR EQUAL SALARY OUSTED BY BOARD

AUG 2

FORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 21—Colored and white citizens of Norfolk County, Va., are up in arms over the county school board's refusal to reinstate three colored principals and its re-organization plan which would make Negro principals subordinate to white principals in their districts.

The school board is reported to have received and ignored nearly 200 petitions protesting the ousters.

A mass meeting was held recently at which more than $50 was collected to back the fight for reinstatement of the three men, James G. Gilliam, B. W. Elliot and James A. Overton.

Speaking for a delegation of 50 persons who appeared before the school board, Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, NAACP legal staff member, charged the baord with initiating a vicious, Nazi-Fascist system and stated the community's objection to placing white principals over Negro schools.

LEADERS IN PAY FIGHT

Public opinion is that the dismissals came as reprisals for the recent campaign to equalize teachers' salaries in Norfolk county. Those dismissed were leaders of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association which petitioned for pay equalization last spring. The school board and superintendent were reported to have refused to give any specific reason for the ousters.

In attempting to arrange a protest demonstration meeting last Saturday, Attorney Hill secured the cooperation of the Norfolk police chief, until Colonel Borland, Norfolk city manager, learned of the plan and put pressure on the police chief to stop the meeting. The meeting was held without the cooperation of the police.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Abolishing Civil Rights of Teachers

THE Richmond Times-Dispatch, viewing with alarm certain recent actions on the part of Norfolk county and Sussex county school authorities, in dropping colored principals and teachers ostensibly because of their activities in behalf of better salaries, suggests that a responsibility to intervene in this matter rests with the State Board of Education. In Norfolk county three colored principals were not reappointed, and subsequent developments indicate that the future policy of the Norfolk county board is to have white principals supervise the schools formerly headed by these colored principals, meanwhile having a "head teacher" to function under these white supervising principals. On this point the Times Dispatch observes:

If white principals are to replace colored principals who are being dismissed, our separate system of education will be threatened by those who are its trustees.

The Norfolk county authorities have proceeded with slight regard for the troublous potentialities in such a course. Of the action of the Sussex county board in refusing to reemploy the teacher who headed committee which petitioned the board for equalization of salaries, and then put into the current contracts a covenant contrary to law and reason, the Times-Dispatch suggests that this and other moves recently made are "more dangerous to civil liberty than unequal pay scales."

AUG 30 1941

Whatever the colored teachers may have to suffer temporarily, it may be certain that gross violence to the Bill of Rights will be reflected in the welfare of the white teachers. It is impossible to strip the colored people of all civil rights without bringing down upon the heads of the white people the results of such action.

AUG 30 1941

Whatever the future may hold for the colored teachers, and for the colored children under their care, it is certain that their jobs are not as dear to them as their civil liberties. It is much better to be free men and women than to be teachers. Just as the Norfolk city case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States, so will the Norfolk county and Sussex county cases—and all similar cases—find their way eventually to the court of last resort.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NORFOLK SCHOOL BOARD

AUG 30 1941

The action of the Norfolk county school board which places three white principals in positions formely filled by Negroes, can be construed only as a vicious attempt to intimidate Race teachers who insisted on equalization of salaries. It is no mere coincidence that the three Negro teachers who led the fight for equal salary schedules were the ones involved in the administrative changes.

It is interesting to note that liberal white members of the Portsmouth community affected by this action, have joined the Negroes in voicing their condemnation of the decision of the board. Perhaps the best argument advanced by those who dissented with the school board was based on the ground that the practice of placing white principals as heads of Negro schools removes desirable economic opportunities from Negroes who wish to make teaching a professional career. Besides, nothing could be more destructive of racial pride and ambition of our school children than the constant elevating of white teachers to positions obviously merited by Negro teachers.

AUG 30 1941

The people of Portsmouth should not allow a narrow-minded county school board to invade their legitimate rights without exposing the system to the glare of public criticism. They have a right to demand justice and fairness from all public officials whose positions are maintained through public taxation. The Negro teachers of Portsmouth should work unceasingly to force the board to rescind its action. They owe this to themselves and to those who had enough fortitude to fight for a square deal.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAACP PLEADS IN VAIN FOR SQUARE DEAL

Believe Equal Salary Campaign Cause For Board's Action

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Colored and white citizens of Norfolk County, Va., are up in arms over the county school board's refusal to reinstate three colored principals, and the board's reorganization plan which would make Negro principals subordinate to white principals in their districts.

The school board is reported to have received and ignored nearly 200 petitions protesting the ousters.

The unanimous vote of the county school board stunned the delegation of Race residents of Norfolk county, following so closely as it did the dramatic appeal for justice and fair play made by Attorney Oliver H. Hill of Richmond, fiery member of the N.A.A.C.P. legal staff of Virginia.

The school board expressed the opinion that whatever changes have been made in the administrative set-up in the county schools will be for the good of the system. The curt notice of dismissal attached to the pay checks of the three principals in June stated: "With the hope of improving our system, we are making some changes at the (names of three schools given), so your services will not be needed next year." The statements were signed by the superintendent of county schools.

Attorney Hill, who addressed the board in its August 9 session, was fearless in his condemnation of the board's action in discharging the three school heads without a hearing and without giving cause for such dismissals.

"It is a vicious system intended to intimidate the citizens of Norfolk county," Attorney Hill declared. "It will hurt the initiative of the Negro children...We want progressive people at the head of our schools. We feel that the system being inaugurated is a most degrading system."

He told the board frankly that it might expect continued opposition on the part of county citizens, that the fight would be carried on until a satisfactory solution had been worked out. Reinstatement of the dismissed principals, or abandonment of the new system, or both, were requested.

"We are not here to make threats," Attorney Hill said. "We object to having white principals over Negro schools. It is the general practice throughout the South to replace white principals with Negro principals...What good does it do to educate Negro children and then take away their economic opportunity?"

A mass meeting was held recently at which funds were collected to back the fight for reinstatement of the three men, James G. Gilliam, B. W. Elliot and James A. Overton.

Public opinion is that the dismissals came as reprisals for the recent campaign to equalize teachers' salaries in Norfolk county. Those dismissed were leaders of the Norfolk County Teachers association which petitioned for pay equalization last spring. The school board and superintendent were reported to have refused to give any specific reason for the ousters.

In attempting to arrange a protest demonstration meeting last Saturday, Attorney Hill secured the cooperation of the Norfolk police chief, until Colonel Borland, Norfolk city manager, learned of the plan and put pressure on the police chief to stop the meeting. The meeting was held without the cooperation of the police.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 10, 1941

Worse Than Talmadgeism

Without advance notice, and without any attendant charge of delinquency or inefficiency, the Norfolk County School Board recently refused to renew the contracts of three Negro school principals. They discovered that they were fired when they found attached to their June pay checks slips of paper informing them they were being dismissed "with the hope of improving the system."

Those dismissed were: B. W. Elliott, principal of the Churchland School for seven years; James G. Gilliam, for eight years principal of the Gilmerton School; and James M. Overton, principal of the Oakwood School for two years, and prior to that, for five years, member of the teaching staff of the Churchland School. The latter is also president of the colored Norfolk County Teachers Association.

Why were these teachers fired? That question is not the private business of the Norfolk County School Board. That agency holds in trust a fragment of the great responsibility of Southern public education. It is responsible for the correct discharge of that trust not only to the people of Norfolk County, but also to the people of Virginia and to the public opinion of the South and of the nation.

Because Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, applied a cheap, wool-hat brand of politics to the University of Georgia's execution of a similar trust, forcing the Board of Trustees to dismiss two reputable educators on meretriciously distorted pretexts, he has been roundly condemned by the educators and publicists of the entire nation, and by none so vigorously as by the publicists and educators of the Southern States.

But Governor Talmadge, at least, undertook to justify his act by offering a reason for it. The reason reeked with cheap, hill-billy racial Untouchableness, but at least it was an attempt to explain why two reputable educators should be put on the chopping block.

The Norfolk County School Board has, so far, offered no explanation at all. That is worse than Talmadgeism. That is to do something indecent—to do violence to the elementary academic tradition which insures teachers security of tenure until they have forfeited that security by inefficiency or misbehavior, or until mandatory retrenchment requirements force their dismissal for reasons of economy.

Negro defenders of the dismissed principals make no secret of their suspicion that they were not re-employed because the School Board did not desire to place the Negro principals on the same salary basis with the principals of white schools. Superintendent James Hurst, of the Norfolk County Schools, denies that this is the reason for the dismissals. What, then, *is* the reason?

Mr. Hurst's reputation as a school executive is a long and honorable one. The *Virginian-Pilot* has followed his career with admiration. It must believe, therefore, that he is not genuinely a party to the business of throwing out into the street three Negro school principals against whose professional performance there has been no complaint, and whose appointments to the grade of principal were almost certainly not made, in the first place, without his approval.

All that Mr. Hurst has been willing to say in explanation of this peculiar head-chopping is that it was "necessary for the improvement of the system," and that it "may result in a small saving." As an educator fully aware of the nature of the academic trust and the perils that beset the discharge of that trust when the security of the teaching profession is attacked by forces working in secret, Mr. Hurst must know that these explanations do not satisfy.

A great principle is at stake here. It is the Bill of Rights principle which requires an accused to be confronted with his accusers—which requires, by direct inference, that an abrupt head-chopping applied to public school principals with honorable records, be publicly explained and publicly justified. There can be no security anywhere in the academic world, if educators can be executed secretly and without explanation on the authority of *lettres de cachet*.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Richmond's Pay Parity Plan For Teachers

UNDER a plan just adopted by the Richmond school board six to eight years will elapse before the pay of colored teachers will approximate the level now in force for white teachers of similar training and experience, and 15 years will have passed before the colored teachers catch up with the white teachers in the matter of full equalization. Concerning the action of the Richmond school board, the Times-Dispatch has the following to say:

> Six to eight years is a long time for the Negro teachers to have to wait for approximate equalization. In fact, the scale which was adopted requires 15 years for equalization on the higher levels of maximum pay. . . . The Supreme Court has ruled that these teachers must receive equal pay for equal work, and it may not regard anything in excess of five years as a reasonable period for carrying out this mandate.
>
> Avoidance of the responsbility which the Supreme Court's decision in the Norfolk case imposed, isn't going to be possible for more than a short time, either in Richmond or in the smallest Virginia county. Our school authorities may as well reconcile themelves to the idea of obedience, and set about finding ways of carrying that idea into effect in the way which will redound most happily to the welfare of the Commonwealth.

The Richmond plan is a compromise and may be accepted by the teachers, whose leaders in the State have been disposed to compromise rather than to insist upon a settlement which would engender bitter political and economic strife. But wherever compromise is proposed and accepted it should be reasonable. Richmond, it appears, has embarked upon a plan which subjects the teachers to extraordinary delays. But this is a question for Richmond to decide.

The more we view, in perspective, the settlement reached in Norfolk as compared with difficulties being encountered in other places—Newport News and Richmond as examples—the more reason we have to feel that, considering all the circumstances, Norfolk's City Manager, City Council, School Board and the local and State representatives of the teachers who participated in working out the plan, acted with reason and wisdom.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 1, 1941

Richmond's Pay Compromise

UNDER the uniform salary scale for white and colored Richmond school teachers which the City School Board now has adopted unanimously, it will be from six to eight years before all the Negro teachers are brought up to the level of pay now in force for white teachers of similar training and experience. The scale, which was presented by SUPERINTENDENT JESSE H. BINFORD, is a great improvement over the previous one, but analysis shows that it, too, leaves a good deal to be desired—as MR. BINFORD probably would be quick to admit.

Six to eight years is a long time for the Negro teachers to have to wait for approximate equalization. In fact, the scale which was adopted requires 15 years for equalization on the higher levels of maximum pay. If $25,000 extra were appropriated by Council at once as a supplementary amount to equalize Negro teachers' salaries, the six to eight years probably could be reduced to five. It seems a desirable step. The Supreme Court has ruled that these teachers must receive equal pay for equal work, and it may not regard anything in excess of five years as a reasonable period for carrying out this mandate.

It should be stated, also, that the plan contains a highly undesirable provision under which after 10 years' service, no teachers receives an increase in pay without action of the school board. This is going to be a headache of monumental proportions for the board, whose members probably will vote unanimously to repeal the section after they have tried to operate under it for a few months. They are apt to find that teachers and their friends who have failed to receive increases will worry them unmercifully.

When full equalization at all levels of pay takes place at the end of 15 years, it is expected to cost not more than $200,000 a year in excess of the present budget. This sum will be made available gradually in amounts which will place no crushing burden on the city. If $25,000 additional could be appropriated now, and the 10-year promotion clause would be eliminated, the compromise would be about as good as could reasonably be expected.

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Danville, Va. Register
January 3, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS SEEK PAY HIKE

Salary Problem Expected To Be Presented to School Board Tonight

Efforts of Danville Negro school teachers to boost their salary schedule to a basis of equality with that set-up for white teachers, will reach the City School Board at its monthly meeting tonight.

The subject was first presented at the December meeting when a delegation styling themselves a Citizens Committee and composed of business and professional men of the race advanced the equal salary proposal orally to the School Board. Since then, the Citizens Committee, joined by officers of the Colored Teachers' Association of Danville, have prepared a written brief of the proposal, together with arguments upon which they submit their claims.

Copies of the written brief were delivevred to Charles M. Riddle, Jr., chairman of the Danville School Board, and to G. L. H. Johnson, superintendent of city schools. In view of action taken by the Negro citizens and officers of the teachers' association, it is regarded as assurred the proposals will be discussed at the board meeting tonight.

The recent election of Carl A. Coley, former School Board clerk, as city auditor and clerk of the Council leaves the board with a vacancy to fill. Since schools are in session and the office of the superintendent is unusually busy at this season, it is probable the vacancy will be filled tonight.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Colored Teachers In Charlottesville Seek Equal Pay

JAN 3 1941

Special Dispatch to The Post

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 2.—Equalization of the salaries of colored teachers in Charlottesville was the main issue of a petition presented to the city school board by the City Teachers Association of Charlottesville, an unincorporated group composed of colored educators in the city.

The petition was referred to the personnel committee and the committee on Negro education of the school board which now has the matter under consideration.

Dr. James G. Johnson, city superintendent of schools, said today that for the past eight years there has been in effect no fixed scale of increase for the salaries of teachers.

"When funds have been available the school board has always made an effort to readjust the salaries of teachers receiving lower rates of pay. The pay of teachers has never been based upon the grade of certificate held. In fixing the salaries of teachers a number of factors are taken into consideration. The school board has always had one thought in mind, to offer every teacher the best salary possible according to the funds available."

Newport News, Va. Press
January 3, 1941

NEGROES SEEK EARLY ACTION ON PAY SCALE

Trustees Also Face Draft-Supplement Issue

Action as soon as possible on the petition, presented two months ago, asking parity of white and Negro teachers' salaries in local schools was requested last night at the January school board meeting by Lutrelle F. Palmer, principal of Huntington Negro high school.

Also, the board took a vote that may result in the adoption of a definite policy of supplementing the army pay of school employes who are drafted for military duty, so long as they are in the service and remain in non-commissioned rank.

In November the Negro teachers presented what virtually amounted to a courteous demand that the board equalize the sararies of white and Negro teachers in local schools, and emphasized that in their opinion no teacher's salary should be reduced. They cited a recent United States supreme court decision on a case arising in Norfolk which, in effect, held that discrimination between the races, provided equal standards were required, was unconstitutional.

Last night Palmer pointed out that Norfolk already has made an agreement for gradual adjustment upward of Negro teachers' salaries, and that Roanoke, Loudoun county, Campbell county, and several other places have expressed favorable sentiment without taking definite action. He said he believed that an early favorable action by the board here would not only aid the local teachers, but would assist the group throughout the State in what "we believe to be the cause of justice."

Chairman Dorsey C. Pleasants assured Palmer that the board has received the request sympathetically and is considering it from every angle, and that the board will make a decision as soon as possible.

Superintendent of Schools Joseph H. Saunders called attention to the fact that Edward M. Wingfield, attendance officer of the local schools, has been drafted for military duty and—as the board approved in accepting Clerk W. Liverly Tabb's report—Alvin Powell Jr., has been appointed in his place.

Saunders suggested that since a soldier receives only $21 a month, and Wingfield was receiving $150 a month while Powell is receiving only $130, the difference—$20—be paid Wingfield. He made no definite recommendation, however, leaving it to the board.

Mrs. Lewis T. Jester argued that the matter should be handled as a definite policy, rather than concerning one individual. Saunders said there are 30 to 35 men of draft age in the teaching corps, and that he had obtained deferment to June for two of them.

The board finally adopted R. Berkeley Hancock's motion to pay the $20 difference to Wingfield during the year of his service, so long as he remains non-commissioned. The vote, however, was divided, Pleasants voting no.

Other matters included:

Adoption of Saunders' report, which contained announcement of the resignation, effective Jan. 31, of Miss Esther Cutler, teacher in the Newport News high school.

Approval of Tabb's recommendation that a new refrigerating unit be purchased at $137.50 for the high school cafeteria's refrigerator.

Approval of the request of the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs that they be allowed to hold their weekly supper-meetings in the high school cafeteria. Saunders said Major Chester B. Koontz for Rotary and Ward W. Anderson for Kiwanis had asked this because the War Ick hotel, former meeting place, has remodeled the ballroom into rooms and no other commercial place is now available.

Saunders' report also recommended employment of Miss Anne Cosby as clerk in the high school library.

It gave total school enrollment for December as 7,032 as compared with 6,808 in December, 1939; average daily attendance, 6,213 as compared with 6,236 (reflecting the wave of mild influenza attacks which resulted in the board voting to close the schools at least until Monday, as noted on page one of this edition); and number on roll at end of the month, 6,662 as compared with 6,371.

It announced that the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has accredited the white high school for this year, and "we have met all requirements of the association." Until the two wings were added a year or so ago, the association several years had threatened to withdraw accrediting because of a substandard library.

As recommended, the board appropriated $30 to match a similar donation from the Thomas Jefferson school patrons for library. A State matching fund thus will give the library $120 worth of books.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP SCORES IN TEACHER'S SALARY FIGHT

FEB 8 1941

ABINGDON, Va., Feb. 6—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, scored another victory in its fight to equalize teachers' salaries when the Abingdon school board agreed to this for the 1941 term. According to the Rev. Lun P. Whitten, president of the local branch, and a leader in this movement, the present difference in Negro and white teachers' salaries is 50 percent.

The next step in the Abingdon campaign is plans for a new school building for the Negro pupils, as the present five-room building is accommodating 182.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO COMPROMISE IN NORFOLK

FEB 15 1941

The colored teachers of the city of Norfolk, Va., have spoken.

They have decided that, having won a court decision granting them equalization of salaries with white teachers, they do not intend to enter into any compromise agreement with the Norfolk city officials which would finally result in little or no increase.

As usual, there were some Uncle Toms eager to please the authorities by a little appeasement, but the majority of the Negro teachers were adamant. They want equal salaries and an end to the city's efforts to avoid the mandate of the U. S. court.

They will accept nothing less and they refuse to wait any longer.

Their example should be followed by Negro teachers elsewhere in the South.

Where suits are instituted and properly handled in the manner now made famous by the NAACP legal staff, failure is almost impossible.

One wonders what the other Negro teachers are waiting for?

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
February 28, 1941

Mr. Dovell on Schools

THERE is no question where ASHTON DOVELL stands on legislative support for the public school system. As a candidate for Governor, he has a perfect right to point with pride to his own record of support of public education while he was speaker of the State House of Delegates. Since MR. DOVELL covered his background of support for the public schools with clarity and accuracy in the statement he issued at Williamsburg, our interest centers chiefly in his proposals for the future.

He is courageous in giving his support to the present program of high school consolidation which is being carried forward by the State Department of Education. It is essential that this program progress rapidly, if we are soon to provide more adequate and diversified instruction in rural high schools. MR. DOVELL warns that children in the primary grades in the rural sections "should not be required to travel long distances, early and late," and he and the State Department of Education see eye to eye on this point.

We shall be surprised if any of the gubernatorial candidates fail to give their support to the three-point program of the Virginia Education Association—for a minimum wage of $720 per teacher unit, free textbooks, and an adequate retirement system for teachers. But competition between them should be based not on the indorsements given, but on candidates' willingness to offer a plan for financing the educational program toward the goals established. MR. DOVELL alludes to the fact that at the last session of the General Assembly, he proposed an amendment to the general appropriation bill giving the Governor authority to allocate on June 30, 1941, "such part of the surplus then in the treasury as in his discretion might properly be added to the school appropriation, for increasing teachers' salaries."

MR. DOVELL, in effect, then points out that in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court making the equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers mandatory, "it would be a splendid thing and would avoid possible reduction in the salaries of some teachers, if the Governor now had the authority which my amendment to the general appropriation bill would have given him."

We are not so sure, however, that this would have been a good idea, in any event. The surplus is an uncertain quantity, and it would hardly be the part of wisdom to predicate a program involving heavy fixed charges on this fund, or any part of it. We, of course, do not understand MR. DOVELL to propose just this, but we should like to point out that the existence of a surplus in the treasury now, or in June, 1941, does not relieve those who are proposing to increase State expenditures, of the burden of showing how it may be done most practically through the processes of normal budgeting.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Happy Ending

MAR 1 1941

FINAL settlement of the Norfolk teachers salary case removed this much discussed question from the realm of legal controversy in a manner which should afford every one concerned a great deal of satisfaction.

It placed Norfolk's colored teachers in the role of having furnished the vanguard for the legal examination and adjudication of a Southwide system for the maintenance of gross disparities and injustices in the administration of public education, the burden of which fell upon the colored teachers; and it placed Norfolk's city government in the vanguard of a new reform movement which will inevitably follow the action which has been taken here. There are grounds for distinction, as well as satisfaction, on both sides.

The Journal and Guide said editorially on February 8th, that—

> Inescapably, the issue is not local but statewide—even Southwide. By accepting one sentence objected to as "offensive" in the proposed consent decree offered by the teachers' counsel, Norfolk's city government could settle the problem for local teachers; and for the other teachers of the state and the South similarly situated.
>
> Hence, Norfolk city holds the key to an amicable settlement. It need be only generous enough to accept the well known implications of the legal terminology of the decree prepared by counsel for the teachers. Those implications reside in the vigorous and unanimous decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

MAR 1 1941

The Virginia educational system, which provided in its original setup for "legal" discriminations against not only teachers, but pupils of the Negro race, parallels the systems in vogue in all other southern states, and the Norfolk case is an entering wedge for the gradual invalidation of all of these abuses.

Let it be remembered, in the further prosecution of this reform movement, that the greatest sufferers have been, and are now, the four million Negro children enrolled, or eligible for enrollment, in the elementary schools. Now that the teachers are in better position to protect their interests, let the children be not forgotten in the processes of adjustment which must take place all over the South.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Teachers In Alleghany Co. Get Pay Parity

MAR 1 1941

Equal Salaries Promised By Next July

Special to Journal and Guide

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

COVINGTON, Va. — Another Virginia county has agreed to remove the disparity between the pay of colored and white teachers. It is Alleghany County, where the school board has pledged itself to equalize salaries beginning July 1, 1941.

The county board on last December 6 voted unanimously, the Guide learned this week, to equalize the salaries of colored teachers with those of white teachers, with certain qualifications which it is thought may prevent the affected teachers from benefitting as much as those in Norfolk and other sections where more precise and binding agreements have been made.

OFFICIAL PLEDGE

The official statement from the minutes of the school board follows:

MAR 1 1941

"The county school board of Alleghany County, Virginia, declares its intention to establish within the next two years, beginning July 1, 1941, a single schedule to apply equally to white and colored teachers, taking into consideration the training of the teachers, their experience, and their value to the schools."

This was signed by B. W. Pentz, clerk, and dated February 10, 1941.

ACTION LAUDED

In a statement to the Guide, Principal L. T. Binford of Watson High School here, declared:

"The Alleghany County board is to be commended for the stand that it is taking to equalize teachers' salaries. This does show that Mr. A. L. Bennett, superintendent, and the school board still are concerned about democratic principles. Its action is evidence that democracy can work if public officials are fairminded."

TEACHERS ASK EQUALITY

The Alleghany County Schools' Teachers' Association met at Watson High School during the early part of December, 1940, and called in Superintendent Bennett.

Mr. Binford opened the discussion of equalization of Negro and white teachers' salaries in a very diplomatic manner. Mr. Bennett conceded that Mr. Binford and the other teachers were within their rights to request an equalization of salaries. George Hill, Jr., president of the association also made a brief talk and most of the other teachers also spoke.

PROMISE KEPT

Mr. Bennett promised that he would immediately take the matter of equalization of salaries up with the school board on December 6.

The following persons are members of the county association: Watson High School, Mr. Binford; George D. Hill, Jr., W. C. Walker, John H. Thompson, Misses Martha J. Hearn, Edith E. Johnson, Elizabeth C. Pegram, Pocahontas Sellers, Juette L. Johnson, Rubye P. Brown, Louise A. Wilkins; and Mrs. Susie F. Thompson; Wrightsville School, Mrs. Carrie Hembry; and Low Moor School, Miss Rozelle Henry.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Va. County Raises Teachers' Salaries

MAR 2 2 1941

WICOMICO CHURCH, Va.—(ANP)—Addressing a local club here Friday, Superintendent of Schools William J. Brent announced that the salaries of Negro school teachers in Northumberland county are to be gradually increased until they are the same as that paid white teachers.

MAR 2 2 1941

He revealed that under the former pay scale Negro teachers with a two-year certificate received $57, and those with a four-year certificate received $62 a month. White teachers with a two-year certificate under the former pay scale received $75 and those with a four-year certificate received $90 a month.

Under the new plan now being considered by the county board of supervisors, Negro teachers will receive an increase each year for three years and at the end of that time all teachers in the county with the same education and experience will receive the same compensation.

18v-1941

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 29, 1941

School Board Will Consider Petition of Negro Teachers

The Richmond School Board will meet in a special executive session Wednesday night to consider a petition from Negro teachers asking immediate salary equality with white teachers.

This announcement was made following the monthly meeting of the board last night at which the Richmond Teachers' Association (Negro) presented a statement of its views regarding the salary controversy.

Previous to last night, the Negro teachers had indicated they would accept a salary plan which would give them complete equality with whites within a five-year period. But with that proposal turned down by the board, the Negroes in their new petition last night demanded that equality be made effective with November pay checks due next week.

Scales Are Cited

The petition, sent to the board by the Richmond Teachers Association, was filled in the name of Miss Antoinette Bowler, teacher at Dunbar School and a leader in Negro civic and religious affairs here. It is understood that in the event a court suit develops out of the controversy, it will be filed in the Dunbar teacher's name. The petition declared that, as a citizen and taxpayer, the Dunbar teacher had the right to expect equal treatment with other Richmonders, regardless of race, and stated that under the present salary scale, her pay is $1,150 a year as compared to $1,950 for a white teacher of equal qualifications.

No Negro delegation appeared in support of the petition this month, as had been the case at previous board meetings when the question of pay equalization was under consideration. But there was a delegation on hand to urge the board to find a solution to the controversy and thus prevent possible court action.

In this group were Tennant Bryan, vice-president and general manager of Richmond Newspapers, Inc.; Dr. S. C. Mitchell and Dr. Garnett Ryland of the University of Richmond faculty, Thomas C. Boushall, president of the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia; W. S. Rhoads, president of Miller & Rhoads, Inc.; C. Braxton Valentine, vice-president of the Valentine Meat Juice Company, and L. S. Reynolds, director of the Virginia Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation.

Mr. Bryan told the board that the seven men represented no organization but simply had come to ask that further consideration be given to the matter of equalization of salaries. He said the group believed that no good purpose could come from a court case and that it would be much better for the people of Richmond if the matter could be settled without stirring up harsh feelings. Mr. Bryan emphasized that the self-appointed delegation had no plan to offer, realizing that the board members were far more familiar with details of such matters than any outsiders.

Goodwill Stressed

Dr. Mitchell said Richmond long has been known for the goodwill which exists between the races and urged that the present salary controversy not be allowed to embitter feelings here.

The board took under consideration last night a request from the Parent-Teacher Association of George Mason School (Negro) that some arrangement be made to relieve crowded conditions there. Waverly Anderson, spokesman for the group, suggested the enlarging of Webster Davis or Buchanan Schools in the East End to relieve the situation at George Mason. Aldermen Henry W. Woody and Robert C. Throckmorton and Councilman James S. Terry Jr. of the East End appeared in support of the association's request.

The board voted to accept all teachers in the annexed territory for a two-year probationary period and for these teachers to be put on the city's salary scale at the point next above the salaries paid them by the counties. It also was stipulated that all teachers who come into the city system from the county and who do not now have college degrees must get them within the next three years.

Dr. B. L. Phillips was elected assistant to the medical director, succeeding the late Dr. J. G. Trant.

The board voted to give a furlough to Miss Kate Anthony during the next semester in order that she might perform her duties as president of the department of classroom teachers of the National Education Association. Miss Anthony is a teacher at Binford Junior High School.

This Draftee Will Be Missed

There is one registrant at Richmond Board 3 who if drafted will probably be missed.

He is the man who, in the space provided for "other names by which you have been known," wrote:

"Careless Love."

VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 29, 1941

Teachers Ask Immediate Pay Parity

Negro Association Will Continue Suit

Richmond's Negro teachers will not withdraw their suit for the equalization of white and Negro teachers' salaries and accept the five-year plan adopted by the Richmond School Board Saturday night, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, chairman of the teachers' salary committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said last night.

Only the promise of immediate equalization of teacher pay would induce the Richmond Teachers' Association, the Negro group, to drop the legal proceedings which it instituted last week in United States District Court against Superintendent Binford and the school board, Dr. Tinsley said.

No meeting of the group has been called to consider the school board's proposal.

Minds Made Up

"I think the teachers had fully made up their minds what they wanted to do," the N. A. A. C. P. leader said, "and unless the school board replies to the bill of complaints by offering immediate equalization the suit will be pressed."

Oliver Hill, Negro attorney who is serving as counsel to the teachers' association, is out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The board's 4-to-3 vote in favor of the compromise Saturday night represented a change of only one vote since the board voted the plan down one week before, Dr. Tinsley said. "If the suit hadn't been filed, the vote would have been the same thing—still against it."

Decision Reversed

The movement for equalization of white and Negro teachers' salaries in Richmond was set in motion by the Negro teachers after the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in June, 1940, reversed a decision of the United States District Court for Eastern Virginia and ordered the Norfolk school board to end discrimination in the salaries of its white and Negro teachers.

In November, 1940, the Richmond Negro teachers filed a petition with the school board asking equalization of salaries, but the petition was denied. The school board at length adopted a schedule that would equalize salaries within eight to 11 years, and when the Negro teachers asked that the equalization be speeded up to five years refused the petition and reiterated its approval of its original scale.

The five-year plan approved by the board Saturday night, school board members said, practically embodied the five-year plan submitted by the Negro teachers. Negro leaders said, however, that they had waited long enough for a compromise and had determined to bring the issue to the courts.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 27, 1941

The Board's Last Chance

THE City School Board will have its last chance tonight to adopt a satisfactory formula for teacher salary equalization in Richmond. If it obstinately refuses again to accept the recommendation of its committee for a five-year plan, it will face a suit, and a suit which will almost certainly go against it.

The United States Supreme Court has spoken on this matter, and whether you agree or disagree with its mandate, that mandate cannot be disregarded. In view of the court's clearly expressed opinion, discriminations with respect to the salaries of white and Negro teachers in the public schools cannot be continued. The court probably regards five years as a reasonable period in which to achieve complete equalization, but it almost certainly will not regard from eight to eleven years as reasonable. Hence the City School Board will simply be inviting an adverse verdict, if it insists on its original plan, which calls for equalization at the end of this excessively long time.

And when that adverse verdict arrives, will Richmond wish to raise some $220,000 all at once, to carry out the court's mandate? Remember, we shall be either at war then, and strapped for funds, or in the difficult postwar period, and worse strapped. The situation probably can be saved tonight by the School Board at the eleventh hour, but this seems to be positively its last chance.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
December 31, 1941

The Negro Teachers' Suit

THE TIMES-DISPATCH joins with CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT JESSE H. BINFORD in urging the Negro school teachers of Richmond to abandon their suit against the City School Board, and to accept the five-year salary equalization plan which the board has now approved.

Withdrawal of the suit would be to the teachers' own best interests in the long run, even though it apparently would mean postponement of full equalization for about three years (it probably would take two years to get a final decision from the United States Supreme Court). The teachers ought to consider carefully whether the victory which they would almost certainly win in the courts would offset the loss in interracial amity which the pressing of the suit would occasion.

It is to the interests of both white and colored Richmonders that their relations be maintained on as friendly a basis as possible. Our Negro citizens must realize that there are many white Richmonders who do not regard the Supreme Court's order for salary equalization in the Norfolk case as either equitable or sensible. They are unreconciled to this equalization, and they think it is bad enough to have to spend some $43,000 more a year in Richmond for the purpose, over a five-year period. They would be indignant, if the city was ordered by the Supreme Court to dig up $220,000 for Negro teachers' salaries at one fell swoop. Such an order will be forthcoming, in all likelihood, if the teachers press their case.

The attitude on this issue of the unreconciled and unreconstructed element of white Richmonders may be deplored. That does not change the fact that the attitude exists. Not only so, but resentment will be inflamed and intensified if the Negro teachers refuse to accept now a plan which they agreed to accept only a few weeks ago.

This newspaper holds no brief for the attitude of the City School Board in this matter. A majority of the board has impressed us as shortsighted and unreasonably obstinate, and until five of the members finally voted on Saturday night to accept the five-year plan, provided the Negro teachers' suit was withdrawn, the teachers were justifiably resentful.

Now, however, the board has seen the light, and has agreed to accept a plan which the Negro teachers themselves regarded as fairly satisfactory only a very short time ago. The teachers are capable of making their own decision in this matter, of course, but as a friendly newspaper we should like to ask them to consider the loss to themselves, to torneys have filed.
interracial amity and to Richmond
which would be brought about through
the pressing of the suit which their at-

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 29, 1941

PAY PLAN REJECTED

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28—(AP)—A five-year plan for the equalization of white and Negro teachers' salaries in Richmond, offered by the City School Board, was rejected Sunday by the Negro teachers. Dr. J. M. Tinsley, chairman of the teachers' salary committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negro teachers would not withdraw their suit for an injunction to prevent discrimination in teacher pay instituted in United States District Court Wednesday. The five-year plan was adopted by the board on condition the suit be withdrawn.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Petition For Equal Pay Irks Trustee

Sees No Ruling Compelling Board To Act

MAR 8 1941

MORRISON, Va.—"So far, there has been no ruling to compel a school board to equalize salaries; and there are several loopholes through which payment might be avoided."

This was one of several defiant, challenging statements made by T. Ryan Sanford, superintendent of schools in Warwick County, in reply to the petition of Negro teachers for equalization of salaries presented two weeks ago.

CLAIMS INFERIORITY

In what was an apparent attempt at intimidation, the school official told the committee of three teachers that it was practically impossible for Negro teachers to receive equal salary based on qualifications because white teachers in the county are graduates of the University of Virginia and other white institutions which enjoy higher ratings than those Negro teachers attend.

He argued that, in order to determine the qualifications of Negro teachers, he reserves the right to give all teachers, Negro and white, an examination and base their standings from this. At this point, Mr. Sanford again emphasized doubt that Negroes could make the grade because of inferior training.

MAR 8 1941

THREATENS DISMISSALS

He implied that it was unfair to the white people, who pay 90 per cent of the taxes in the county, to ask them to bear the Negro's burden.

When the teachers endeavored to puncture his pet theories about racial educational inferiority, the superintendent boldly told them that he had the privilege of dismissing all the Negro teachers whose certificates were below that of the whites, or of dismissing those with higher certificates and bringing them down to a point below that of the whites, in which case the school board could set the salary scale and Negro teachers would be no better off than they are at present.

MAR 8 1941

PRINCIPAL ON SPOT

Sanford is also superintendent of schools in York County. The petition for equalization of salaries by Negro teachers in this county was filed with him by the York County Teachers' Association also two weeks ago, signed by all except the principal of the York County Training School, Joseph Q. Cornick, thus precipitating a storm of protest from patrons of that school. Mr. Sanford's reply to the York teachers was substantially the same as that given those in Warwick County.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Discrimination Revealed In Teachers' Salary Scales

DEC 6 1941

NEWPORT NEWS — With suits against the school boards of Newport News and Elizabeth City County to hasten the equalization of salaries between white and colored teachers pending—unless a satisfactory adjustment of the matter is made soon, the following salary scales for white and colored teachers in the Newport News public school system are given here for public information and enlightenment.

The colored teachers filed their petition for equal salary in November 1940, to which no formal reply has been made by the board. Last May, the board announced inauguration of a single salary scale, which, colored teachers pointed out to the board in another petition last September actually reduces their pay by $200, and the rescinding of which they requested. The board subsequently gave all teachers in the system a 10 per cent raise, and ordered them to take educational tests last October.

Here is the old salary scale:

Minimum—normal diploma, white, $1,000; colored $600; bachelor's degree, white, $1,200; colored $1,000.

Maximum—normal diploma, white, $1,600; colored, $1,125; bachelor's degree, white, $2,200; colored $1,525; master's degree, white, $2,400; colored $1,675.

Annual increments under this scale were: normal diploma, white, $100 for six years; colored $75 for seven years; bachelor's degree, white, $100 for 10 years; colored, $75 for seven years; master's degree, white, $100 for 12 years; colored, $75 for nine years.

The new salary scale is as follows:

Normal diplomas for all teachers—minimum $600 to $800; maximum, $1,200 to $1,400. Bachelor's degree—minimum, $800 to $1,000; maximum, $1,800 to $2,000. Master's degree—minimum, $1,000 to $1,200; maximum, $2,000 to $2,500.

Beginning with the school year 1941-42, all teachers will be reclassified, and paid on the scale according to length of service, and the scores made on the educational tests last October 4 and 11.

Danville, Va. Register
November 6, 1941

Current Opinion

A DIVIDEND FROM METERS?
(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

The Common Council has adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, an amendment to the City Code which would reduce the city automobile license tax by 25 per cent. The minimum local license fee paid by automobile owners would be reduced from $6 to $4.50, and rates in the higher brackets would be correspondingly lowered. The reduction would cost the city about $45,000 a year in revenue, and, of course, would provide automobile owners, who feel that they are overtaxed, with some welcome relief.

Those who favor the tax reduction will be quick to point out that when parking meters were placed on the streets in 1939, it was understood that Council would consider placing their earnings to the credit of the automobile taxpayers. This newspaper, in advocating the meters, said that it was only fair that this question should be considered. Yet we said also that what could be accomplished for tax reduction as a result of the meter's takings "depended upon a number of factors beyond the parking problem, which affect the balance of the city budget."

Can the city now afford to grant the considerable measure of tax reduction provided by the act of the Common Council? This question should be given careful consideration by the Board of Aldermen and by Mayor Ambler. There is, for example, the matter of equalizing the pay of the Negro teachers of Richmond. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that equal pay for equal service must be given those teachers. Under the plan adopted by the City School Board, equalization will not be provided in many cases in less than eight to eleven years, while 15 years will be required for full equalization in the new maximum salary brackets. The Negro teachers have suggested as an alternate plan for full equalization in five years, which is more equitable. Under this plan, the appropriation for teachers' salaries would be increased annually by about $43,000 a year during the five-year period—almost exactly the amount the Common Council desires to return to the automobile taxpayers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

WHY DOES RICHMOND WANT TO WAIT FIVE YEARS?

DEC 6 - 1941

The Richmond (Va.) school board has rejected the compromise proposal of colored teachers to equalize salaries by 1946.

The teachers should thank the board. Now they can press their case in the Federal court, which will compel Richmond to equalize by 1942.

Their compromise was far too liberal and five years is too long to wait for something that can be had at once.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Court Fight For Teachers

Virginia Starts Court Action

DEC 30 1941

RICHMOND, Va. (SNS) — Richmond and Newport News, Va. school boards in spite of their consistent efforts to evade equalizing colored and white teachers' salaries will be brought into court to compel them to give equal pay, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP declared this week. Suit filed in the U. S. Federal Court in Richmond, Wednesday, December 24. A petition has already been filed in Newport with the school board.

School boards have refused to equalize salaries, and teachers in both places have been negotiating with officials for more than a year.

DEC 30 1941

After several conferences between members of the school board of Richmond, Negro teachers and their lawyers, the board has refused to equalize salaries over a shorter period than 12 years. All efforts to settle the case have been rejected. Result is the recently filed suit there.

In Newport News, unless favorable action is taken within the next week, the NAACP said, a case will be filed there to compel equalization.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ex-Teacher Tells of Early Va. Salary Fight

MAR 8 1941

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

RICHMOND, Va.

I appreciate the many fine things which B. T. Gillespie said about me in his column in the AFRO-AMERICAN the week of February 1. Practically everything mentioned there was true.

In justice to the State board of education, however, I want to correct any false impression which readers of that column may have gotten from the author's statement that he had heard that Virginia Theological Seminary and College lost its junior college rating with the State board of education because I was on the faculty in 1931-32. This is not true.

The school lost its rating because the administration failed to file regular reports with the State as is required of all educational institutions if they want to maintain regular rating by the State officials.

MAR 8 1941

The State board was not particularly concerned with our equal salary case because it knew, in the end, that the problem would have to be handled with local school boards.

Moreover, I purposely tried not to obstruct the forward-looking and constructive program of Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, who was having enough trouble of his own with a program of increased funds from the State for higher pay for teachers and more State help for longer terms and improved educational facilities.

Hart Okayed Low Pay

Dr. Harris Hart left a bad legacy for Dr. Hall in the State board of education. During his last years as superintendent, Dr. Hart drafted a State program of education which carried a suggestive salary schedule for the teachers as a basis of State aid on salary payments.

This schedule placed the colored teachers in the lower salary bracket, thus giving official State sanction to the State-wide custom of discrimination against colored teachers in salary payments.

After the memorandum on Dr. Hart's plans had been distributed in the State, the Buckingham County group decided to broaden its efforts to include the entire State.

Told They Could Quit

Our original plan was to localize the effort, but we had scarcely begun when the superintendent let it be known in a public meeting at the county training school that if the colored teachers were not satisfied with their salaries they could get schools elsewhere.

He further said that the local board didn't set the salaries, but they were set by the State board. I knew then that reference was made to the salary scale suggested in Dr. Hart's memorandum.

My experience during the first years of our effort for better salaries convinced me that a number of liberal white school officials and teachers were in sympathy with the colored teachers.

The late Dr. Heatwole of the Virginia Education Association and editor of the Virginia Journal and Education gave me some helpful suggestions and furnished me with a list of superintendents and educational leaders who could aid our cause.

Had No Salary Scale

To appreciate the need for the work begun by our small group back in 1931, one would have to get a picture of conditions in those years. In Buckingham, as in some of the other counties in 1931, there was no set salary scale for colored teachers.

In some instances, therefore, teachers came all the way from distant places like Norfolk and Portsmouth to take a school without knowing what their salary would be.

Such teachers would have a conference with the clerk of the board usually and take whatever bargain they could get which, in most cases, was rather bad for the teachers. These salaries ranged from $35 to $45.

With the elementary schools open only seven months, these teachers could count on only a little over $300 for the year's work. And there were some who made as low as $210.

Average Pay Not $300

The average annual salary of the colored teachers in Buckingham County in 1931-32 was less than $300. In 1931-32, Buckingham, Nelson and Grayson counties paid the lowest average annual salaries to colored teachers in the State.

MAR 8 1941

There has been a gradual increase in annual salaries in almost all counties since that year, partly because the school terms are longer. However, Buckingham County still lags behind.

According to the superintendent's report for the 1938-39 term, Buckingham County, with an annual salary for colored teachers of only $350, was at the bottom of the list. The next four lowest annual average salary counties for our teachers were Surry, $363; Pittsylvania, $385; Grayson, $390, and Lunenburg, $390.

There are carpenter's helpers at Camp Lee who make as much a week as colored teachers make in a month. I know sawmill hands who earn as much a month, and in some instances more, than teachers.

Weak Arguments Cited

I have heard many arguments against higher salaries for colored teachers, but none of them had any real basis. A county superintendent told me in 1932 that colored teachers didn't need as much salary as white teachers because they could live on less.

Others contend that since colored citizens don't pay as much taxes as the whites, they should not expect as much.

Even the movement for equal salaries is not fundamental enough. There are white teachers who receive too small salaries because the counties or small towns are too poor to pay more or are not businesslike enough to plan a better financing system for public education.

An adequate salary for a decent living is what both colored and white teachers need in Virginia. In this broad sense, the problem is more than a racial one, it is basically an economic one.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Va. Settles Teachers' Salary Case

FEB 22 1941

NORFOLK, Va.—Final victory in their salary-equalization fight was won by local school teachers on Wednesday when City Attorney Alfred Anderson, acting on authority from the city and the school board, endorsed a consent decree which will remove the case from the docket of the U.S. District Court.

The case has been set for trial on its merits before Judge A. D. Barksdale, of the Western District of Virginia, on Monday of this week.

Retrial Not Needed

Judge Barksdale had been designated by Judge John L. Parker, senior judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, to come here and hear the case after Judge Luther B. Way disqualified himself from sitting further in the case.

The case, filed by NAACP attorneys on behalf of Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, first came before Judge Way in 1940 and was argued on points of law. The plaintiff's contention was that colored teachers and principals were paid less in salaries than whites simply because of their race and color, and that this was in violation of the Constitution.

Ruling Reversed

Judge Way held, on February 12 of last year, that whatever constitutional right Alston had, he had waived it in voluntarily signing a contract with the city to teach at a given salary.

The teachers carried the case, on this point of law, to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed Judge Way, and the city then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to review the case, thus upholding the Circuit Court.

Agreed on Increases

A committee representing the teachers, in conference with city officials, agreed to a plan whereby the city would increase their pay by various amounts over a three-year period until full parity was reached in January, 1943.

However, two weeks ago, attorneys for the teachers and for the city appeared before Judge Way with rival forms of consent decrees to dismiss the case, and neither side would agree to sign the other's decree. It was then that Judge Way disqualified himself and Judge Barksdale was designated to hear the case on its merits.

The school board and council conferred on Friday and authorized Mr. Anderson to go ahead for the city and agree to the decree proposed by the attorneys for the teachers, with two minor additions.

Points of Difference

This decree provides a declaratory judgment and injunction against the city to enforce the terms of the agreement as to salaries. The city had previously consented to all other phases of

the decree and had offered a decree which would have dismissed the suit with provision for its reinstatement at any time the city failed to live up to its agreement.

FEB 2 2 1941

Revisions made in the teachers' decree at the request of City Attorney Anderson are these:

Insertion, in several places, of the phrase, "by consent of the two parties";

Addition of the word "solely" to the provision against salary discrimination "because of race or color."

The decree, thus revised, was signed by Leon A. Ransome of Washington and Oliver W. Hill, for the teachers, and Mr. Anderson, for the defendants. It was to have been presented to Judge Barksdale on Monday for the only remaining signature necessary for actual court entry.

Danville, Va., Register
March 2, 1941

Colored County School Teachers To Accept 'Cut'

—o—

CHATHAM, Va., March 1.—Colored school teachers of Pittsylvania County have voted to string along with the action taken by the white teachers and school bus drivers in accepting a salary decrease while making up time lost during the influenza epidemic which paralyzed the county school system for six school days.

The move, based on the action of the white teachers, will give seniors graduating in June from the Negro high schools accredited status with the State Board of Education, whereas if the 180 day school term could not be completed otherwise.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FEB 2

SIGNED DECREE—Judge A. D. Barksdale of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia, who approved and signed the consent decree in the Norfolk teachers' salary case Monday. He sat for Judge Luther B. Way, who disqualified himself.

Text of Historic Decree In Pay Parity Test Case In Norfolk

FEB 2 2 1941

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION

Melvin O. Alston, and the Norfolk Teachers Association, an unincorporated association.

Plaintiffs

vs.

School Board of the City of Norfolk, a body corporate, and C. W. Mason, Superintendent of Schools of Norfolk.

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 50

FINAL JUDGMENT

The plaintiffs, Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, filed their complaint herein November 2, 1939, and the defendants having appeared by their attorneys, the plaintiffs, by their attorneys, moved the Court for an injunction as prayed in the complaint; and the defendants consented to the entry of this decree without further contest.

FEB 2 2 1941

Wherefore, by consent of the parties, given in open court, it is ordered and decreed as follows:

That the Court has jurisdiction of the subject-matter and of all persons and parties hereto, and that the complaint states a cause of action against the defendants under Section 24 (1) of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. Code, Section 41 (1), and under Section 24 (14) of the Judicial Code (28 U. S.Code, Section 41 (14), and under Section 43 of Title 8 of U. S. Code.

Pursuant to Section 247d of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. Code, Section 400), it is declared and adjudged:

That the official policy and official acts of the defendants School Board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, Superintendent of Schools, in paying the plaintiff Melvin O. Alston and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, smaller salaries than are paid by said defendants to white teachers and principals with similar professional qualifications and experience, in so far as such differentials are predicated solely on race or color, are unlawful and unconstitutional, and are in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

And by further consent of the parties, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed:

1. That the defendants School Board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, Superintendent of Schools and the agents of said defendants and each of them, be and they are hereby perpetually enjoined and restrained from discriminating in the payment of salaries against the plaintiffs and any other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, and in favor of any white teachers or principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, solely on account of race or color; and from paying plaintiffs and any other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia less salary than the salary paid white teachers and principals of the same qualifications and experience, solely on account of race or color.

Provided, that the operative effect of the foregoing judgment be and the same is hereby postponed until January 1, 1943, on the following conditions:

(a) That the defendant in the above entitled case pay all Court costs up to the termination of the action.

(b) That the defendants remove all differentials in salaries, solely because of race or color between white and Negro teachers and principals on the basis of not less than one-third each calendar year starting January, 1941; provided however that if the City of Norfolk is financially unable to pay one-third in 1941 that the teachers will accept $30.000.00 toward removal of the differential for the calendar year 1941, and an additional sum of not less than one-half of the balance for calendar year 1942, e. g. assuming that the differential is $130.000.00 $30.000.00 will be applied during 1941 toward removing the differential and an additional sum of not less than $50.000.00 will be applied for the calendar year beginning January 1942. That starting January salaries will be completely equalized and thereafter no discrimination in the fixing of salaries will be made solely on the basis of race or color.

(c) That starting January 1941, all salary increases and increments to teachers and principals over and above the increases mentioned in paragraph (b) be on equal basis without regard to race or color upon the condition that the differentials in increments between the white and Negro teachers in the year 1941 be paid to each Negro teacher and principal in a lump sum in January 1942, e. g. each Negro teacher and principal shall receive an amount which when added to the regular increment received in 1941 will equal the maximum increment received by any white teacher on the same teaching level in 1941.

(d) That during the years 1941 and 1942 temporary salary schedules and working memoranda for each year be established and submitted to the plaintiffs which will clearly set forth the amounts of salaries to be paid all Negro teachers and principals, and that the Negro teachers and principals be furnished immediately copies of the permanent salary scale for teachers and principals of the City of Norfolk.

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch
September 20, 1941

Negroes Seek Teacher Pay Equalization

Plan Submitted To Superintendent

Jessie H. Binford, superintendent of Richmond public schools, said yesterday a committee representing the Negro teachers of the city had submitted a plan for equalizing the salaries of these teachers with those of the white instructors over a five-year period.

The committee, he said, desires to present the plan at the next meeting of the school board September 26.

Some 250 Negro teachers recently approached the superintendent with "serious objections" to the salary scale adopted by the board. Their principal objection was to the length of time it would take for equalization, which, spokesmen contended, would require eight to 11 years in some cases.

Plan 'Ingenious'

The new plan would place all Negro teachers on the recently adopted scale in the session of 1945-46. Superintendent Binford stated that the plan was "ingeniously worked out" and took into consideration every one of the 306 Negro teachers in the city and her length of service. He pointed out that the cost of the plan would amount to slightly over $210,000 at the end of the five-year period.

Discussing a recent board regulation requiring teachers to tutor pupils lagging in their studies, Mr. Binford announced that he had advised principals that coaching sistance be extended to pupils who have lost time due to illness or different rates. Generally speaking, all of periods should be held at least through "no fault of their own." them wish to make satisfactory two afternoons a week. **Teachers Willing to Assist** progress. If which usually close at 3:10 P. M., "I have suggested that not only He said consultations with prin- also will shut up at 2:45 P. M. should teachers announce that cipals have convinced him that mentary schools are kept beyond the they are willing to coach students "practically all teachers" have Monday, the dismissal time at the who voluntarily come to their been willing to assist pupils in the elementary schools, for Children's rooms," he said, "but that chil- past and are willing to co-operate dren known to be behind in their in the new tutoring system. work should be requested by "In other words," he declared, teachers to come to rooms for in- "the Richmond teachers are fully dividual help." determined this session to give

Mr. Binford said he is "particularly anxious" that this as- It is realized that children learn

Holiday Wednesday

Richmond pupils will have a holiday Wednesday when public schools close for Richmond Day to at the State Fair. High schools, some of them are dismissal in the elementary schools, we hope that it is not realize that it is not parents will realize that any desire to pun- The next holiday will be Oc- ish children, but tober 22, when District C of the to help them." Virginia Education Association meets here. Then will come Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays.

Holiday Wednesday

every possible help to the child.

the decree and had offered a decree which would have dismissed the suit with provision for its reinstatement at any time the city failed to live up to its agreement.

Revisions made in the teachers' decree at the request of City Attorney Anderson are these:

Insertion, in several places, of the phrase, "by consent of the two parties";

Addition of the word "solely" to the provision against salary discrimination "because of race or color."

The decree, thus revised, was signed by Leon A. Ransome of Washington and Oliver W. Hill, for the teachers, and Mr. Anderson, for the defendants. It was to have been presented to Judge Barksdale on Monday for the only remaining signature necessary for actual court entry.

Danville, Va., Register
March 2, 1941

Colored County School Teachers To Accept 'Cut'

CHATHAM, Va., March 1.—Colored school teachers of Pittsylvania County have voted to string along with the action taken by the white teachers and school bus drivers in accepting a salary decrease while making up time lost during the influenza epidemic which paralyzed the county school system for six school days.

The move, based on the action of the white teachers, will give seniors graduating in June from the Negro high schools accredited status with the State Board of Education, whereas if the 180 day school term could not be completed otherwise,

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FEB 22 1941

SIGNED DECREE—Judge A. D. Barksdale of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia, who approved and signed the consent decree in the Norfolk teachers' salary case Monday. He sat for Judge Luther B. Way, who disqualified himself.

Text of Historic Decree In Pay Parity Test Case In Norfolk

FEB 22 1941

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION

Melvin O. Alston, and the Norfolk Teachers Association, an unincorporated association.

Plaintiffs

vs.

School Board of the City of Norfolk, a body corporate, and C. W. Mason, Superintendent of Schools of Norfolk.

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 50

FINAL JUDGMENT

The plaintiffs, Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association, filed their complaint herein November 2, 1939, and the defendants having appeared by their attorneys, the plaintiffs, by their attorneys, moved the Court for an injunction as prayed in the complaint; and the defendants consented to the entry of the decree without further contest. FEB 22 1941

Wherefore, by consent of the parties, given in open court, it is ordered and decreed as follows:

That the Court has jurisdiction of the subject-matter and of all persons and parties hereto, and that the complaint states a cause of action against the defendants under Section 24 (1) of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. Code, Section 41 (1), and under Section 24 (14) of the Judicial Code (28 U. S.Code, Section 41 (14), and under Section 43 of Title 8 of U. S. Code.

Pursuant to Section 247d of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. Code, Section 400), it is declared and adjudged:

That the official policy and official acts of the defendants School Board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, Superintendent of Schools, in paying the plaintiff Melvin O. Alston and all other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, smaller salaries than are paid by said defendants to white teachers and principals with similar professional qualifications and experience, in so far as such differentials are predicated solely on race or color, are unlawful and unconstitutional, and are in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of Sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code.

And by further consent of the parties, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed:

1. That the defendants School Board of the City of Norfolk and C. W. Mason, Superintendent of Schools and the agents of said defendants and each of them, be and they are hereby perpetually enjoined and restrained from discriminating in the payment of salaries against the plaintiffs and any other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, and in favor of any white teachers or principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia, solely on account of race or color; and from paying plaintiffs and any other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk, Virginia less salary than the salary paid white teachers and principals of the same qualifications and experience, solely on account of race or color.

Provided, that the operative effect of the foregoing judgment be and the same is hereby postponed until January 1, 1943, on the following conditions:

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(c) That starting January 1941, all salary increases and increments to teachers and principals over and above the increases mentioned in paragraph (b) be on equal basis without regard to race or color upon the condition that the differentials in increments between the white and Negro teachers in the year 1941 be paid to each Negro teacher and principal in a lump sum in January 1942, e. g. each Negro teacher and principal shall receive an amount which when added to the regular increment received in 1941 will equal the maximum increment received by any white teacher on the same teaching level in 1941.

(d) That during the years 1941 and 1942 temporary salary schedules and working memoranda for each year be established and submitted to the plaintiffs which will clearly set forth the amounts of salaries to be paid all Negro teachers and principals, and that the Negro teachers and principals be furnished immediately copies of the permanent salary scale for teachers and principals of the City of Norfolk.

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September 20, 1941

Negroes Seek Teacher-Pay Equalization

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The committee, he said, desires to present the plan at the next meeting of the school board September 26.

Some 250 Negro teachers recently approached the superintendent with "serious objections" to the salary scale adopted by the board. Their principal objection was to the length of time it would take for equalization, which, spokesmen contended, would require eight to 11 years in some cases.

Plan 'Ingenious'

The new plan would place all Negro teachers on the recently adopted scale in the session of 1945-46. Superintendent Binford stated that the plan was "ingeniously worked out" and took into consideration every one of the 306 Negro teachers in the city and her length of service. He pointed out that the cost of the plan would amount to slightly over $210,000 at the end of the five-year period.

Discussing a recent board regulation requiring teachers to tutor pupils lagging in their studies, Mr. Binford announced that he had advised principals that coaching periods should be held at least two afternoons a week.

"I have suggested that not only should teachers announce that they are willing to coach students who voluntarily come to their rooms," he said, "but that children known to be behind in their work should be requested by teachers to come to rooms for individual help."

Mr. Binford said he is "particularly anxious" that this assistance be extended to pupils who are ill. It is realized that children learn different rates. Generally schools close for Richmond Day to at the State Fair. High schools, speaking, all of them make satisfactory progress. If which usually close at 3:10 P. M. some of them are kept also will shut up at 2:45 P. M. usual hour of dismissal Monday, the dismissal time at the in the elementary schools, for Children's we hope that it is not Day at the fair.

Teachers Willing to Assist

He said consultations with principals have convinced him that "practically all teachers" have been willing to assist pupils in the past and are willing to co-operate in the new tutoring system.

"In other words," he declared, "the Richmond teachers are fully determined this session to give every possible help to the child.

The next holiday will be October 22, when District C of the Virginia Education Association meets here. Then will come Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays.

Holiday Wednesday

Richmond pupils will have a holiday Wednesday, when public

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Norfolk Balks at Consent Decree in Salary Case

JAN 18 1941

NORFOLK, Va. — Possibility of continued litigation in the salary-equilization case of local public school teachers loomed this week with the refusal of City Attorney Alfred Anderson to sign the form of consent decree presented by NAACP attorneys handling the case.

This decree would contain a declaratory judgment and injunction against continuation of the practice of separate salary scales based solely on the race of the teacher, declared un-Constitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Court Fight May Continue

City Attorney Anderson's suggestion for filing a statement of agreement and dismissing the suit entirely has been referred to the teachers' association by the lawyers, who are awaiting instruction as to whether they should press for the original form of decree, accept the city attorney's form or continue action in court.

The case was thought disposed of, following a favorable U.S. Supreme Court ruling late last year, but difficulties were met in attempts to reach an agreement, between the teachers and city officials, on the period of time over which salaries will be adjusted to a parity with those of whites.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Petersburg, Va.

Teachers Seek Equal Salaries

JAN 11 1941

PETERSBURG, Va.—(ANP)—The Negro Teachers' Cooperative association asked the city council Friday to take under advisement the question of bringing about party in the pay of white and Negro teachers in the city school system, based upon qualifications and service. Attention was called to the recent decision of the United States Supreme court involving the Norfolk system, in which the plaintiff won a decision.

Speaking for the council, Mayor Alexander Hamilton, Jr., said that he had been advised that the matter had already received some consideration from the school board and that further study would be given it by council and the board. He pointed out, however, that no provision for increases in salary had been provided for in the budget to be adopted, and that no action could be taken at once.

Councilman Remmie L. Arnold also said that setting of teachers salaries was a matter for the school board, and that the council had no jurisdiction as long as the board kept within its allocation. He said that no increase in appropriation had been requested when the 1941 budget was prepared.

No definite figure was submitted as to what equality in salaries might cost but the council warned that any large addition to the school budget would make necessary an increase in taxes.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Pay Case May Go Back To Judge Way

If Litigants Can't Agree, Court May Decide Issue

JAN 25 1941

If City Attorney C. Alfred Anderson's proposal is not agreed to by counsel for Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk teachers, Judge Luther B. Way of District Federal Court will be asked to decide on January 30th, which decree is to be entered in the salary equalization case—the one prepared by counsel for the teachers, or the alternative, prepared by Mr. Anderson.

The complainants, according to William O. Cooper, co-chairman of the legal defense committee, have indicated their unwillingness to accept the decree prepared by City Attorney Anderson. Counsel for the complainants, Thurgood Marshall, Oliver W. Hill, and Leon C. Ransom, have stated to Mr. Anderson that their clients insist upon the decree embodying the declaratory judgment and other legal safeguards. There the matter stood Tuesday, as this edition of the Journal and Guide went to press..

If both sides to the controversy agree to let Judge Way arbitrate the matter, his decision will be binding. Thus, if the Court rules in favor of the consent decree prepared by Mr. Anderson on behalf of the school board, or in favor of the paper prepared by counsel for the teachers, the action will be final.

At the present time the Norfolk case has a confused status. A form of settlement proposed by city government officials and agreed to by the teachers, awaits final disposition because the city government, including the school board, does not want entered upon the minutes of the Court the substance and effect of the Circuit Court decree summarized as follows:

> "Wherefor it is ordered and decreed as follows: That the court has jurisdiction of the subject matter and all persons and parties hereto. . . That the official policies and official acts of the defendants, the school board and C. W. Mason, superintendent, in paying plaintiff and all other Negro teachers smaller salaries than are paid . . . white teachers . . . in so far as such differentials are predicted solely on race or color are unlawful and unconstitutional and are in violation of the equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States . . .
>
> "And it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants . . . and agents of said defendants, are hereby perpetually enjoined and restrained from discrimination in payment of salaries against the plaintiff and any other Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Norfolk and in favor of any white teachers and principals on account of race or color or from paying any Negro teachers less . . ."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

DENY SO-CALLED AGREEMENT WAS KNOWN TO THEM

JAN 4 1941

Alexandrians Query Representation by Two of Its Principals

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — A selected committee appearing before the board of education, last week, with petition asking for an equalization of the salaries of colored and white teachers rejected a "three-year plan" said to have been worked out prior to the board meeting by three colored principals and T. C. Williams, superintendant of schools.

The committee was formed of members of the P. T. A. and the Men's Club who were accompanied by Edmund Hill, Jr., attorney, as counsellor.

Details Not Revealed

The so-called plan worked out by the three principals and the superintendent was announced following the reading of the equalization petition. Members of the petitioning committee objected to the plan primarly because Principals Pitt and Crawley are not residents of Alexandria and hence could not well represent the local citizens.

Details of the plan were not revealed.

JAN 4 1941

Although the committee contends that its members were known to be working on such a petition the principals reportedly failed to consult or inform them of a separate agreement with the superintendent or intention of making an agreement with him on the teachers' salaries "by means of the back door."

Even teachers knew nothing of the plan, it had been asserted.

The petition was presented by Mrs. Gladys McKinney. Other members of the committee included: Aaron McKinney and Dr. W. F. Wright, representing the Men's Club; Mrs. Pearl Willis, Parker-Gray P. T. A., and Alexander Jennings, vice-president of the State P. T. A.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

(Pittsburgh Courier)
VICTORY IN VIRGINIA

JAN 4 1941

By substituting a backbone for a wishbone, the colored teachers of Norfolk, Virginia, have won from the authorities an agreement to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries over a three-year period during which they will get increases of $129,000.

This is a victory for the Norfolk Teachers' Association and the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, led by its able special counsel, Thurgood Marshall.

Norfolk had no desire to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers.

Norfolk city attorneys carried the test case of Melvin O. Alston through the state courts, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and up to the United States Supreme Court. It lost everywhere.

The Circuit Court established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race is unconstitutional. This was a great victory for all Negro teachers everywhere.

The colored teachers of Norfolk will hereafter receive the same amount of pay as white teachers with similar qualifications and service.

Norfolk Va Pilot
January 31, 1941

Teacher Pay Suit Hits New Legal Snarl

Judge Way Disqualifies Self After Attorneys Fail to Agree

Decree Is Issue

City Holds Language of That Offered by Negroes Is 'Offensive'

Federal Judge Luther B. Way yesterday disqualified himself from sitting in further proceedings in the suit by Norfolk Negro school teachers for salaries equal to those paid to white teachers.

This occurred when it appeared in court that attorneys for the City of Norfolk, defendant in the action, and attorneys for the Negro teachers, could not agree on a consent decree dismissing the suit, the first legal round of which has been won by the Negroes, resulting in an agreement by the city to increase their salaries in various amounts until, at the end of three years, their salaries would equal that of white teachers.

Oliver W. Hill, Negro attorney, of Richmond, of counsel for the Negro teachers, appeared before Judge Way yesterday, along with Alfred Anderson, City Attorney. Each had a decree which would have dismissed the case from the court docket, but neither attorney would consent to the other's proposed decree. The proposed city decree would have provided that the Negro teachers get the salary increases agreed upon by the teachers and the city and that the case be dismissed in such a way it could be reinstated at any time the city failed to live up to its agreement.

Held "Offensive"

The Negro attorney's proposed decree would have provided for the same, but would have included a declaratory judgment and injunction against the city, prohibiting the city from failing to pay the Negroes according to the agreement. The city objected to "offensive" matter in the decree proposed by the Negro lawyer.

Judge Way said he would not draw the decree for the attorneys, that they would have to agree on one. Attorney Hill said he was ready to try the case on its merits. So did the City Attorney. Judge Way asked the court clerk for a certificate of disqualification and said he had been in touch with Federal Judge Robert N. Pollard, of Richmond, and Federal Judge I. M. Meekins, of the Eastern District of North Carolina, and that Judge Meekins had said he would sit in the matter. If necessary, Judge Way said he would ask Judge John J. Parker, senior judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to designate another judge to come here and hear the case.

When the case first came before Judge Way, in the name of Melvin O. Alston, Negro teacher, who sued for himself and others, it was charged by the Negroes they were paid less than whites simply because of their race and color and that this was in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Way's Ruling

Judge Way heard arguments on questions of law in the case and ruled that if the Negro had had any constitutional right in the matter, he had waived this when he voluntarily signed a contract to teach for less money than that paid to a white teacher. The Negro appealed this and the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed Judge Way on this question and the city appealed to the Supreme Court, which refused to review the case.

The case then, by legal process, again was before the local court to be heard on its merits, but the city and a committee representing the Negro teachers got together and agreed on a stagger system by which the Negroes' salaries would equal that of whites at the end of three years. Now, the phrasing of

(Turn

a decree is holding up al phases of the case.

y Hill yesterday was giv- a copy of the city's proposed decree and the city is waiting to hear if he and other Negro attorneys will agree to it. Unless this is done, the case will have to be heard before a new judge and on its merits. The Negroes will have to prove all the allegations made in their bill and the case easily can go back to the Circuit Court and to the Supreme Court, unless the attorneys can reach some agreement. The city and the teachers already are agreed.

Norfolk School Board Applies Own Pay Plan

FEB 1 1941

NORFOLK, Va. — Payment of increased salaries to local school teachers, based on the school board's original plan for equalizing them with the salaries paid whites by 1943, went into effect on Friday with the issuance of January checks.

This plan, although agreed to by a group of teachers at a meeting held several weeks ago, is at variance with that set forth in a consent decree drawn up by NAACP attorneys who fought the case for Melvin O. Alston and the Norfolk Teachers' Association to a successful climax in the U.S. Supreme Court.

City's Plan Rejected

The NAACP attorneys recently rejected the form of consent decree submitted by City Attorney Alfred Anderson as too indefinitely worded, and insisted upon adoption of their own proposal, which would have effected full parity in the salary scales for colored and white teachers by September, 1942.

The current increases were made possible by a $30,000 fund set aside by the city as evidence of good faith in its settlement proposal.

Arbitration Suggested

Faced with this apparent deadlock over the two plans, City Attorney Anderson on January 15 wrote Oliver W. Hill of the teachers' legal staff, proposing that, in view of the city's inability to agree to a plan more drastic than its own, the two consent decrees be submitted to Federal Judge Luther B. Way for abitration.

By Thursday of last week, the teachers' attorneys had not agreed to this proposal.

Unless some form of consent decree is formally entered, the legal alternative will be to have entered on the court records an injunction, in keeping with the Supreme Court ruling, against further discrimination in salary scales based on color. This would in effect require immediate adjustment of the scales.

Portsmouth Va Star
January 12, 1941

County Negro Teachers Seek Pay Equalization

BY LEE F. RODGERS

Norfolk County's colored teachers have gone on record again endorsing the move for equalization of salaries of all county school tachers, in keeping with recent court decisions in favor of pay parity among teachers in public school systems.

A meeting of the county's colored teachers was held in South Hill school yesterday, and they voted nearly one hundred per cent again in favoring petitioning the county school board for a scale of salary to equal that of other county teachers. James Albert Overton, head of the Colored Teachers' Association of Norfolk County, presided over the meeting, this correspondent was told.

Principal lay speakers representing the Norfolk County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were Frd Trotman, member of the executive board, and Mrs. J. Beatrice King, secretary of the county chapter. Rev. D. F. Gladney, head of the chapter, was unable to be present, it was learned.

The meeting of the colored county was a lively affair, with the session endorsing the equalization of salaries following closely a meeting presided over by Miss Mary Gibson, supervisor of colored county schools. The NAACP representatives were barred from this meeting, it was rported.

With the colored county teacher voting to seek pay parity, a confused issue is apparently cleared up, since reports coming out of county circles recently indicated that there was a faction that did not approve of the equalization move.

The colored county teachers had previously voted in favor of pay parity, and residents of county communities had endorsed the equalization movement, it was learned.

Portsmouth Va Star
January 12, 1941

COLORED TEACHERS MAY GET INCREASE

Superintendent James Hurst, of the Norfolk County Schools, yesterday issued the following statement concerning the proposed salary increase in pay for colored teachers now employed in Norfolk County Schools:

"Careful consideration is being given the request and the County School Board feels that a substantial increase in the salary of colored teachers will be made, effective at the beginning of the next school year. The exact amount, however, will be determined later."

Superintendent Hurst received a petition several days ago from the teachers asking for a raise in salary.

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VIRGINIA

Lexington, Va., News
February 20, 1941

Negro School Principal Has Impressive Record

By BAYARD S. BERGHAUS

Physical improvements to the extent of $12,000 and two new departments in the academic curriculum in two and a half years—such is the record so far of Leander J. Shaw, ambitious principal of the Lexington school for Negroes.

Since Shaw assumed the principalship of the school, located at the top of Diamond Hill on Massey street in September of 1938, departments in Industrial Arts and Home Economics with full equipment have been added. Besides this, work on the building and grounds such as redecorating and landscaping have been carried forward.

Shaw was born in Camden, S. C., June 9, 1904, and attended primary school there. He gained his high school diploma at Virginia State college in Petersburg, Va., in 1929.

He went to West Virginia State college for secondary schooling and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from this institution in 1934. After obtaining a Rosenwald Fellowship he took graduate work in his college major, sociology and education jointly at Fisk university and the University of Chicago until 1936.

While in college Shaw was vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., and was active in debating.

Continuing his research work, Shaw held the position of District Superintendent for Negro White Collar study, an organization sponsored by the U. S. Department of Interior, which covers 48 states. He was engaged in the Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn. districts in this work through 1937. The research consisted of an attempt to ascertain the type of training Negroes have received and the relationship between the training and their education experiences. The work was completed and discontinued by the government at the close of 1937.

Shaw is now making efforts to increase the local school's curriculum to the standing of a full-fledged high school. At present, the school runs up through the sopho-more year of high school, and plans are in execution now which Shaw hopes will result in three years of high school and ultimately the full course.

Upon realization of this goal Shaw intends to enter his school in a full program of interscholastic sports and other activities.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

White Teachers Endorse Single Salary Scale

RICHMOND — The fight for equalization of teachers' salaries in Richmond schools had a repercussion here Monday. The Senior High School Teachers' Association (white) met and endorsed a single salary scale for all teachers in the Richmond public schools.

Approximately sixty members were on hand to elect new officers and register the new endorsement. If sustained, it will affect the salary levels of teachers in both races and is viewed as a move on the part of its proponents to prohibit salary reductions in face of a state-wide crusade to equalize salaries of colored teachers and those of white teachers.

The meeting was held in the studio building of the Valentine Museum, and Miss Jeffries Henrich was named president. She succeeds Miss Margaret F. Baker.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Clifton Forge Teachers Voted Salary Equality

CLIFTON FORGE, Va.—Negro teachers of Clifton Forge have been assured complete equalization of salaries with those of white teachers, the increases to be effective beginning with the 1941-42 school session.

At the time this action was made by the School Board, plans were also being perfected by the board and city council for the addition of another unit to the colored school. The new building will house a modern auditorium, gymnasium, and home economics department.

The decision to equalize the salaries of all teachers was made at a recent school board meeting, at which time teachers were re-appointed to their posts.

The Board further stipulated that all increments in the future would apply to white and colored teachers of the same qualifications.

RAISES TO 33 1-3 PER CENT

Some of the teachers will receive increases amounting to 33-1-3 percent of their present salary. The total increase for the teachers for next year will amount to $1,620. There are ten colored teachers in the city, including a part-time teacher-librarian.

Members of the Board expressed the opinion that the equalization should become effective at once and voted accordingly. School officials and citizens of the community have expressed their pleasure at the smoothness of the negotiations.

The teachers themselves made the request through their superintendent shortly after the Norfolk case was settled, an official stated. Later, a committee composed of the principal, one teacher, and the president of the Parent-Teacher Association discussed the matter with the superintendent.

J. B. Woodson, principal of the only colored school in Clifton Forge, Jefferson School, stated: "It is worthy of note that the securing of equal salaries in Clifton Forge was a comparatively quiet negotiation all the way through."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Liquidation of School Teachers

THE failure of the Norfolk County Board of Education to reappoint three principals and one teacher who had a combined tenure of forty years in the system has not been fully explained, but it has been assumed, in the light of events, that these teachers were eliminated because of activities in interest of the equalization of salaries.

If this is true, the Norfolk County Board has placed itself in an untenable position. It is not to be expected that these teachers and their friends will take this action "lying down," and the board may as well prepare itself for unpleasant repercussions. If anything was needed to strengthen the cause of the County teachers the Board has furnished it.

It will be remembered that Judge Way, in ruling on the Norfolk case, rebuked the Norfolk Board in no unmistakable terms for dropping Miss Black, the complainant in the first suit filed.

In striking contrast to the action of the County Board the Norfolk authorities have redeemed themselves handsomely by restoring Miss Black to her position.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Results Will Not Affect

Salary Fight

Board Is Charged With Insincerity

NEWPORT NEWS—Pay checks or all local teachers on October 1 carried a 10 per cent increase voted by the school board last month and approved by the city council.

For six hours last Saturday, the teachers sat for their first educational test now a matter of policy in 22 cities, according to Superintendent Joseph H. Saunders.

The 92 colored teachers took the test in three classrooms at Huntington High School, while the more than 100 white teachers sat in the cafeteria and library of the white high school.

Discussing the test with a representative of this newspaper, Superintendent Saunders explained that the papers will be sealed and forwarded to New York where they will be graded by an electric machine. The test is designed to determine definite standards and criteria of the teacher's ability.

CHARGE INSINCERITY

Because the test is being held now, instead of next January, as was originally planed, and since, in many of the 22 cities cited it applies mostly to beginners, colored teachers charge that the school board hopes, by this means, to stall their efforts toward equalization of salary.

As to the test itself, the teachers were unanimous in saying that, while exacting, it is a very wholesome experience. All agree, however, that the results will have no bearing whatsoever on the salary fight which they intend to follow through at all costs.

Supervisors and principals exempted from the test served as assistant examiners and watchers. White supervisors were assigned to Huntington to keep vigil, but no neutral watchers outside the local system kept vigil at the white high school. The test will be concluded this Saturday when the teachers must sit again for another six hours of scholarly labor.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Aline Black Reinstated By Local School Board

NORFOLK — The reelection of Miss Aline Black to teach science at the Booker T. Washington High School was announced here this week. She was selected by the school board for the 1941-42 school term.

Miss Black, plaintiff in the first teachers' salary case in Norfolk, had taught chemistry at the local school for several years prior to filing the JUN 2 1941 compel the school board to equalize salaries in 1938.

When the board made its appointments for the following year, Miss Black's contract was not renewed and this refusal of the school board to hire the litigant became a "cause celebre" in the case. The first suit was lost in the Circuit Court.

Since that time, Melvin Alston, another teacher at the high school, filed a similar suit in the federal court. The plaintiff's contention was finally upheld on subsequent appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Both Miss Black and Mr. Alston will be teaching here next year. During the two years she has been out of employment at the local school, JUN 21 1941 Black has studied toward the Ph. D. degree. She already holds the bachelor of arts from Virginia State College and the master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

PAID FROM FUND

Some of her study during the interim between June, 1939, when she ceased to teach here, and 1941, was financed by indemnity paid her from the teachers' salary equalization fund, raised jointly by the Virginia State Teachers Association and the Virginia chapters of the NAACP. This fund had been set aside to bear expenses of the litigation and to reimburse plaintiffs in test cases if they were summarily dismissed from their jobs because of the court suit.

Miss Black filed suit in the fall of 1938 and the litigation continued until the last of May, 1939, when the Norfolk Circuit Court ruled that her suit for writ of mandamus was not the proper way to adjust the teacher's grievances and dismissed the suit. An appeal, planned at that time, was never completed, because the plaintiff JUN 2 1941 dismissed from her job at the end of the school year.

TUITION INCREASED

In making the announcement that Miss Black would be rehired, Principal Winston Douglas of the high school, also revealed the fact that summer school tuition this year would be slightly increased because it is necessary to increase teachers' salaries for summer school work.

Mr. Douglas explained that the salaries of these teachers are paid out of tuition revenue paid by pupils. These teachers have been receiving $3 per day. This pay is to be raised to $3.50 per day. JUN 21 1941 Pupils will be charged $5 for one subject and $8 for two. The former rates were $4 for one subject and $5 for two.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equalization Plan Opposed By Teachers

Colored and White Groups Protest Scale

RICHMOND—The Richmond City School Board is caught in a "straight betwixt two," as a result of the effort being made to equalize the salaries between white and colored teachers in the system. Since the decision of the board's special salary committee, the white teachers on the one hand are preparing to fight the report because its salary scale is too low, and the colored teachers are ready to protest that the alleged equalization plan is not an equalization plan at all.

AUG 8 1941

Here's the story.

It seems that when the committee was appointed, the Richmond Teacher's League, white organizatiin, made it quite plain that they wanted the colored teachers to get equalization, but that they did not want the board to decrease white salaries to accomplish this equalization.

Subsequently they presented a salary scale which provided for an increase in teachers' pay and at the same time offered a 15-year scale, whereby all teachers would receive stated annual increases during their first 10 years in the school system. From the tenth to the fifteenth year, increases would be made at the discretion of the school board, and after the fifteenth year teachers reaching the maximum would continue at that figure.

15 YEARS FOR EQUALIZATION

The Richmond Teachers' Association, colored organization, indorsed this plan with certain modifications, which include a shorter period for the attainment of full equalization. The colored teachers contended that under the plan as proposed it would take 15 years to reach equalization, and that they wanted equalization in no more than three years.

The scale adopted is a modification of the white teachers' plan, and was proposed by Norman Flippen, one of the members if the special committee. It was understood that Supt. J. H. Binford opposed the modified plan. This revised plan reduces by $400 the maximum salary, which would have been received by teachers with baccalaureate degrees under the original plan, and it cuts from $2,350 to $2,100 the maximum which may be attained by instructors with masters degrees.

The schedule adopted by the committee and referred to the school board is as follows:

Years Service	Normal School	B.A. or B.S.	M.A. or M.S.
1	$ 800	$ 900	$1,000
2	850	950	1,050
3	900	1,000	1,100
4	950	1,100	1,250
5	1,000	1,150	1,300
6	1,050	1,200	1,350
7	1,100	1,250	1,400
8	1,150	1,300	1,450
9	1,200	1,350	1,500
10	1,300	1,450	1,600
11	1,400	1,550	1,700
12	1,500	1,650	1,800
13	1,600	1,750	1,900
14	1,700	1,850	2,000
15 or more	1,800	1,950	2,100

It should be noted that this scale is applicable to all teachers, whether they teach in elementary or high schools, or whether they are males or females. Heretofore a differential existed among these classes.

In the operation of this plan, the committee AUG 9 1941 suggested that teachers now receiving more than the maximum of the proposed new scale should continue at that rate next term.

There is a mounting tide of opposition to this plan by teachers of both races. Some of the colored teachers seem to think that they are being given the "run-around;" and that this type of equalization offered by the committee is not equalization at all. They indicate that they are in favor of carrying the Richmond case to the courts if they cannot get a better bargain.

Other teachers are in a more compromising mood and state that they will await the action of the board itself.

Superintendent Binford's estimate of the costs of the original scale offered by the white teachers was $40,000 for the first five years, with a yearly increase of $200,000 after that time. He was asked by the committee to prepare an estimate of the costs of the modified scale which they adopted.

Under the proposed plan each teacher would advance to the next point above their present salaries, except those who are now receiving more than the scale's maximum. Also in transfering teachers from the old scale ti the new scale, no teacher would receive less than he or she has received heretofore. AUG 9 1941 This would mean, one interpreter said, that every colored teacher would receive an advance in salary at the beginning of the new term.

This same interpreter, who is a teacher of long standing in the schools, pointed out that what the scale would accomplish in the way of equalizatiin would be just about this:

"New teachers entering the system would receive equalization and a gradual increase in the classes receiving equalization between white and colored teachers, at the beginning of each term, until those in the highest brackets would be reached. What the colored teachers have, it would seem, is a gradual increase in present pay, with equalization in the offing."

CLEANLINESS IS CONTAGIOUS SANITATION EXPERT SAYS

Cleanliness, like disease, is contagious, according to Dr. George A. Soper, discoverer of "Typhoid Mary" and now a consultant in sanitation of the United States Housing Authority.

Low-rent public housing projects, by their example of cleanliness and orderly appearance are setting examples to whole communities, according to Dr. Soper.

"If streets are littered with papers most peiple think nothing of adding to the litter. If streets are clean most people will refrain from throwing paper and refuse on it," he says.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 21, 1941

Teachers' Pay Again

THE Negro school teachers of Richmond are naturally dissatisfied with the salary scale recently adopted for teachers of both races by the City School Board, for that scale will not provide equalization in less than eight to eleven years in a good many cases, while 15 years will be required for full equalization in the new maximum brackets.

They have submitted an alternate plan, under which five years would be required for full equalization. Under this plan, the appropriation for salaries would be increased annually by about $43,000 over that period, giving a total additional cost for equalization of around $215,000 at the end of the five years.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS JESSE H. BINFORD has a plan, too, and this one does not differ in many major respects from that of the Negro teachers. He proposes a slightly larger additional appropriation for the first year ($52,000 as against $43,000), and under this arrangement, six years would be required for full equalization, instead of five, with a few teachers requiring a year or two longer. While the additional financial burden would be distributed over six years, in the aggregate it would be about the same as that called for by the scale submitted by the Negro teachers.

As we pointed out editorially on September 1, an additional supplementary $25,000 appropriation by Council now for equalization of teachers' salaries, would practically take care of the immediate situation, and would be the first step needed to bring equalization in five or six years. This $25,000 would cover equalization costs from now until January 1. If this were voted, and either SUPERINTENDENT BINFORD'S scale or the Negro teachers' scale was adopted, the Negro teachers would not have the just complaints which they are able to advance against the recently adopted plan.

The chief remaining objection to that plan then would lie in the clause which provides for no pay raises at the end of 10 years, without the consent of the School Board. Fortunately both the white and the colored teachers object to this provision, and the School Board is said to be awakening to a realization of the number of headaches it would be sure to bring. Its elimination in the not distant future is anticipated.

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Norfolk, Virginia

FEB 22 1941

NO HARD FEELINGS—At the conclusion of the brief conference at which attorneys affixed their signatures to a mutually agreed upon consent decree concluding, subject to the court's approval, the Norfolk's teachers' salary litigation, City Attorney C. Alfred Anderson (center) and Leon A. Ransom shook hands and voiced expressions of goodwill despite vigorous legal opposition over the issue of pay parity. Oliver W. Hill, of counsel for the teachers, is at the right.

VIRGINIA
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Teachers To Honor Plaintiffs In Equal Salary Suits Here

FEB 22 1941

Testimonial Program To Be Held At First Baptist Church Feb. 28

Members of the Norfolk Teachers Association made plans this week to honor their president, Melvin O. Alston, plaintiff in the successful equality teachers' salary suit, and Miss Aline Black, plaintiff in the original case which was lost in the Norfolk Circuit Court two years ago.

Although additional details were to be ironed out at a meeting of the association Tuesday evening at six o'clock, tentative plans call for a testimonial meeting at the First Baptist Church, Bute Street, on Friday night, February 28, at eight o'clock.

Presentations will be made to both of the honorees by Miss Florence Reid on behalf of the teachers association. The history of the court fight to obtain equal teachers' salaries will be reviewed briefly by Winston Douglas, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School.

Among those who will receive special invitations to attend the affair are, members of the legal staff who handled the litigation, officers of the Virginia State Teachers Association, members of the defense committee, and probably local city and school officials.

FEB 22 1941

A student from the Booker T. Washington High School will make a presentation on behalf of the high school students, while an elementary school pupil will do likewise for pupils of the elementary schools. J. P. Archer will speak for the male teachers in the city school system, and Miss Elizabeth M. Davis for the female teachers.

The male principals of the city will be represented by P. J. Chesson, principal of the Abraham Lincoln School. The public is invited to attend the program.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

South Norfolk Teachers Get 10-25 Per Cent Pay Increase

APR 19 1941

SOUTH NORFOLK— Teachers in the Waterford School, here will receive pay increases ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent retroactive to January 1, it was decided at the last regular meeting of the South Norfolk School Board.

APR 19 1941

The payments will be made in a lump sum this month and the action will be effective as of January 1 this year instead of on September 1 as was originally planned by the board in its decision to grant pay parity to the Waterford School teachers.

T. C. Anderson, superintendent of South Norfolk schools, met the teachers on Monday, April 7 to notify them of the change in plans.

APR 19 1941

Following the payment of the lump sum the regular per centage of increases will be continued until full equalization is reached, it was stated. Miss Daisy L. Wilson is principal of the Waterford school, the only colored school in South Norfolk.

The main objection, Superintendent Binford said, was to the length of time it would take for equalization of Negro teachers' salaries with those of the white instructors. A committee of Negro teachers, he said, previously had stated to the School Board that the equalization should take place within the next five years.

Mr. Binford said the spokesmen yesterday contended that it would take eight to 11 years for some of the Negro teachers to attain complete equalization and that they indicated they would appoint a committee to appear before the next meeting of the School Board to ask for quicker equalization.

The superintendent explained that in order to accomplish quicker equalization the School Board would have to get a special appropriation from City Council. In the meantime, he said, the School Board has appointed a special committee to appear before Council to set forth the financial needs of the schools of Richmond for the next calendar year.

Mr. Binford said yesterday's meeting was supposed to have been between himself and a committee of Negro teachers, but that "practically all of the Negro teachers in Richmond attended."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 16, 1941

Negroes Rap Proposed Pay For Teachers in Richmond

Approximately 250 Negro teachers in the city yesterday met with Jesse H. Binford, superintendent of public schools here, and raised "serious objections" to the salary scale adopted recently by the School Board.

The Negro teachers had as their spokesmen Thomas Henderson, a teacher, and Oliver W. Hill, local Negro lawyer. Mr. Binford said One of the objections raised at the meeting, the superintendent said, was the provision that would stop increases in salaries of certain teachers at the end of a 10-year period and would provide no further advance after that time except upon action by the School Board.

Danville, Va., Register
March 29, 1941

School Board Faces Dilemma In Equal Salary Controversy

—o—

Action Expected at Budget Meeting on April 10; No Statement Yet in Regard to Superintendent's Status

—o—

With the budget meeting of the City School Board scheduled on April 10, reliable sources last night disclosed that the membership was no nearer a solution of the problem of equal pay for Negro and white teachers than when the petition for equalization of salaries was presented to the board by a committee representing teachers in the colored public schools last January.

The question must be decided before approval of the budget is given, but insofar as could be ascertained last night the board has not reached an agreement—whether in compromise form, denial of the petition or access to the wishes of the colored teachers.

Matter Discussed Fully

The matter has been discussed fully by the board, however, but what action will be taken has not been even remotely intimated.

The local board is not the only one in the state faced with the delimma it was learned, several other municipalities having been confronted with similar requests for equalization of salaries.

The committee of four Danville board members who recently went to Richmond to confer with Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, conferred not only on the matter of election of a superintendent of schools—which must be effected before May 1—but also on the equalization of salaries problem, but again met with little or no success.

Election Is Expected

It is believed that the election of a superintendent will be made at the April 10 meeting. Exactly how the board now stands on the question of re-electing G. L. H. Johnson to the post he has held for the past 16 years or naming a successor to the office has not been disclosed.

Reports are prevalent that there is a majority against the re-election of Johnson, though rumors have come from other quarters that several members who were recently said to have opposed him are now in favor of his retention.

Last week Dr. Hall voluntarily informed the local press that he favored re-election of Johnson, and therefore the incumbent is preferred by the state head. However, should the board decide against his retention, approval of a successor must necessarily come from Dr. Hall.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 16, 1941

T 28

PATIENT COLORED TEACHERS

A considerable degree of patience must be admitted to have been borne by the colored school teachers of Portsmouth in awaiting reply to their request for salary increase, this to be graduated over a period of years until equalization with the salaries of white teachers, for commensurate work should be reached.

Under decision of the courts our colored teachers might have made demands rather than request in the premises. They might have even brought legal action for immediate equalization of pay with that of white teachers. But following a more moderate and thoughtful course Portsmouth teachers, like Norfolk colored teachers, suggested a graduated increase of salary, this to begin in September of the current year and to be extended over a period of four years until equalization should come in fact.

Since December the Portsmouth colored teachers have waited for some indication of purpose on the part of the city regarding their petition. The time would seem to have arrived when they should be accorded explanation of the objective by municipal authorities in meeting now, or eventually, what court decree has said must be met.

Nothing is to be gained through delays that can only engender antagonisms. Two delicate points are involved —(1) the rights of the petitioners, and (2) the lack of present budgeted funds to meet the requirements of the case.

Nothing is to be gained by lack of frankness. The issue is one the municipal authorities must meet. The colored teachers have apparently been thoughtful and moderate in their presentations.

No doubt the school authorities will realize the justification of the request that has been made, and will very shortly notify the teachers that the request will be granted. The Portsmouth board has consistently endeavored to carry out school affairs to the best interests of all concerned and we have no doubt that its course of action in the colored teachers pay matter will be handled with satisfaction to all.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
APR 19 1941

Portsmouth, Va. Teachers' Pay Scale Approved

PORTSMOUTH, Va. — The Portsmouth School Board on Friday adopted a measure for a new salary schedule that would place the salaries of its colored teachers on a parity with those of the white teachers within a period of five years.

The board also adopted a resolution abolishing all present salary schedules and adopted another which will become effective on July 1 of this year.

Minimum Salary $900

Under the provisions of the new schedule resolution the minimum salary of female elementary teachers will be $900 per annum for those teachers who hold the normal professional certificate and $960 for teachers holding the collegiate professional certificate.

The resolution provides that there shall be no schedule of salaries for male teachers, the board reserving the right to pay such salaries as may be necessary to secure competent male teachers for the various regular and special teaching positions in the schools.

APR 19 1941

Basis for Male Teachers

The exception being that the salary schedules as set for female high school teachers shall be the minimum basis for the salary of male teachers.

Much objectionable pressure has been brought in regard to the equalization of the salaries of the colored and white teachers, according to Gaston S. Foote, chairman of the committee on school regulations.

He also intimated that he knew this pressure had not been sponsored by the colored teachers themselves.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
JUN 14 1941

Salary Scale Effective On July 1

Wages To Be Based On Certificates And Ratings

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—In an effort to adjust the existing salary scale of public school teachers here, and to raise the pay of colored teachers, the school board of Charlottesville unanimously adopted resolutions establishing the sum of $1000 per year as the minimum salary for teachers holding the collegiate professional certificate.

This action was taken at the final meeting of the board held here recently, and will apply to all applicants for positions as classroom teachers for the year beginning July 1, 1941 and closing June 30, 1942.

TEACHERS TO BE RATED

Another important step taken by the board was the adoption of a procedure which will adjust salaries of those teachers applying for re-employment on the basis of comparative ratings according to the growth, improvement and success of each teacher while employed in the school system.

Under the new program many of the local teachers will get salary increases amounting to $300 per year beginning with the next school term in September, 1941.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The text of the resolutions follow: RESOLVED, that the Superintendent of Schools of the City of Charlottesville, Virginia, is hereby instructed to observe the following regulations with respect to compensation in his negotiations with applicants for positions as classroom teachers for the year beginning July 1, 1941 and closing June 30, 1942.

1. Teachers holding a collegiate professional certificate or equal shall receive a salary of not less than $1,000.

2. Teachers holding a normal professional certificate or equal shall receive a salary of not less than $950.

Value to the school system which may justify minima of compensation above minima as outlined above shall be determined by teacher preparation, experience and efficiency, or, in other words, by scholarship, executive ability, personality, and teaching power.

The grade of certificate held by a teacher shall be used merely as a basis for establishing minimum salaries.

RESOLVED, that the Personnel Committee with the assistance of the Superintendent formulate and submit to the Board regulations concerning the employment and compensation of teachers, principal and clerical help based upon the following considerations:

(1) The recruiting of new teachers at minimum salaries adequate to insure employment of trained teachers with successful experience.

(2) The adjustment of salaries of those teachers applying for re-employment on the basis of comparative ratings according to the growth, improvement and success of each teacher while employed in this school system, so that the salaries to be offered each applicant shall reflect the comparative value of the services of each teacher to the system.

(3) The salaries of those who have been employed in the system many years and whose efficiency is reduced, but who are still able to render some valuable service, should be adjusted in accordance with their reduced efficiency.

(4) The elimination of those whose efficiency has been so reduced that their retention in the system is no longer wise.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equal Pay Continued In West Va.

AUG 30 1941

Assistant County Supervisors Get Salary Increase

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Continuing the policy of equal salaries, the state supervisor of Negro schools announces that salary increases have already been given to most of the Negro assistant county superintendents of schools. For the same training and experience, it is reported that the salaries of the assistant superintendents are equal.

In Logan and Fayette counties the Negro assistant superintendents receive salaries of $3,600 per year. In McDowell County, the largest Negro-populated county in the state, where nearly two-hundred Negro teachers are to be supervised, the assistant county superintendent receives a salary of $3,900.

KEEP THEIR TRAINING UP

AUG 30 1941

Supervisor I. J. K. Wells reported that the assistant superintendents are keeping their training up to date. Messrs. A. H. Calloway of Kanawha County, James P. Cleveland of Logan County and J. S. Saundle of Mercer County, along with the State supervisor of Negro schools, were in attendance at summer school during the current summer.

19w-1941

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

400 AT A.T.A. MEET; NEXT IN LANGSTON

P.T.A. Votes to Purchase $1,000 Defense Bonds

The week of July 27 brought fit climax to the semi-centennial year of the West Virginia College when the institution was host to the fifteenth National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, President and the 38th convention of the American Teachers Association. Miss Mary L. Williams, President.

AUG 8 1941

The keynote of the convention was sounded by President John W. Davis, in the opening session. Said President Davis, "The Parent-Teacher association interests suggest workers' education, nutrition and consumer education and complete civic participation in all modern curricula. In the curricula should be included instruction in the fundamental principles that underlie family relationships and the relationship of education to the everyday work of all citizens in the American democracy."

Mr. L. S. James, National Executive Secretary of the P. T. A. presented with further clarification the theme of the place of the P. T. A. in the total national defense program.

Monday night was called the West Virginia session. The program, presided over by Mrs. Lillian M. Trigg included an address by Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, Director of Nutrition in the office of Mr. Paul V. McNutt. This followed a presentation in the afternoon by Dr. A. Heningburg, Assistant to the President, North Carolina Stae College, a session over which Mrs. D. C. Rayford presided.

The annual address by the National President, Mrs. May Foster McDavid was an inspiring message. Mrs. H. S. Klein, President of the W. Va. P. T. A. and Mrs. Charles D. Center of the National Advisory Committee were presented.

The Tuesday morning session was presided over by Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, President of the Tennessee Congress. President Davis discussed "What should be the contents of a College Course in P. T. A. Work."

AUG 8 1941

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Director of Social Sciences, Fisk University, gave a scholarly analysis of "What Parents Can Do in the Field of Juvenile Protection."

Mrs. Viola Whyte, policewoman of Baltimore, led in the discussion.

The evening schedule included the Fourth State President's Conference Banquet, Mrs. Ora K. Glass, presiding. The main address was that of Mrs. S. C. Cox the National P. T. A. representative.

At its closing session the Congress voted to give $1,000.00 for the purchase of federal defense bonds. The first of a planned series of donations to the Infantile Paralysis Hospital at Tuskegee was started with a gift of $100.00.

Officers elected for the new year: Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, Little Rock, Arkansas, President; Mrs. William M. Henry, Dover, Delaware, First Vice-President; Mrs. Lillian Trigg, Bluefield, West Virginia, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Dora Rayford, Prairie View, Texas; Third Vice-President; Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee, fourth Vice-President; Mrs. Zula White, Hampton, Virginia, fifth Vice-President; Mrs. Ora K. Glass, Henderson, Kentucky, sixth Vice-President; Miss Rosa Mosby, Mt. Holland, New Jersey, Mrs. E. Bessie Baker, Jacksonville, Florida, secretary and Mr. L. S. James, Bowie, Maryland, Executive Secretary.

Executive Secretary H. Councill Trenholm of the American Teachers Assocation announced that 400 delegates had registered the first day, Thursday July 31, from 22 states and the District of Columbia.

Miss Mary L. Williams, President reported an unusual interest in the various constructive offerings of the Departmental meetings.

The first public session was a joint meeting with the P. T. A. beginning at 8:15 p. m. in the Auditorium of the West Virginia State College. Dr. John W. Davis, President of West Virginia State College presided.

The keynote address was then made by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Chairman of Committee on Participation of Negroes in National Defense. Dr. Logan's address was a timely analysis of the present situation.

Flowers were presented to Miss Mary L. Williams and Mrs. Mary Foster McDavid, Presidents of the two groups. Music was furnished by Mr. Joseph Grider and Dr. Dennis Smith.

Dr. Mildred Babrock, Hunter College, New York City, Chairman of the Radio Committee of the N. E. A. and Dr. Frank Horne, U. S. Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. spoke at the Wednesday evening meeting.

Thursday, July 31 was devoted to a memorial exercise for deceased members. A eulogy was delivered by President David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., an address on "Radio in Eduration" by Dr. J. Keith Tyler.

In the evening the features was an address by Dr. Arthur D. Wright, President of the Southern Education Foundation on the Jeanes Fund in Negro Education.

Friday was devoted largely to business, excepting the closing session when the principal speaker was Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP. Mr. White discussed "Education for Individual Responsibility in American Democracy."

Officers elected are as follows: Miss Mary L. Williams, Charleston, West Virginia, reelected president; O. J. Thomas, Prairie View, Texas, Vice-President; H. Councill Trenholm, President State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama, Executive Secretary; Dr. Howard Long, Washington, D. C. Treasurer. On the Board of Trustees are J. S. Clark, Chairman, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, Little Rock, Arkansas; J. F. Drake, President, A. & M. Institute, Normal, Ala.; Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Miles W. Conner, Baltimore, Md. The elected Executive Committee is composed of President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Inst, Ala. and President J. R. E. Lee, Sr., Florida A & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Four of the six regional vice-presidents are Mrs. Lillian S. Rogers, Indianola, Miss.; C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Ga.; D. K. Cherry, Knoxville, College, Knoxville, Tenn.; W. McKinley Menchan, Cheyney Teachers College, Cheyney, Penna.

Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma was chosen as the next meeting place for the 39th convention of the P. T. A.

Music was furnished by the Music Department of West Virginia State College and singers from Charleston, W. Va.

18w-1941

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Move for Unity Backed At Teachers Union Parley

AUG 24 1941

Noted Educators Sign Plea to Reseat Ousted Locals

By William Allan
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Led by Doxey Wilkerson, Negro delegate from Howard University, a rising surge of sentiment for unity within the American Federation of Teachers was reflected here today at the union's 25th Annual Convention. Wilkerson called for a review of the referendum which ousted three teacher locals, Local 5 and 537 of New York and Local 192 of Philadelphia, following the Executive Council report upholding the elimination of 8,000 members from the union.

AUG 24 1941

Indication of the growing move to reseat the delegates from the ousted locals, who are present, though not permitted at the sessions, was further seen in the petition signed by 13 prominent educators at the convention which declared that only a united AFT can "check those hostile drives at home and to lend a united strength in the struggle to defeat fascism here and abroad."

Another highlight of the convention was the proposal for Federal aid to education with guarantees against Negro discrimination, advocated by the legislative representatives of the AFT in their report.

BAR 131 DELEGATES

A proposal to allow 131 delegates from the three locals whose charters were revoked, Locals 5 and 537 of New York and 192 of Philadelphia, to be permitted in as visitors, was voted down. The motion to allow them to be present came during the report of the credentials committee, whose chairman Miss Mary McGeough, reported 302 delegates from 110 locals present. This is a sharp drop in attendance of delegates, from what was expected by the executive council. They estimated 600 delegates from 217 locals, with a membership of 23,695 as was reported by treasurer Irvin R. Kuenzli in his report.

Following the credentials report, the convention heard a special report of the executive council on the interpretation of the constitution as it affected the ouster of the three locals.

The theme of the report, read to the convention by Secretary Trasurer Kuenzli, was that the executive council regarded the constitution as permitting them the right to initiate the referendum, and "the will of the members was carried out."

MOVES FOR UNITY

Following this report which was moved and seconded for adoption, delegate Doxey Wilkerson, president of the Howard University local of the AFT, moved that "the executive council of the AFT be instructed to create a committee to ascertain whether there exists a common basis upon which the reunion of the Federation can be affected through returning to good standing members of Local 5, and 192 and 537 and to report its findings to the executive council."

Delegate Wilkerson said that he was not asking for a vote against the special report of the Executive Council but was seeking to re-unite the Federation in this critical period.

Wilkerson said, **"the conditions and problems that we and the teachers of the nations face must eliminate any vindictiveness when we discuss this matter."**

"The least we can do," he said, "is to ask the executive council to explore possibilities of reaching unity and by that I mean we do not ask delegates to vote down their report."

UNITY PLEA SUPPORTED

Seconding Wilkerson's motion, was Mathewson of Harvard, who quoted in support of the motion excerpts from the March issue of this year of the American Teacher, which Mr. Mathewson said in his judgment was applicable to the present discussion before the convention. He quoted, "We cannot discriminate against Negroes, aliens, sharecroppers, workers or any other group in American life, if we are to secure the democratic morale and unity essential to victory."

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"This involves respect for minorities. Although minorities must assent if majorities are to keep their democracy they must safeguard the persuasive rights of minorities."

Vice President John Connors, speaking against Mr. Wilkerson's proposal said in part: "It is not in a spirit of vindictiveness that the Executive Board renders its report that if the teachers in New York and Philadelphia want to join the AFT all they have to do is sign a card."

William Card of Chicago, speaking for the motion of Mr. Wilkerson, said, "there is no doubt that the action of the Executive Council is being questioned, but an attitude of sincerity, exploration and tolerance and the opening up of a discussion on getting back the whole or part of the 8,000 members is necessary."

"President Counts," he said, "showed us in his speech yesterday the great threat to democracy and the need for unity in the fight against Fascism and for uniting the world against Hitlerism.

"Not to leave the door open as President Counts said yesterday in his report, would prevent the exploration of the possibilities of reunion of the American Federation of Teachers."

The motion then was put to a vote and was defeated by two to one. It was a voice vote with those against voicing their opposition in vociferous tones which motivated President Counts to state that it carried overwhelmingly."

AUG 24 1941

DR. BELLA V. DODD
Legislative Director, Local 5, Teachers' Union

SIGN PETITION

Thirteen distinguished names in American educational circles—who are also delegates to the convention—signed a statement which called for **"The major responsibility of the AFT to achieve a unity sufficiently powerful to check these hostile drives at home and to lend a united strength in the struggle to defeat Fascism here and abroad."**

The signers were: Ray E. Abercrombie, Local 479, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robenia Anthony, Local 484 of Springfield, Mass.; Rosevelle Bloom, Local 672, Louisville, Ky.; John R. Cottin, Local 611, of Fisk University; Cortland Eyer, Local 635, of Northwestern University, Chicago; George R. Faxon of Local 441, of Boston; Ralph H. Gundlach, Local 401, University of Washington; Red Holmgren of Local 600, Des Moines, Iowa; F. O. Matthiessen, Local 431, Harvard University; Maurice McCormick, Local 464, Chicago; Addie L. Weber, Local 437, New Jersey; Doxey Wilkerson, Local 440, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; A. H. Winspear, Local 223, Wisconsin.

The statement pointed to the dangers teachers face, cuts in education, division of the strength of the people in conflicts of race, religion and political belief, curtailment of civil liberties and appeasement of fascism at home and abroad.

It then declared that a **"united AFT must fight these dangers"** and calls for a positive program for the year 1941-42 which enumerated the following:

AUG 24 1941

A united AFT working with the labor movement must defend the economic interests of teachers and other trade unionists;

A unified AFT must fight every case of racial, religious, political discrimination on a nationwide scale;

A united AFT must defend the free thinking of a free people.

It concludes with a declaration that a united AFT must fight appeasement tendencies at home and abroad. This the statement says, must entail **"fullest aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China—the peoples actively fighting Hitlerism. It entails a democratic defense program, not a regimentation of youth. The AFT has the special responsibility of working for a democratic regime in the army."**

THE APPEAL

The thirteen signers, delegates to the convention and participating in its deliberations end their appeal to the convention with:

"To make this program effective for the one million teachers of America, the AFT must hold together all teachers who have been attracted to the union movement—both those whose delegates have been seated at the convention and those who in New York and Philadelphia who have carried on the fight for such a program. It means that teachers both inside and outside the convention must forget past differences, cease wasting energies on factional fights, and together put on the most active drive to organize all educational employees throughout the country. Only in this way can the American Federation of Teachers hope to retain the respect of the labor movement and really protect the children and teachers of America."

A report on academic freedom was presented today, mentioning the need in one part for struggle against Rapp-Coudertism.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 2, 1941

Dr. Bond Named By Teacher Group

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 1. (AP)—Mary L. Williams, of Charleston, W. Va., was re-elected president of the American Teachers' Association (Negro) today just before the 300 delegates closed the annual convention.

Twenty-two states were represented at the meeting, which also elected these officers:

C. J. Thomas, of Prairie View, Texas, vice president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, of Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary; Dr. Howard H. Long, of Washington, D. C., treasurer; Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. J. R. E. Lee, of Tallahassee, Fla., executive committee members; and Dr. H. M. Bond, of Fort Valley, Ga., trustee.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Butler Attends White P-TA Meeting

BOSTON, Mass.—(SNS)—Mrs. H. R. Butler, Sr., founder and first president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, attended the 45th Annual Convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (White) which met in the Statler Hotel in Boston, Massachusetts, May 19-21.

According to Mrs. Butler, the Convention theme, "Modern Problems in Community Living," was discussed most interestingly by specialists who knew their subjects from experience.

JUN 5 1941

Mrs. Butler reports that attention was called by several speakers to the standing, needs and rights of the colored citizens of this democracy.

There were 3,000 registered delegates from every state in the Union, representing 2,500,000 members. Mrs. Butler says the White Parent-Teacher Congress is liberal in its cooperation with the Congress of colored Parent-Teacher Associations.

JUN 5 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Sessions At W. Va. State During Week

Prominent Leaders From Over Nation Listed Speakers

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Representing a membership of 60,000 in 20 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers opened its annual sessions at West Virginia State College here Monday for a three-day meeting.

The general sessions were built around the theme of education for individual responsibility in democracy and national defense.

NOTED SPEAKERS

Prominent speakers scheduled to appear included: Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, director of nutrition, federal security agency, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College; Dr. A. Heningburg, president's assistant, North Carolina College; Mrs. Jessie Daniels Ames, general field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. S. C. Cox, vice president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (white)), Roanoke, Va.; Dr. W. W. Saunders, executive secretary of the West Virginia Congress; Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, policewoman, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Mary Williams, president, American Teachers' Association.

The association divides its work among six departments: organization, extension, public welfare, education, home service and health, directed respectively by Mmes. L. B. Yancy, Henderson, N. C.; Lillian Trigg, Bluefield, W. Va.; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Zula E. White, Hampton Institute; Justine L. Perry, Anderson, S. C., and Miss Rosa M. Mosby, Mt. Holly, N. J. Mrs. Mary F. David is president of the association.

ATA MEETS ALSO

The annual meeting of the American Teachers Association was concurrent with that of the Parent and Teachers. The ATA sessions began Tuesday and extended through Thursday.

ATA speakers listed for the meeting were: Dr. Rayford W. Logan, department of history, Howard University; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. Mildred D. Babcock, department of education, Hunter College and chairman of the N.E.A. and A.T.A. committee on radio, New York City; Dr. Frank Horne, U. S. Housing Authority; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College; Walter F. White, NAACP; Dr. John M. Gandy, president Virginia State College; Dean William Pickens, U. S. Treasury, defense bond division.

The ATA functions through eleven departments, embracing college, high school, rural, industrial arts and vocational, home economics, health and business education, as well as sections devoted to psychological research and visual auditory aids.

LARGE ATTENDANCE

Record breaking attendances were predicted by executive secretaries of both groups, Leonidas S. James, State College, Bowie, Md., for the PTA, and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, for the ATA.

Important events of both meetings were a joint banquet Wednesday evening and the entertainment of the ATA by the McDowell - Mercer Roundtable, Thursday evening under its president, Sam Farmer.

Those who indicated they would be present for both meetings were: Drs. D. O. W. Holmes, president Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.; Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington; F. D. Bluford, president A. and T. College; H. L. McCrorey, president Johnson C. Smith University; Felton G. Clark, president Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; J. S. Clark, president-emeritus Southern University; Miles W. Connor, president Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore; Carrington Davis, principal Dunbar High School, Baltimore; J. F. Drake, president Alabama A. and M. Institute, Normal, Ala.

Drs. G. L. Harrison, president Langston University, Langston, Okla.; R. S. Grossley, president Delaware State College, Dover, Dela.; Mr. J. A. Jackson, New York City; Dr. David D. Jones, president Bennett College, Greens, N. C.; Mrs. Foster McDavid, president National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Montgomery, Ala.; Drs. Francis M. Wood, supervisor of Colored schools, Baltimore; Arthur D. Wright, president Southern Education Foundation, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Watson, president Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Miss Jessie Ames of the National Interracial Commission, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Charters, professor of education, Ohio State University; Drs. Carlton B. Goodlett, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., Howard Long, board of ex[illegible] district public schools, Washington; Garnet Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington.

AUG 2 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAT. CONGRESS P-TA OPENS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Group Votes To Invest $1000 In Government Defense Bonds

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(ANP)—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers held its fifteenth meeting here last week at West Virginia State college. The body meeting almost simultaneously with the American Teachers association, heard a number of notable speakers during its session.

Among those who appeared were President John Davis of West Virginia State college; L. S. James, national executive secretary of the P.T.A.; Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, director of nutrition in the office of Paul V. McNutt, coordinator of health, welfare and related defense activities; Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, assistant to the president, North Carolina State college; Mrs. H. S. Klein, president West Va. P.T.A.

The Tuesday morning session was presided over by Mrs. Charles S. Johnson. Her husband, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of social sciences at Fisk university, gave a scholarly analysis of "What Parents Can Do In the Field of Juvenile Protection." Dr. Johnson showed that parents were in position to build the personalities of the future so that they could find wholesome integration into life. His address and that of Dr. Mitchell were broadcast over WGKV.

The congress after hearing an address by Dean William Pickens voted to invest $1,000 in defense bonds. It made the first of a series of donations planned for the infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee institute. This year's gift was $100.

Officers elected for the new year are Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, Little Rock, Ark., president; Mrs. William M. Henry, Dover, Del., first vice-president; Mrs. Lillian Trigg, Bluefield, W. Va., second vice-president; Mrs. Dora Rayford, Prairie View, Tex., third vice-president; Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn. fourth vice-president; Mrs. Zula White, Hampton, Va., fifth vice-president; Mrs. Ora K. Glass, Henderson, Ky., sixth vice-president; Miss Rosa Mosby, Mt. Holland, N. J., Mrs. E. Bessie Baker, Jacksonville, Fla., secretary and L. S. James, Bowie, Md., executive secretary.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Educators Mobilize To Protect Schools

JUL 3 1941

When the National Education Association, at their annual convention in Boston last week, voted unanimously to set up a commission of 60 educators on the "Defense of Democracy in Education," this largest of American educational organizations made it perfectly clear that they meant just what they said, "Defense of Democracy," not reactionary red-baiting.

However, no casual reader of accounts of the convention in the New York capitalist press could have guessed at this intention. From first to last, the commission's purpose was presented in newspaper stories and editorials as a sort of new, scholastic edition of the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

Mention was first made of the proposed commission in the New York Sun of July 2, under the sensational head, "Teachers to Investigate Isms."

On July 3, the New York Times published—in an inconspicuous fourth paragraph of a story — the actual purposes of the commission, as verified by the Daily Worker at the NEA office in New York City.

"Its stated purposes," the Times admitted, "are to create public understanding and support of education . . . to investigate criticisms and movements against education, school systems, textbooks and teachers; to catalogue groups opposing education and to investigate the sources of their funds, and to investigate alleged subversive teachings."

This true but inconspicuous statement was printed, however, in an article which claimed hopefully that "strong opposition" to such a commission "appeared to be developing today" and "there was promise of sharp discussion on the floor tomorrow." The headline announced, "NEA Split on Plan to Back Democracy."

What happened at the convention of the NEA? What was the intention of 10,000 teacher-delegates, in voting unanimously for a commission on the "Defense of Democracy in Education"?

AGAINST BOOK BURNINGS

According to members of the NEA who were present at the convention, the movement for such a commission started with a request to the executive from a group of educators in New York City late in February, shortly after certain fascist book-burning proposals were made by the National Association of Manufacturers.

It was against such attempts to throttle academic freedom of teachers and textbook writers, as well as against the witch-hunting of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, that these educators sought to defend education.

The one aspect of the commission's functions, as decided upon in Boston, of which none of the quoted newspaper so much as made mention was the declared aim **to investigate expose and combat those interests which seek to reduce educational appropriations.** Yet when Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, New York City high school high school principal, suggested that $10,000 out of the $20,000 budget for the entire work of the commission should be devoted to the carrying out of this aim, he was supported by an overwhelming vote among the assembled delegates.

JUL 3 1941

Of course what the commission of 60 educators actually does, whether or not in defense of democracy, depends much on the personnel chosen by the NEA executive to carry out the work. In large part, too, it depends on the alertness of the general membership, to make their own honest and democratic aims clear to the executive and to the general public.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ChargesLeague, NAACP Asleep

MAR 26 1941

By SAMUEL A. BOYEA

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Both the NAACP and the National Urban League were asleep at the switch in 1935 when he wrote an article, "The Negro Studies War Some More," Dr. Rayford Logan, eminent historina and educator, told the Alabama State Teachers Association in session here last week.

He was surprised that even then the NAACP and Urban league were not able to foresee that war was inevitable and thus were not able to make the necessary adjustments on behalf of the group. He was even more surprised that after Munich in September, 1938, the Urban league and the NAACP were still asleep; but he could hardly forgive them for still being asleep at the switch when in September, 1939, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.

It was left to Hampton Institute in November, 1940, to call the first conference of Negroes in National defense. That was the first occasion on which Negroes were able to devote serious attention to the problem with which they were faced. The Negro Press, in the meantime, valiently fought for the cause.

STRESSES GAIN

Admitting that the one epitaph which he was desirous of having on his tombstone was: "The white man's distress is the black man's gain!" Dr. Logan stressed the importance of war in the Negro's fight for self-determination.

"For five hundred years the white world has been tramping under its feet yellow coolies, red peons and black slaves," he recalled. "For the first time in history, during the last world's war one dark race—thank God—the Japanese found opportunity for equality. And if Mahatma Ghandi has the intelligence that he is supposed to have, those some 370,000 millions of Indians will achieve their fight for self-determination in the present crisis.

"I am no war-monger, but I say if the self-determination of Negroes—necessitates a third world war, I say let it come by all means so that the millions of Negroes in Africa and scattered all over the globe will be able to walk with dignity wherever they choose.

WAR AID TO RACE

"The Negro reached his highest economic position in this country during the period of the world war. On the other hand, what was his position during peacetime? The Negro plight was so appalling that I was forced to agree with a friend of mine who said we were going back to slavery. During pacetime thousands of Negroes have been buried without having had a chance to earn a decent day's wage.

MAR 26 1941

"Comes a flood, or an earthquake or an international war and his importance increases. During peacetime Ethiopia was sold down the river by England and branded as savages. Comes an international war and what do we find: These same Englishmen drafting of all people, South Africans whose country is the only country more fascistic towards the Negro than Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—to fight for Ethiopian 'independence.'

MAR 26 1941

"The result has brought about such a transformation that even your Montgomery Advertiser and Birmingham Age and Herald hail the Ethiopians as 'patriots,' 'that is what war does for the Negro.'"

AGAINST SEGREGATION

Dr. Logan then branded the treatment of the Negro in the defense set-up as a violation of the spirit or letter and sometimes both the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

He was against all segregation and singled out the South for perpetuating this menace to the nation's progress. He, too, emphasized the value of publicity pointing out that "some people in the country were peculiarly sensitive to criticism." By shaming them in public print, the Negro might be able to achieve most of his needs. Dedicating the slogan: "There is no defeat; there is only a postponement of victory," to the association he warned Negro teacher to be alive to their high responsibilities and never fall asleep at the switch.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
March 25, 1941

ALABAMA TEACHERS

Alabama teachers will spend an enjoyable and instructive week end at Birmingham during the annual convention of the Alabama Educational association.

Meanwhile, it would profit those of us on the outside to ponder some of the problems connected with education generally and the teaching profession specifically.

Some if us with cynical souls have a way of saying that you get what you pay for in this world and nothing more. The service rendered by the teachers of Alabama is sufficient to give the lie to that statement.

We stumbled on some figures recently which amazed us. Do you realing that Alabama has a minimum teacher salary schedule lower than the average rate per month paid relief workers on federal projects?

The state has $50 mininum schedule for white teachers and $37.50 for Negro teachers. According to the same set of statistics, the average relief wage is $54 per month.

That minimum wage schedule for our teachers, is, of course, shamefully low—so low as to make one wish to doff his hat every time he passes a school building and realizes what consecrated men and women are doing for the youth of Alabama at a personal sacrifice.

Unfortunately for all of us, the situation is one which cannot be corrected over night.

Alabama is a poor state and its funds must be stretched a long, long way to cover the many activities which its citizens received for their tax dollars.

We do not belong to the group which believes that education is the most important problem which confronts the state at any given time. But we do believe it is of equal importance.

And we believe with all the strength of our being that the person to whom we trust the early care of our boys and girls is of greater importance than the person who carries out the routine work in the various departments of the state government of Alabama.

The salaries of Alabama techers certainly should be on a par with other state salaries. When we realize that and bring it to pass, we will be taking one of the first major steps toward lifting Alabama out of the backward state class.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 21, 1941

P.-T. A. Of Capitol Heights Meets—

The Parent-Teacher Association of Captol Heights Junior High School held the annual observance of "Parent's Night" last evening at the school, when the program featured students in the school.

A concert by the school band, directed by Perry Bremer, opened the program.

Mrs. Irene Brinson Munro, associate professor of history at Huntingdon College, made an interesting talk.

Interspersing the program were selections by the Glee Club directed by Mrs. Annice Ingram. The program included negro spirituals and songs of various nationalities.

Members of the Glee Club contributing to the program included: First sopranos, Betty Sims, Eloise Harris, Bessie Costarides, Virginia Grantham, Willnita Wyatt, Emma Ruth Bedsole, Thomas Morgan, Edward Franco, Connie Kilpatrick, Sarah Frances Walk, Mary Alyce Stephens, Sybil Holley, Evelyn Ward, Vivian Crysel, James Peacock, Marion McDade, Margaret Sewell.

Second sopranos: Kathryn Jones, Anne Martin, Sarah Wilson, Lorraine Barrington, Lois Morris, Mary Alice Lindsey, Carolyn Sansberry, Jimmy Mullins, Marie Galloway, Jean Sherrard, Sarah Nell O'Daniel, Wylie Bunn, Corrine Walker.

Altos: Clara Dilbeck, Charles Wilson, Iris McDonald, Mary Banks, Julian Guthrie, Eugene Frances, Jack McGhee, Sybil Davis, Elizabeth Fowler, James Porter, Dorothy Adams, Carolyn Deer, Marjorie Dunn, Mary Frances Embrey, Julia Grubbs, Jean Elliott, Louise Bedsole. Rosalyn Sasser was accompanist.

A clever playette "The Wish Cure," directed by Miss Mary Katherine Thornton, was presented by the following students: Marion Gann, Doris Horn, Wayne Hall, Alex Corothers, Gene Stuckey, Bobby Beard, Ann Joyce Keith, Broughton Gillis, Pauline Smith, Tommie Gene Barnes, Willnita Wyatt, Jean Carter, James Brooks.

Ann Sneed, Betty Bennett, Jewell McCain, Harold Ritch, June Stanley, Eloise Hamn, DeWitt Lazenby, Julia Nell Skinner, Louis Glasscock, Joe Finley McCorvey, Frank Gardener, J. K. Huffstutler, Billy Brightwell. The program was directed by Mrs. Annie Laurie Lindsey. A short business meeting was in charge of the president, Mrs. C. H. Dennis.

Later in the evening a social hour was enjoyed. The refreshment tables, decorated with paper white narcissi were placed in the corridor. Mrs. James Skinner, chairman of the hospitality committee, and Mrs. Nick Harris, presided at the refreshment table.

There was an attendance of approximately 150 patrons and friends of the association.

Resolutions Passed By Teachers

APR 5 - 1941
Savannah Journal
Savannah, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS) —Important among the 18 resolutions adopted by the ASTA in session here was the one asking Board of Education to use all the anticipated" ten per cent increase in their salary allotment to better their respective existent salary schedules for their present number of Negro teachers."

Mobile, Ala. Press
April 11, 1941

Association Formed By Colored Schools

Coaches and principals of colored high schools from seven south Alabama counties are meeting at the Mobile County Training School today for the purpose of organizing the South Alabama Athletic Association which takes in the following schools: Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Camden Academy, Escambia County Training School, Baldwin County Training School, Anna T. Jeanes School at Fairhope, Dunbar High School of Mobile, Heart of Mary School of Mobile, Clarke County Training of Coffeeville, Thomasville High School of Thomasville, Southern Normal of Brewton and Mobile County Training School at Plateau.

The meeting is being held in connection with the annual visitors' day of the Mobile County Training School. The school is holding open house today, which will last until 10 o'clock tonight. Visitors' day customarily is held on the birthday of the principal of the school. Principal Benjamin F. Baker is serving his sixteenth year at the Mobile County Training School. The school is the only negro public high school in the state of Alabama accredited by Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

COLORED TEACHERS PAY TRIBUTE TO SUPT. RILEY

A visit was paid to Supt. W. B. Riley this week by a committee from the County Colored Teachers Association who presented, on behalf of this organization, a gift, a lovely Philco radio, in appreciation and grateful tribute to the beloved educator.

The committee was composed of Prof. J. U. Mundy, principal of Tuskegee Institute High School, Mary K. Frazier, principal Washington Public School and Letitia Carter, principal Lewis Adams School.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A Teachers' Organization

BIRMINGHAM HAS A teachers' organization, a very fine organization made up of teachers, principals, supervisors and registrars. Organized by a small group of teachers whose interest in equalization and the many other problems affecting the school system in this city is well known, the organization has cut out for itself a man's size job.

APR 26 1941

The organization is expected to have the blessing of the Board of Education and has in its membership over 376 of the 438 teachers employed. Nearly every school principal has joined the organization.

More than one hundred members met last week to adopt a constitution to guide its destiny and for the first time it was apparent that every member had not joined for the best interest of its members. One principal objected to a committee on "citizenship" seeking the ballot for its members. Every principal and many teachers objected to writing a small quorum in the constitution. They voted that seventy-five persons would have to attend meetings in order to transact business for the organization. It is our opinion that seventy-five teachers will seldom present themselves at the end of a day's work to make plans to better even their own conditions. Efforts to legislate the organization out of existence are already apparent by the teachers themselves though they may never speak out in the presence of their "superiors" against it.

From reliable sources the teachers have learned that three of their members, all high officials and one an officer of the Birmingham Negro Teachers' Association, held a "secret" meeting several Sundays ago with the City Superintendent to discuss means to rid the system of teachers who desire equalization to the point of doing something about it. It is reported that these three persons, two principals of schools, gave their promise to report the names and actions of teachers to the Board as well as find methods of getting them out of the schools.

APR 26 1941

It is our recommendation that the teachers make the names of these three persons known to its members and the general public. If these reports are true and we do not doubt them, the City Superintendent can no longer trust three of his highest officials with confidential information especially when it places them on opposite sides of members of their own race and profession. If these three officials have given their pledge to dig up enough lies to secure the removal of teachers who desire "the American way of life" to become a reality, it becomes the duty of the Birmingham Teachers' Association and citizens to expose them and tell enough truths to force their removal.

Black and white educators and citizens all over the nation have given their support to equalization of teachers' salaries and equal educational opportunities for Negro children. The NAACP and the Alabama State Teachers' Association have called the many decisions of the United States Supreme Court to the attention of its members and school officials. There is no place in any community for Negroes who select to prevent the exercise of the law.

—Birmingham (Ala.) World

18x-1941

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 7, 1941

State Negro Teachers To Meet In Capital

The state's Negro teachers will hold their fifty-ninth annual session in Montgomery March 13-15, wher the Alabama State Teachers Association convenes to consider "Marshalling Our Resources for Nationa Defense."

Felix L. Paul, Birmingham, executive secretary, announced the convention will meet at the State Teachers' College in Montgomery.

J. W. Nicholson, of Talladega College, is president of the association; B. N. Hudson, Tuggle School, Birmingham, vice-president; T. H. McCormick, Tuskegee Institute, vice president; H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery, research secretary, and W. A. Shields, Tuskegee, treasurer.

NEWS
Birmingham, Ala.

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JAN 7 - 1941

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Florence, Ala., Herald
February 7, 1941

RURAL NEGRO TEACHERS WILL MEET SATURDAY

A meeting of negro teachers in the 22 negro schools in the county will be held at the courthouse in Florence on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Homer E. Williams, rural school superintendent, will discuss the teacher retirement act covering these negro teachers and will furnish them with the necessary blanks to be filled out and other information required.

Attalla, Ala. Press
February 14, 1941

Colored P. T. A. Has A Record Of Good Work

In 1931 the P. T. A. of the Attalla Colored School bought and installed a furnace. Later the P. T. A. paid for the material for the present front walks and porch. They have purchased one office desk and chair, five teacher's desks, one dozen cane bottom chairs, two sanitary drinking fountains, shades, oil stove, shrubbery, and a radio-victrola.

The students have purchased 25 steel tablet arm chairs, one set of Britannica Junior Encyclopadia, one set of World Encyclopadaedia, one volume of stories of "The Nations," 20 copies of miscelleanous writings, and are subscribing for five educacational magazines for the library They are also paying for the additional shrubbery that is needed. This is made possible through the Classroom Clubs' monthly financial reports. For two years the students have won prizes in the Attalla American Legion Fair.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 16, 1941

Award To Be Presented L. A. Van Hoose Tonight

The Negro City Teachers Association will present a program this evening at 6:30 o'clock in the auditorium of Industrial High School honoring L. A. Van Hoose of this city. Music for the program will be rendered by a mass chorus consisting of singers from all negro schools of the city.

Tuskegee Institute, of which Van Hoose is a graduate, will be represented by the executive secretary of the alumni association, Prof. A. J. Neeley.

Prof. James H. Wilson, famous trumpet player and life-long friend of Van Hoose will also appear on program. Expressions from local citizens will be given by Dr. A. B. McKinzie, Prof. James L. Collins and others. The award will be presented by the Teachers Association for the interest that Van Hoose has shown in negro education in the past decade.

ALABAMA
Birmingham, Ala. News
February 6, 1941

Negro Schools In City To Close As Teachers Attend Annual Parley

All Negro schools will be closed in Birmingham March 13 and 14 in order that the city's Negro teachers may attend the annual meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association to be held in Montgomery.

For the past several years, the Alabama State Teachers Association has met simultaneously with the Alabama Education Association, but this year it will meet earlier—for three days—March 13-15.

Dr. Charles B. Glenn, superintendent of Birmingham schools, announced the two-day holiday for Negro schools in a letter to Felix L. Paul, executive secretary of the A. S. T. A.

Officers of the A. S. T. A. are president, J. S. Nicholson, of Talladega College, Talladega; vice president, B. N. Hudson, Tuggle School, Birmingham; vice president, T. H. McCormick, Tuskegee Institute; research secretary, H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery; treasurer, W. A. Shields, Tuskegee Institute; executive committee, I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee Institute; T. R. Speigner, Tuscaloosa, and W. J. Bolden, Birmingham.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. J. W. Nicholson Heads State Teachers Association

MAR 16 1941

Close to 3,500 eachers were in attendance at the 59th annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association which convened at the State Teachers College this week.

The three-day program began with a single session held on Thursday night in connection with the Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers which was closing a two-day session on the same night. There were morning, afternoon and night sessions on Thursday and Friday of one to two hours in length, and the balance of each day was given over to the many conferences of the various departments and committees. Most of the work of the convention was done in these conferences and final reports from them were heard in brief at the last session held on Friday evening.

MAR 16 1941

The 10 departments heard from at the closing session were college, high school, grammar school, science, primary, rural school, agriculture, trade, home economics and adult opportunity. In addition to these, there was the special session of 45 minutes duration which was given over to a program by the Alabama Association of Science Teachers which is an affiliate of the convention.

MAR 16 1941

At the Friday afternoon session reports were heard from the vote commission, the treasurer, the executive secretary, the education commission, the commission on resolutions and the committee on nominations. At this session the annual election of officers was held with the following chosen: Dr. J. W. Nicholson, president; Dean R. A. Carter, vice-president; Felix Paul, executive secretary; W. A. Shields, treasurer; T. H. McCormick, vice-president; H. Councill Trenholm, research secretary; I. A. Derbigny, T. R. Speigner and J. A. Edwards, executive committee.

Application for affiliation with the association presented by the Principals Association will be considered at the meeting of the executive committee which will be held in Montgomery at the college on April 16.

Several changes in the program of the association were necessitated by various emergencies which arose. Chief among these was the scheduled appearance of Dr. Milton S. J. Wright on the general session program of Friday afternoon which was cancelled after Dr. Wright, who was already in the city, had to leave before the program due to the death of his mother. Fred Hall was heard in his place.

All reports and addresses heard at the convention adhered closely to the convention theme. Much valuable information on all aspects of the responsibility of the individual in a democracy was given in the general program addresses which were open to the public.

Degree Graduates Meet

Among the special meetings during the association was the conference of degree graduates of the State Teachers College held on Friday at noon when President Trenholm talked to a group numbering 300. He discussed the several proposals being made for the additional services for graduates that would probably include some alumni institutes, some exchange conferences some follow service for graduates during their first year of experience and the fifth year Summer graduate program. He also emphasized the desirability of the degree classes beginning their 10-year reunion anniversary programs with this May when the 1931 class will be observing its 10th anniversary.

Fred Hall, director of music at Dillard University and president of the Association of Music Teachers in Negro Schools, was at the college on Friday and Saturday and conducted choir rehearsals with the college choir which will participate in the presentation of the "Death of Minnehaha" at the city auditorium on Friday night, April 4, as a part of a composite choir which will include the choirs of A. & M. Institute, Miles Memorial College, Talladega College, Dillard University and possibly Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Hall met with the Miles Memorial College choir Saturday night and is meeting with the A. & M. Institute choir today.

Last night the Alabama Players under the direction of Mr. Tate presented "Wits End" and the freshman dramatics class under the direction of Mr. Boulware "The Dictator Visits His Mother" on the same program at Tullibody auditorium.

The program for next week will include a series of faculty conferences on Wednesday at which will be present Dr. Ernest B. Hollis of the American Council on Education, and Dr. Agnes Snyder.

The Polemese Potters will give a demonstration of art at 7:30 p.m. Friday.

MAR 16 1941

Athletic feature of the coming week will be the amateur boxing show to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. This tourney will represent the 1941 National A. A. U. semi-finals Southern colored boxers regional and is being staged by the college and the Piney Acres Country Club. There will be boxers in all eight of the championship weight divisions, who may come from Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennesee, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Oklahoma, Florida, Tr... North and South Carolina, Ma... and the District of Columbia. T... will receive a free trip to ... compete in the national me...

Birmingham, Ala News
February 23, 1941

ss After Conflict Is Endea

A. S. T. A. To Discuss U. S. National Defense At Annual Meeting

P.-T. A. To Join Teacher In Montgomery Session Of Negro Educators

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The marshalling of United States resources for national defense will be the theme of the fifty-ninth annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association, organization of Negro teachers of the state, to be held at the State Teachers College here, March 12-14.

Meeting in conjunction with the A. S. T. A. will be the Alabama branch of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. A joint session of these two groups will open the meeting at 8 p.m. Wednesday, with Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, president of the Tennessee State P.-T. A., and Dr. E. W. Taggart, chairman of the citizens committee of the A. S. T. A., addressing the delegates.

Credit unions and farm cooperatives will be discussed at 9:15 a.m. March 13, by Cornelius King, assistant to the Governor-Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., and by a representative of the Southeastern Cooperative education committee.

At general and departmental meetings to be held March 13, credit unions, cooperatives, science and a symposium on education activities in Alabama will be addressed by Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County Schools and State NYA administrator and by various officers of the Alabama Education Association and leaders in Negro education.

Departmental sessions and business meetings will be held March 14, and new officers of the A. S. T. A. will be elected. Present officers are Dr. J. W. Nicholson, president, and Prof. B. A. Hudson, vice president.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EDUCATOR FORECASTS WE'LL HAVE FEWER LEADERS, STRONGER MASSES

MAR 2 1 1941

Veteran Teacher Sees Poorer Teaching By Negroes Unless Square Deal In Pay Is Provided In South

MAR 2 1 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Mar. 20—(By Samuel A. Boyea for ANP)—If a prophecy comes through, the American Negro group will produce fewer outstanding leaders, but a stronger mass group. And Miss Mary Francis Terrell, educator and church worker should know. For nearly 50 years she has been aiding in the formulation of ideas that the southern Negro youth in this section has been contributing to his nation's welfare.

For 50 years next Fall, Miss Terrell has been a member of the faculty of State Teachers college, beginning her long career under the presidency of the founder, William Burns Patterson. In this capacity she has seen the Negro youth start his early training for life, become a matured individual and eventually take his place in society.

How does she compare the past curriculum with the present? She considers the present curriculum very interesting and expects it to prove of great benefit to the present generation Negro. She deplores its apparent lack of discipline, but is enamoured of its plan to educate the child in keeping with the needs of his community and better still, his nation. She believes that this will help to solve many citizenship difficulties of the Negro. In the past, she argued, Negroes were taught to despise citizenship, but it would be foolhardy to educate any group for citizenship and then after they have completed formal training to take that away from them.

Miss Terrell expressed great admiration for the courageous fight Negroes are putting up for equal salaries.

"The Negro teacher suffering from the pangs of underpay is hardly likely to educate the Negro child along the lines of the new curriculum with any conviction. The Negro teacher has done his part to build this superstructure of 20th century democracy. He has never to my knowledge contribute anything subversive to the curriculum. Even in the past when he barely existed he has sung the praises of America and told his class that all—white and black—were entitled to the pursuit of happiness . . .

MAR 2 1 1941

Miss Terrell becomes overjoyed whenever she speaks of her long association with State Teachers college.

"I love children—all children, but I am even happier to associate with the children of my race. I cannot do much, but I am glad of this opportunity to help them over their problems to bridle their animal passions and to re-direct their undesirable habits towards things which would be of lasting benefit to the community in general."

Like most of the educators who have served under him, Miss Terrell made eulogistic references to President H. Councill Trenholm and his work as an educator.

"I knew his mother and father before he was born and he lives up to their high expectations of him. He is one of the greatest men I know and most congenial and considerate to work with. I believe that with President Trenholm in the vanguard of Negro education, our group will contribute great and stalwart citizens to the American nation."

Augusta, Ga Herald
February 5, 1941

5,000 Negro Teachers to Meet Here Same Time as the G. E. A. in Session

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association held at Savannah, Georgia, February 2, 1941 by a unanimous vote the committee agreed to accept the invitation of the Richmond County Teachers Association to hold the annual meeting in Augusta, April 9-10-11.

It is expected that about 120 teachers in the Augusta community will take part in the meeting, along with about 15 from Paine College and 10 from Haines Institute, and teachers and officials attending from all over the state will bring the crowd up to an estimated 5,000 persons who will be in Augusta for the convention.

The G. E. A. convention meets in Augusta at the same time, and about five or six thousand teachers are expected to be here for that meet, so.

At the executive committee meeting, President James L. Grant of Dearing, Georgia, called attention to the great need for Negro teachers to work together for common good. "In these changing times", he said, "we must be prepared to work and to work in unison for the best interest of all the people—for those who live in the country as well as for those who live in town. All America is preparing for the National Defense of our native land. The Negroes should be alert to see that no opportunity is lost to our group to prepare ourselves physically, mentally, and spiritually to meet the exacting times ahead of us."

The program committee was instructed to arrange a program for the Augusta meeting that will be entertaining, informing, and inspiring. Announcement will be made through the press of prominent speakers who will address the teachers during the annual meeting.

Attention was called to the meeting of the District Teachers Associations which will be held prior to the state meeting.

Nashville, Ga. Herald
February 13, 1941

Nashville Negro School News

By JAMES W. JOHNETT

On Sunday, February 9, at 4 o'clock the colored Parent-Teacher Association, patrons and friends of the school met at the St. James A. M. E. church to conclude a financial drive for the building fund. We succeeded in raising the amount of $79.20.

I take this oportunity in behalf of the trustees and officers of the P.-T. A. to express our heartfelt appreciation to all of the citizens of Nashville who graciously responded to our cause and made it possible for our rally to be a success.

From February 9 to 16 is National Negro History Week. We are observing this week by studying and discussing the lives of some of the negroes who have made outstanding contributions to the race and to America at large.

On last Wednesday our school was favored with a visit by the County Farm Agent and Home Demonstration Agent of Berrien county. They are introducing 4-H club work into our school and our boys and girls seem to be very much interested.

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun
February 14, 1941

Negro Teachers Open Meet Today

The Columbus district negro teachers association will hold its annual meeting beginning this afternoon at 3:30 at the Spencer high school according to Dr. William H. Spencer, Jr., reporter of the organization. Sessions will be held today and Saturday.

Paul M. Munro, superintendent of city schools; Clinton Moon, superintendent of county schools; L. M. Lester, assistant director of negro education in Georgia, and F. R. Lampkin, principal of Spencer high school, will speak at the meeting Saturday.

The annual meeting will be featured by speeches and departmental meetings covering all phases of educational work. The defense program will be especially stressed at the various meetings.

Teachers of Muscogee county and Columbus will be hosts and a large number of teachers from the various counties comprising the association are expected to attend.

The Columbus district includes Marion, Upson, Talbot, Harris, Chattahoochee and Muscogee counties.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
February 14, 1941

District Convention Negro Teachers Opens

Scores of negro teachers were here Friday afternoon to attend the annual district convention, which was scheduled to open at the Spencer High school, at 3:30 o'clock. The convention will continue through Saturday.

Paul M. Munro, superintendent of city schools; Clinton Moon, superintendent of county schools; L. M. Lester, assistant director of negro education in Georgia, and F. R. Lampkin, principal of Spencer high school, will speak at the meeting Saturday.

The annual meeting will be featured by speeches and departmental meetings covering all phases of educational work. The defense program will be especially stressed at the various meetings.

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The Columbus district includes Marion, Upson, Talbot, Harris, Chattahoochee and Muscogee counties.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Teachers' Credit Union Does $19,502 Business

JAN 26 1941

JAN 26 1941

The Atlanta Teachers Number Two Federal Credit Union has lent approximately $19,502.12 since its organization, it was revealed at the annual meeting last week.

C. L. Harper, principal of Washington High School, was renamed president of the union for 1941 by the Board of Directors. Other officers named were Mrs. Willie M. Price, vice president; Mrs. Oretha B. Brown, secretary-treasurer, and Misses C. B. Filey and Ruby B. Wise, executives.

The board of directors recommended that a six per cent dividend, the highest amount the Union is allowed to pay, be distributed among members. The amount of individual shares will be increased from $500 to $1,000.

Seventy-one members of the Union answered the roll call of the meeting, which featured reports from all committees of the body in the cafeteria of Washington High School. Members were served a luncheon by the Home Economics department of the school.

Eastman, Ga. Advertiser
February 27, 1941

Colored Teachers Hold Meeting Here

The Dodge County Colored Teachers Association held its regular meeting Saturday, February 22nd, at the Peabody High school auditorium.

The following program was rendered:

Song—Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray.

Short Talk— Negro as an Artist in Music.—Thomas J. Anderson.

Solo— Silver Threads Among The Gold. — Willie L. Jenkins.

Short Talk — Beautification of the School House and Campus. — Truden McRae.

Solo—Trees, Mrs. M. Edna Mack.

It was agreed that there will be a field Day in April. The president, Thomas J. Anderson, has appointed a committee to arrange the program.

A special meeting of the Dodge County Colored Teachers' Association will be held March 8th, at which time the committee shall make its report. We urge that every teacher be present.

WILLIE L. JENKINS,
Reporter.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Georgia Teachers

THIS FINAL COLUMN of the State Teachers' Association is devoted to indicating a program and introducing some of the wealth of Negro educational leadership that Georgia affords the field of education both public and private. It would probably be sufficient to say that so far as Negro teachers and students are concerned that public schools "need". However, it is more to the point to be specific as to basic needs or "first" requirements.

CHIVERS

The foremost need is a living wage for teachers. Americans are economic minded.

As a rule a fifty dollars per month wage will probably reap that amount in work. If, however, this statement actually applies to the rank and file of Negro teachers in Georgia, then in view of the miserably low annual income which they are paid work of any appreciable quality should not be expected.

The noble spirit of service just for service's sake is stimulated by the emotions but it takes a certain minimum amount of food, clothes, warmth and rest to prepare the body for the demands of service. The wages of the majority of Negro public school teachers in Georgia will not provide these minimum essentials in adequate quality and quantity.

MAR 23 1941

SHOULD BE EQUALIZED

The salaries of teachers should be equalized because they are supposed to do the identical work with identical materials and to get identical results. The wage differential cannot help but give Negro education an inferior status. In a democracy all citizens should feel equal to the task of operating a democracy. It is a task calling for equal strength from all of its constituents regardless of race because a democracy must have balance if it is to work smoothly. So number one on this program is equality of salaries for all teachers.

The school housing problem is somewhat less acute than it was prior to the advent of WPA and other New Deal gift financing agencies but there are still far too many school buildings for Negro youth that are fire-traps, unsanitary and overcrowded. Such conditions effect the physical and mental health of both teachers and students. The writer concluded several years ago after travelling over the state that some communities would be better off without the "imitations" of schools they have--congregations of undernourished teachers and pupils. So number two on the program would be to work for better school facilities.

MAR 23 1941

Many communities need more teachers if their educational efforts are to be effective. The understaffed faculties are too crowded to do real community work. Such educational effort is basically as important as the teaching done daily in the school houses. So, number three on the program is apportionment of teachers in accordance with the Georgia State law.

NEED DEFINITE EFFORT

The federal government has made provisions to assist underprivileged youth without respect of race. Some definite concerted effort is needed to see that Negro youth share in these benefits to the extent to which they are entitled under the law.

All of the space allotted for this column would not exhaust the needs of Negro education in Georgia. Only a few have been mentioned as an illustration.

A program, however, is merely some writing or printing on paper unless it is under the direction of men and women above the average in common sense, courage, intelligence, resourcefulness and dynamic energy. The State of Georgia has as fine a group of Negro men and women possessing these qualities as are available anywhere in the world. There are men and women qualified to lead the statewide teachers organization by birth, training, residence, experience and solid achievement.

MAR 23 1941

Attention is being called here to a few whose names come immediately to mind and who so far as the writer knows have not served as elected officers of the State Association. They are: Horace Mann Bond, Ph. D., President, State Teachers College, Fort Valley, Georgia; Aaron Brown, A. M., Dean, State Teachers College, Fort Valley, Georgia; Rufus E. Clement, Ph. D., President, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Benjamin E. Mays, Ph. D., President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia; William A. Fountain, M. A., President, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia; Forrester B. Washington, M. A., Director, The Atlanta University School of Social Work; E. J. Granberry, M. A., Dean, Georgia Normal and Teachers College, Albany, Georgia; Basolene Usher, M. A., Principal, Howard High School, Atlanta, Georgia; B. T. Harvey, M. S., teacher, Morehouse College; Elizabeth Perry Cannon, M. A., teacher Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia; A. A. McPheeters, M. A., teacher Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia.

MAR 23 1941

Here's hoping that these articles have gained the attention and touched the hearts of enough teachers to start action when the convention assembles in Augusta, Georgia, In April, 1941.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgi

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

MAR 30 1941

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

AFTER SEVERAL years of rather close contact with the Negro Parent-Teachers Association of Georgia, the writer has become convinced that its superior achievements over the State Teachers Association is to be credited to superior leadership. These women have shown courage, ingenuity and aggressiveness. They believe in the purposes of their organization — they try hard to see that these purposes are made real for the benefit of Negro children.

CHIVERS

As opposed to leaders of the State Teachers Association these women leaders have not recognized a "Jim Crow" division in the national program. That is, they have to make the national program their program, instead of slicing out a small view and saying this is good enough for Negro youth.

MANY ARE MOTHERS

Maybe the spirit shown by these ladies is due to the fact that many of them are mothers and others are or have been "substitute" mothers for decendent children Maybe it is because they are Negro women and have had to experience suffering and deprivation in such intense degrees just because they were, has made them more reckless.

Maybe it is because a woman's role in life finds its basic satisfaction in nurturing human beings from birth into adulthood, while a man's ego expansion is along the compromising and conciliatory path of a "successful" career. Whatever the cause may be, the fact is, that the Georgia Negro Parent-Teachers Association is a live functioning and effective organization.

MAR 30 1941

Since many of these ladies are the mothers of young men and women now teaching in the Georgia public schools, it is clear that they have a vested interest in the teaching profession and its welfare. They have made sacrifices, often bitter sacrifices in order that their children might be prepared to earn a living wage. Their ambition has been and still is to have their children live on a higher level than they as parents could provide.

PROTECT INTERESTS

The success of these young men and women is often the only old-age benefits that their parents can look forward to. The challenge here is for them to step in and protect their vested interests. These ladies have influence over their children, they know how to best urge them on to action. They have the confidence of young folk which means that they can guide the action which they want and know to be best for youth. Through exerting this influence they can force a complete reorganization of the now weak and wobbly State teachers organization.

So much for the parent-child relationship. When one looks at the roster of State and district leaders of the Parent-Teachers Association it is easy to recognize the names of the women leaders of women. These women can work with other women most effectively. The majority of Negro Public School teachers in Georgia are women. So women's organizations can influence a large part of the teaching profession throughout the State.

ISSUES CHALLENGE

Mrs. Reese of Albany, Mrs. Butler of Atlanta, Mrs. Morgan of Cartersville, Miss Gantt of Macon—just to name a few of the moving spirits in this great effort have fully demonstrated their abilities to organize women into effective organizations and to put over a program. May they see fit to look into the merits of this challenge and get into the thick of things when the two organizations meet in Augusta several weeks hence.

Ladies you want your children educated to live according to American standards, you want their country to be proud of them as citizens, you want them healthy, strong,—you want them to have the courage to fight for the defense of and development of democracy. If this is to ever be so they must have well-paid teachers, comfortable and adequate schoolhouses and equipment with which to work.

MAR 30 1941

At least let the country know that you are not satisfied with the ineffective State Teachers' Association.

18x-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention, Again Georgia Teachers

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

AT NO TIME in recent years has the state association of Negro teachers in Georgia been representative of a cross section of Negro education in the state. Neither has there been any real effort to encourage a significant statewide representation. These are but two of the weak spots that have contributed to the increasing ineffectiveness and disintegration of the organization.

CHIVERS

For instance, the college section has been very weak and received no encouragement. As a matter of fact the department meetings have constituted for the most part a waste of time for the few who attended them. The "not wanted" sign has in effect been flaunted in the faces of private college teachers as though they were not integral parts of the teaching profession.

Every effort has been expanded to place them in disfavor with the public school teachers.

This has gone to the extent of guiding the annual convention away from the capital city during the years when officers are to be elected. As a result what makeshift organization there has been for the past several years was largely a sectional group from below Macon, Ga. What this column is pleading for is a statewide organization.

MAR 16 1941

NEED ORGANIZATION

A complete reorganization of the teachers association should be initiated at the April, 1941 meeting. This organization should be on a real statewide basis. It should, also, include the private colleges and high schools. Right now is the time for a committee of unafraid teachers and administrators to get together for the purpose of circularizing the state to this effect This will bring hundreds and hundreds of discouraged teachers to the annual meeting.

What are the Negro teachers in Georgia afraid of anyway? Why is it that North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida can have dynamic aggressive, well organized and functioning organizations of their teachers and Georgia can not? Does it mean that the rank and file of Georgia teachers are not as interested in their personal welfare and the welfare of their profession as these teachers in other far southern states? Are the rank and file of Georgia teachers afraid of something?

In North Carolina the private college and public school teachers work hand in hand. The public school teachers there have found it rather to their advantage at times to have as their state president an official of some one of the private colleges. Alabama has recently elected as president of the state teacher's association a faculty member from Talladega College. This spirit of unity has worked in the best interest of both groups of teachers but especially the public school teachers.

MAR 16 1941

LEADERS DICTATORS?

Do the Georgia Negro public school teachers mean to continue teaching in inadequate school buildings, working for starvation wages because misleadership continues to tell them that the time is not ripe for them to contend for their legal rights? The life of this democracy depends upon the freedom and right of every citizen to appeal to the courts for sanction of what he or she believes to be due him. Leaders who attempt to thwart this inalienable right are at heart and in action dictators.

There is the possibility of a program consisting, mainly, of fundamental and attainable needs of Negro teachers and students capable of keeping a state agent for the association just too busy. There are nearly a dozen Negro leaders in Georgia in the field of education qualified by birth, training, experience and achievement to guide the destinies of the state teachers association. Program leaders will be discussed subsequently.

Watkinsville, Ga., Oconee Enterprise
March 14, 1941

Negro Teachers Institute Holds Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Oconee County Negro Teacher's Institute met Friday, March 7, 1941 at Salem. The hostess was Mary Ethel McClain.

The program for the day was unusually interesting because everyone contributed to the discussion of the days topics: (1) Have the abolition of small tuition, the use of free text books and the giving of commodities and food for serving hot lunches at our schools, made our people any more appreciative of school?

2. Has the plan offered the farmers by the government induced the people who have left the farms and moved to the city to return to the farm?

3. In the State of Georgia, at present, what kind of teachers are in demand? These discussions were capably led by Prof. E. D. Stroud, the president of the Local Institute.

The visiting teachers and friends were pleasantly impressed by the cheerful atmosphere of the school room. Some of the interesting spots of the room were the "Health Center," the P. T. A. Display of Handiwork and the reading corner, which was especially equipped for the comfort of the little children with small tables and chairs made from crate boxes.

The people of Salem are very proud of their new kitchen which was got into working condition the first part of February. Besides the usual effects of a country kitchen—a stove, table, cabinet, chairs, windows, etc. there is a sink and running water. The sink is handmade of cement, sand and water. The faucet over the sink is connected to a pipe which leads through the wall to the outside. There on a raised platform is a fifty gallon galvenized resevoir to which the pipe is connected—thus the water supply.

All the work, we were told was done by patrons and friends of Salem Nego School and the teacher wishes to thank her many friends for their various contributions.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
March 20, 1941

Colored Cobb Teachers' Group Is Organized

Organization of a permanent Cobb County Colored Teachers' association was the outcome of a colored teachers' conference held at Pleasant Grove school on Wednesday, March 19, under the direction of Miss Louise Cowan, Cobb Elementary School supervisor.

Featuring addresses by several of the county's Negro school officials, the meeting ended with the group being incorporated into a permanent organization for future activity.

Purpose of the organization, officials pointed out, is to provide colored teachers with a permanent medium for exchange of problems and assistance among themselves, in organized fashion.

Augusta Ga Herald
April 2, 1941

5,000 Negro Teachers to Attend G. E. A. Convention

Five thousand of Georgia's 7,000 negro school teachers will attend the annual session here April 10 of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association.

The negro educators will meet at the Charles T. Walker School at the same time the white teachers meet at the auditorium.

I. E. Washington, principal at Walker, and other negro leaders in Augusta and Richmond County are mapping elaborate plans to entertain the visitors.

Among the outstanding speakers on the program is Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial College, Sedalia, North Carolina. Doctor Brown is noted for her clear thinking and her practical and constructive approach to the problems that confront negroes in America today. She will speak at the opening session on Thursday evening.

Other speakers scheduled to appear are: Dr. J. C. Dixon, vice chancellor of the University System of Georgia; W. M. Shell, director, negro division, National Youth Administration of Georgia; Dr. J. W. Holley, president and founder of the Georgia Normal College, Albany, Ga.; Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of the Fort Valley State College; John Wesley Oobbs, prominent civic leader of Atlanta; R. L. Cousins, director of negro education, state department of education; L. M. Lester, associatae director of negro education, L. M. Lester, associate director of negro education, department of education; L. M. Sheffer, supervisor of agricultural education for negroes; Alva Tabor, itinerant teacher-trainer for Georgia; Elizabeth Mayes, supervisor of home economics education in Georgia;

E. L. Granberry, dean, Georgia Normal College; Aaron Brown, pjrincnpal of the high school at Fort Valley State College; Maenelle Dixon, Statesboro, Jeanes supervisor of Bulloch County; F. M. Staley, director of agriculture, Georgia State College; Josephine Dobbs, resident teacher-trainer in home economics, Georgia State College; Annie M. Hall, Newton, Jeanes supervisor, Baker County; B. T. Harvey, Morehouse College, Atlanta; S. Grace Bradley, instructor in Booker T. Washingto High School, Atlanta, and W. H. Ingram, principal high school, Sparta, Ga.

One feature of this meeting will be the panel of discussion on "Consumer Cooperatives". This will be conducted by students of Georgia State College and Paine College in an effort to acquaint the teachers with the cooperative movement in its relation to negro progress and development in Georgia. The Georgia State College has led in the development of Consumer Cooperatives during the past several years. Paine College has recently organized a Consumer Cooperative among the students and teachers.

James L. Grant, Darien, is president of the association. He has named the following committee on the salaries of negro teachers in Georgia, the committee to make a report at the annual meeting: E. J. Granberry, dean, Georgia Normal College; F. R. Lampkin, principal Speencer High School, Columbus; Aaron Brown, principal, high school, Fort Valley State College; C. L. Harper, principal B. T. Washington High School, Atlanta; C. W. Duvaul, supervisor negro schools, Athens, Ga.; W. H. Ingram, principal East End High School, Sparta, Ga.; Homer T. Edwards, principal high school, Thomson, Ga.; R. E. Blakney, principal high school, Waynesboro, Ga.; J. A. Price, principal high school, Louisville, Ga.; R. E. Beasley, principal high school, Wrens, Ga.; W. M. Sanders, Bainbridge, Ga.; R. J. Martin princapal Center High School, Waycross, Ga.; Mrs. Bessie G. Capel, public school teacher, Macon, Ga.; L. S. Molette, principal, Vocational High School, Griffin, Ga., and I. E. Washington, principal, Charles T. Walker School Augusta, Ga.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Georgia Teachers Meet April 10-11

The announcement is made by James L. Grant, president, that the Georgia Teachers' and Education Association will meet in annual session in Augusta, April 10-11. Teachers from all over Georgia are expected to be in attendance at this meeting. Of the 7,000 teachers in the public schools of Georgia, it is expected that nearly 5,000 will attend the meeting.

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Among the prominent speakers who are expected to appear on the program are Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial College, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. J. C. Dixon, vice chancellor of the University System of Georgia; W. M. Shell, administrative assistant, colored division, National Youth Administration of Georgia; Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Fort Valley State College; Dr. J. W. Holley, president of Georgia Normal College; R. L. Cousins, State director of Negro education, state department of education; L. M. Lester, associate director of Negro education; and L. M. Sheffer, supervisor of agricultural instruction for Georgia. Other speakers will be announced later.

APR 4 1941

The general meetings of the sessions will be held at the Charles T. Walker school in Augusta, beginning on Thursday, April 10 at 8 p.m. The meetings of the high school principals and vocational teachers of agricultural and home economics, will be held at Paine College on Friday morning from 8 to 9:30. E. J. Granberry, dean of Georgia Normal College, and Aaron Brown, principal of the high school at Fort Valley, will serve as co-chairman of the high school principals' meeting. Alva Tabor, itinerant teacher-trainer, Fort Valley, and F. M. Staley, director of agriculture, Georgia State College, will serve as co-chairman of the meeting of vocational teachers of agriculture.

Leadership For Georgia Teachers

Savannah Journal - Savannah, Ga.

FOR PRESIDENT, AS Journal readers all know, we support Doctor A. H. Gordon of the Georgia State College faculty, a constructive, and able native Georgia educator. For vice president, we suggest Professor C. W. Duvaul of the Athens High School. For secretary we suggest Mrs. Ophelia Lee McIver of Savannah. Mrs. McIver is one of the ablest women in educational work in the South, is dynamic and courageous although Professor Chivers may be ignorant of her existence down here in the "City by the Sea." For treasurer, we suggest retiring President J. L. Grant who has served the association well under most trying conditions, conditions of which the shelteed professor at Atlanta is, of course, densely and dismally ignorant.

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The Journal thinks that the executive committee of the associations, conditions of which the sheltered professor at Atlanta is, include some of the persons Professor Chivers mentioned, persons he mentioned, we are sure, merely as a "smoke screen" to cover up his propagandizing for the "Granberry-Harvey Machine." We think the executive committee should have the services of some of the following men as soon as possible and as many of them as possible: Professor C. N. Cornell, assistant principal of the great Atlanta Booker Washington High School, any or all of the presidents of Atlanta colleges: Morris Brown, Morehouse, Clark; Professor W. L. Graham of Paine College and Mr. W. A. Robinson of the Atlanta University Laboratory High School.

The Journal agrees that most of the officers of the association should represent the teachers of the public school system of the state. A study of the slate we present here will show that, except for the presidency, all the officers we suggest in the slate represent high schools in the public system. The reason we feel that a college professor should be president at this time is that Dr. Gordon is the one outstanding Georgia educator we know who has the "guts" to stick his neck out in the fight which is ahead of Georgia Negro teachers in the next administration. For fifteen years Professor Harvey has been president of the Georgia Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and according to the confession of his fellow-officer, Doctor J. H. Holley, "He has accomplished exactly nothing" of value to the teachers of Georgia during all these years. Professor Granberry, an "educational carpetbagger" in Georgia, although he would have little to lose by a courageous stand, stands too well with the compromisers on the salary equalization project to be of any real value in the struggle now eminent.

Augusta Ga. Herald/City Ed.
April 10, 1941

Expect Record Attendance of Negroes for Education Association Convention

BY DOUGLASS HALL

Many persons are in town and many others are on their way here, to attend the annual session of the Negro Georgia Educational Association, which begins here Thursday night, April 10.

James L. Grant, Darien, president of the association, arrived in the city late yesterday. He stated that he expects a record crowd this year. Several things caused his expectations of a record attendance to soar higher than usual. First, this is election year. The association elects officers every two years. The other is the discussion on the equalization of teachers 'salaries.

This is the first time that the association has met in this city since 1935. At that time it was brought to the city by M. Agnes Jones, supervisor of the elementary schools of Atlanta, Ga., who was president of the association at that time. She arrived in the city late Wednesday afternoon and expressed hopes of a lively and well-attended meeting.

William M. Shell, administrative, Colored Division, National Youth Administration, who is to speak Friday afternoon, arrived here last night with high hopes of a spirited meeting.

MEETING BEGINS TONIGHT, DR. C. H. BROWN TO SPEAK

The first session of the association will be held tonight in the main auditorium of the Charles T. Walker School, 1301 Wrightsboro Road, with Rev. R. C. Griggs, principal of Haines Institute, presiding.

The main speaker for this occasion is Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president, Palmer Memorial College, Sedalia, North Carolina. Dr. Brown is one of the leading orators on the public platform today. She brings with her a wealth of experience as a leader, teacher and worker. She will be introduced by Bejamin F. Hubert, president, Georgia State College.

Another highlight of this meeting is the annual address to be delivered by James L. Grant, president of the association. President Grant will not be in the race for re-election.

Mayor James M. Wooddall, Supt. S. D. Copeland, and I. E. Washington, principal of Charles T. Walker, will welcome the teachers to Augsuta.

Music will be furnished by Augustus R. Johnson High School and Haines Intitute, both of Augusta.

Introduction of visitors and announcements will adjourn this first session of the association.

Friday is truly a full day for the colored teachers. Meetings are scheduled from 8:30 a. m. with the final meeting ending Friday night. There s hardly a break in the schedule.

There will be ten Panel discussions beginning at 8:30 a. m. Three will be at Paine College and seven at Charles T. Walker.

Meetings to be held at Paine: Meeting of High School Principals, Meeting of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, and Meeting of Teachers of Vocational Home Economics.

Meetings to be held at Charles T. Walker: Meeting of Teachers of Physical Education, Meeting of Teachers of Rural and Elementary Education, Meeting of Teachers of Natural Science, Meeting of Teachers of English, Meeting of Teachers of Adult Education, Meeting of Teachers of Trades and Industries, Meeting of Teachers in Mathematics.

JAMES L. GRANT of Darien is president of the State Teachers and Educational Association which meets in convention here this week.

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Harper Vs. Harris – Page G. T. E. A.

Savannah Journal — Savannah, Ga.

IN AN EDITORIAL of our issue of last week we mentioned two Georgia educators as possible candidates for the presidency of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association—Professors B. T. Harvey and E. J. Granberry. The former we opposed on the basis of paucity of achievement in his influential position as president for many years of the Georgia Association of Colleges and Secondary High Schools and the latter we opposed on the ground that he is, we understand, committed to a policy of "going slowly" or "taking it easy" on the salary equalization policy or fight and that he is an "educational carpetbagger" in Georgia.

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Since that editorial went to press The Journal has been informed through reliable sources that two other candidates are in the race—Professors Vincent Harris of Moultrie and C. L. Harper of Booker T. Washington High School of Atlanta.

The Journal regrets that it must most emphatically disagree with its esteemed contemporary and neighbor, THE TRIBUNE, in its support of Professor Harris for this position. We oppose Mr. Harris not chiefly because we support Doctor Gordon, but because we firmly believe that Professor Harris is not the proper person for that position at this time. The fact that apparently Mr. Harris had to go to the white press of Moultrie to get someone to announce his candidacy is in itself an indication of the fact that the leaders of the Negroes in educational circles of the state were not and are not thinking of him in this capacity. Then, too, as we say elsewhere, Professor Harris does not command the support of anything like a majority of the teachers and graduates of his own institution, the Georgia State College of Savannah. In fact, many of the Georgia State College faculty and students are violently opposed to him.

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Apparently The Tribune itself had so little that it could think of in favor of Mr. Harris making the race that the best it could do was to quote a long statement from the white paper in Moultrie. Of course, it goes without saying so far as the Negroes are concerned, he was merely saying what Professor Harris told him to say. AFTER ALL, NEGROES OF GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF LEADERSHIP PICKED AND PROMOTED BY OUR WHITE NEIGHBORS WHO ARE FAR, VERY FAR, FROM SEEING EYE TO EYE WITH US, ESPECIALLY IN SUCH MATTERS OF EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES. Too strong support for a man from the whites makes us suspicious of his utility for us.

The Journal thinks that Professor C. L. Harper is a very fine elderly gentleman. He is, indeed, "a gentleman and a scholar." It is a fact that he was born in the country, the famous Hancock county, but he left there many years ago and has had little or no contact with rural conditions or rural teachers since he left Sparta. As was well said by one of his supporters, he has spent the last seventeen years of his busy life building a great city high school—Booker T. Washington—and has had little, too little, time to keep up with the struggles of the masses of Negro teachers in Georgia. He has attended meetings of the association irregularly and has been interested in its affairs and its program mainly as it affected big city high school problems. PROFESSOR HARPER IS A FINE MAN AND A USEFUL LEADER IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA BUT NOT SATISFACTORY TO MOST OF THE TEACHERS OF GEORGIA FOR PRESIDENT OF THEIR ASSOCIATION IN THE TRYING TIMES JUST AROUND THE CORNER.

HEAD AND SHOULDER ABOVE THAT OF PROFESSORS GRANBERRY, HARVEY, HARRIS AND HARPER STANDS THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR CANDIDATE, DOCTOR A. H. GORDON, PROFOUND SCHOLAR, PROLIFIC WRITER AND COURAGEOUS CONTENDER FOR JUSTICE AND EQUALITY FOR ALL OUR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, RURAL AND URBAN.

Augusta Ga Herald

April 6, 1941

Complete Plans for Georgia Teachers and Educational Association Meeting Here

By DOUGLASS HALL

You have heard about it, talked about it, read about it. You have discussed it with your friends and explained it to your neighbors—What The annual session of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, which will meet here, Thursday, Friday April 10, 11 at Charles T. Walker Public School, located on Wrightsboro Road.

It has been many a day since so many Negro educators have headed toward this city, bringing with them much information that will be distributed at the convention. It has been a long time since one thing has stirred so many colored Augustans. It will be a long time before we will be able to amass so many eminent men and women together for the purpose of improving the race.

Augusta, noted for its sunshine and hospitality, is planning to give the visitors a full dose of them.

The best available platform speakers have been obtained for this occasion. From all walks of life they will come to Augusta to proclaim their messages of hope-of progress. Years of experience and effort, years of fighting, often against the tide, will be revealed by the persons who have learned, by doing. One cannot afford to miss a single one of them. Here they are: Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President, Palmer Memorial College, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. J. C. Dixon, Vice Chancellor of the University System of Georgia; W. M. Shell, Administrative Assistant, Colored Division, National Youth Administration of Georgia; Dr. Horace M. Bond, President, Fort Valley State College; Dr. J. W. Holley, President, Georgia Normal College; R. L. Cousins, State Director of Negro Education, State Department of Education; L. M. Lester, Associate Director of Negro Education, State Department of Education and L. M. Sheffer, Supervisor of Agricultural Instruction for Georgia; John Wesley Bobbs, prominent civic leader of Atlanta; Alva Tabor, itinerant teacher-trainer for Georgia; Elizabeth Mayes, supervisor of home economics education in Georgia.

E. L. Granberry, dean, Georgia Normal College; Aaron Brown, principal, High School, Ft. Valley College; Maenelle Dixon, Statesboro, Jeans supervison Bulloch County; F. M. Staley, director of agriculture, Georgia State College; Josephine Dobbs, president teacher in home economics, Georgia State College; Annie M. Hall, Newton Jeans supervisor, Baker County; S. Grace Bradley, instructor, Booker T. Washington; W. T. Ingram, principal high school, Sparta, Ga.

GENERAL MEETING THURSDAY AT WALKER SCHOOL

The general meetings of the session will be held at the Charles T. Walker School in Augusta, beginning on Thursday evening, April 10, at 8 o'clock. The meetings of the high school principals and vocational teachers of Agriculture and Home Economics will be held at Paine College on Friday morning from 8:00 to 9:30. E. J. Granberry, Dean, Georgia Normal College and Aaron Brown, Principal of the high school at Fort Valley will serve as co-chairmen of the high school principals' meeting. Alva Tabor, Itinerant teacher-trainer, Fort Valley, and F. M. Staley, Director of Agriculture, Georgia State College, will serve as co-chairmen of the meeting of vocational teachers of Agriculture. Josephine Dobbs, Resident teacher-trainer, Georgia State College and J. W. Holley, Director of Home Economics, Georgia Normal College will serve as co-chairmen of the Home Economics teachers meeting Maenelle Dixon, Jeanes Supervisor of Bulloch County and A. M. Hall, Jeanes Supervisor of Baker County will serve as co-chairmen of the meeting of elementary and rural school teachers. B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College will head the department of teachers of Natural Science. S. Grace Bradley of the B. T. Washington High School, Atlanta, and Helen E. Walker, of the Georgia State College will serve as co-chairmen of the meeting of the English teachers. Chairmen of other groups will be announced later.

It is expected that all departmental meetings other than those announced for Paine College will be held at the Charles T. Walker School.

I. E. Washington, Principal of the Charles T. Walker School and President of the Richmond County Teachers' Association is making every effort to see that every teacher is royally entertained at the Augusta meeting.

There will be a panel discussion on Friday morning on the subject of "Consumer Cooperation in the Schools of Georgia" led by J. H. Gadson, Jr., Head of the Business Division, Georgia State College, and Fred L. Steely of Paine College.

Another outstanding panel discussion to take place on Friday morning will be centered around the subject "How Can the Salaries of Negro Teachers in Georgia Best Be Standardized."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Principal Is Elected By Landslide Vote In 4-Way Race

APR 1 2 1941

Heated Debate Marks Pay Fight As Dobbs and King of Atlanta Oppose "Wait Patiently" Plan

APR 1 2 1941

(BULLETIN)

The Augusta Chronicle early Saturday morning said C. L. Harper, principal of Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta, was elected president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association by a landslide vote.

I. E. Washington, of Augusta, was elected vice-president; Paul Blackwell, of Elberton, secretary, and Aaron Brown, of Fort Valley, treasurer, the Chronicle revealed.

The official count was not available at 1:45 a. m.

By CLIFF MACKAY
(World Managing Editor)

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Efforts of J. W. Holley of Georgia Normal College, Albany, supported by L. S. Mollette of Griffin, and B. T. Harvey of Atlanta, to have the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association go on record as being willing to "wait patiently" until 1945 before taking any definite action on the matter of salary equalization were frustrated Friday afternoon during a stormy business meeting here at the George T. Walker school.

APR

Taking the floor to lead the violent opposition to the resolution proposed by Holley were two Atlantans, the Rev. M. L. King and John W. Dobbs, neither of whom are teachers, though members of the association.

Declaring that he was speaking not as a teacher in any school, but as a teacher of the Doctrine of Jesus Christ, Dr. King in a brilliantly stirring address started the movement that ended in knifing the Holley Resolution. "We are not going to get equalization by any other way except through fighting," he asserted.

C. L. Tapley, of Greensboro, precipitated a heated debate with Dr. King when he challeged the minister's right to have the floor at the meeting. "Rev. King is not a teacher; he's not paid by the state and won't lose anything by action of the state," he asserted.

KING SPEAKS OUT

Rev. King leaped to his feet calling for a point of personal privilege. "Tapley," he shouted, "Is badly mistaken if he thinks teachers are going to win this battle alone. They will win only if they have the active and loyal support of the ministers, the press and citizens at large."

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The resolution proposed by Dr Holley suggested a program of "patient waiting". He continued that "our good white friends" are doing everything in their power to bring about the very thing that we want.

"Give them a chance," he pleaded.

The proposal followed a report on the salary issue read by B. T. Harvey. The report was of the conference a special committee composed of representatives of the Teachers' Association, the Parent-Teachers Association and the Association of Colleges and secondary schools had held Wednesday night with a group of state officials.

It was at this meeting, called by the state officials, that the committee was told that they had sympathetic friends in the present administration, who are now working in their behalf. A plea was made that no court action be taken.

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"TIME NOT RIPE"

"The time is not ripe," shouted Dr. Holley. "We dare not upset the boat now. Never before in the state's history have state officials been so willing to sit down at the conference table with us and discuss this situation."

Dobbs hurrying down the aisle yelled to Chairman Aaron Brown of Ft. Valley for a point of order and was given the floor.

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"Can't you understand," he shouted, "that this resolution would tie your hands for the next four years? The State Board is not going to give you anything even if you wait for ten years. Four years from now if you wait all you will get is promises and more promises."

Thundering applause from the more than 1,000 teachers present roared through the auditorium.

"Don't give them four years,' he pleaded. "If you must give them some more time and God in heaven knows they have had enough already, let us make this resolution read one year, not four years."

The motion was hastily made and seconded to amend the resolution to a period of one year's waiting. It was quickly passed over the heated protests of Harvey, Mollette and Holley.

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Apparently sensing that the resolution was really an effort to forestall any militant action the incoming administration might take, Dobbs then succeeded in getting through a resolution to table the whole matter until after the name of the newly-elected president was announced.

Meanwhile the teachers formed a long line at the room in the school selected as a polling place. Presiding over the ballot box were Miss Myrtle Harris of Augusta, Alexander Hurse of Savannah, chairman of the nominating committee, and Miss Rebecca Dickerson of Atlanta.

Qualified as presidential candidates, though the results had not been announced late Friday, were C. L. Harper, Atlanta; Asa Gordon, Savannah; L. S. Mollette, Griffin, and E. J. Granberry, Albany.

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More than a hundred Atlanta teachers arrived on the scene Friday morning and began a systematic campaign for Mr. Harper. The faction of Southwest Georgia teachers pledged to support Vincent Harris of Moultrie, who withdrew from the race, swung this support to Harper, it was learned.

B. T. Harvey of Atlanta was actively working for Granberry until time for the polling place to close shortly before eight o'clock p. m.

The slow and arduous task of tabulating the results began shortly after 8:30 o'clock and it was expected the result would be announced near the close of the evening session.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 11, 1941

Reports of Group Meetings of the Negro Education Association Here

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

BY LESLIE DAWSON

The teachers of the Georgia Athletic Conference met on Friday morning, 8:30 o'clock at C. T. Walker School. R. A. Long of McDonald County training school presided with T. J. Maxwell of Georgia State College as secretary.

The organization of all teams in the conferences on better and stronger basis rather than a friendly basis was stressed. It was said that the principals of the various high schools were not pushing the plans for organization as well as they were expected. Interest on the part of the principals was recommended.

The committee recommended that (1) Stronger state athletic organization in Georgia schools; (2) Physical education should be better stressed in schools; (3) Larger high schools should form conferences among themselves so as not to exploit smaller ones.

The question of the Northern boys dominating on the Southern teams was discussed. This showed the lack of proper training on the part of the Southern schools. "Georgia boys should be given more recognition on Georgia teams, rather than importing Northern boys to fill his chances," said Mr. Long.

The Northern boy is athletically superior to the Southern boy," says John Tutt of Haines, "but I hope the day will come when the skill of one will equal that of the other."

Girls should be considered more in the athletic programs of the schools than they are now. This is a problem which we must take into consideration and attempt to iron it out in our system.

GOOD POSITIONS FOR GOOD PEOPLE

"The secret of the success of any program is to get good people into good positions and help keep them there." These are the words of Mr. Robert L. Cousins in his talk on the needs of Georgia's Educational program," he continued. "One must stick to his job, and the only way to do this is to make the work attractive for him. This cannot be done until we set up a salary schedule for the principals. This can be done by concentration on a certain number of counties for at least two years.

As to the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, the speaker stressed the need to improve the organization of the Association. "If the association has in any way failed, it is not the fault of the officers or the leaders of the group, but the entire association," he said.

ADULT EDUCATION LEADERS ARE ENTHUSOIASTIC

(By E. S. Scott)

The Adult Education teachers held heir departmental discussion. The ollowing topics were discusssed, with President Q. E. Cook, of Augusta, presiding.

1. Cooperation of the parents in he home, school, church and other civic activities, thus eliminating illiteracy to a certain extent.

2. Elimination of the negative attitude and blind-alley jobs for youths. The parents must possess a feeling of love and understanding toward the child. Children should not be thought of as human investments.

3. There should be whole-hearted cooperation of each teacher in the support of the Parent-Teachers Association, as they are the best medium of adult education.

RESOLUTIONS

1. Resolve to make parents more conscious of their obligation to the Parent-Teacher Association, thus bringing about a closer and better understanding of the parent and the teacher in relation to the child.

2. Resolve that illiteracy will be eliminated by the unswerving effort of the teacher in each individual home.

NATURAL SCIENCE MUST BE RELATED TO LIFE

(By Vera Mack)

"Natural sciences must be coordinated in order to be beneficial", teachers of this subject were told today by B. T. Harvey, the chairman. "Every-day activities must be injected into the program".

MUST LOWER MORTALITY RATE OF NEGROES

Supervisor Ruby Scarlette, supervisor of health, National Youth Administration of Georgia, spoke on the subject, "The N. Y. A. Program in Regards to Health". She made as her important points that (1) the diseases of the Negro are caused by bad living conditions and (2) lack of preventative medicine and treatment. She said that it is the job of the schools and the P.-T. A. to assist the public health services in lowering the mortality of the Negro.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS

By SARAH L. ANDERSON

How High Schools can serve in the present crisis was the theme of the principles of these schools.

Aaron Brown, principal at Fort Valley, presided.

High schools, it was said, can help with adult education in defense skills, in looking out for propaganda seeking to array class against class, and in defense programs.

"Manipulation of tools is the practical side of this," said the speaker.

E. C. White, of Brooks County, described how a defense school was started by volunteer effort and did such fine work that it developed into a public supported one.

Paul Blackwell was selected to make the report at the general convention.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAM IS STRESSED

By RUBY C. MORGAN

Alva Tabor, itinerant teacher of vocational agriculture, told the teachers today that improved living conditions will solve many farm ailments.

"There is opportuniay," he said, "to secure loans for this work through the Farm Security Administration. Better rural housing would do much."

Teacher Ellison, of Flint River Farms, Montgomery County, told how the problem is being worked out there.

The Conference urged a joint instruction program for vocational agriculture teachers at selected intervals, and provisions for a state association.

TRADES AND INDUSTRIES TEACHERS ARE ALERT

By G. M. WALLACE

Public school workers should be alert for taking advantage of the government program of trades and industries training, G. F. Rivers, director of boys' industries at Spencer High School, Columbus, Ga., told his meeting today.

"In some localities in which schools are located," he said, the public does not avail itself of the opportunities offered. The purpose is to train the common labor in skills."

F. W. Tharp, of the Georgia State College, Savannah, was co-chairman.

The group adopted resolutions urging every trade teacher to seek defense classes, to enlist cooperation of the community, and to stress the importance of this program for the welfare of the nation and the individual.

RURAL LIFE STRESSED BY ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

By CHRISTINE L. DENT

The Rural and Elementary Teachers of the Georgia Teachers Association featured a discussion by Presiden Manelle Dixon, supervisor of Bulloch County schools.

Her subject was the stimulation o interest in children by application o school room principles to real life.

"To what extent," she asked "i your school functioning in developing a rural life that is wholesome and helpful."

She then asked Teacher Wilhelmina Shefton, of Willi Hill School in Bulloch County to discuss how that school is meeting the problem. Another speaker, Teacher Beatrice Dominis told how improvements have been made in the community through the inspiration of the school.

Work, they said, must be creative and practical and of real value.

NEED GOOD FOOD, GOOD HOUSING

Teacher J. O. Dobbs told Negro home economics teachers Friday that the reason more Negroes were not picked for national defense jobs is that a great many of her race suffer from nutritional deficiency diseases.

"Good food and good housing play an important part in the strengthening of any army." Teacher Dobbs declared. She pointed out that these problems are "very near to home economics teachers."

The vocationalists met at 9:15 in Paine College. Teacher E. T. Holley of Georgia Normal was another speaker.

The body resolved to hold two meetings annually, one in November and the regular session in April.

Officers were elected. Following is the roster:

President J. O. Dobbs; Vice President C. V. Spurlock; Treasurer A. B. Hatcher; Secretary Wallace; and Corresponding Secretary Lewis.

English teachers attending the State Teachers and Education Association heard a thorough discussion of their problems by English leaders in Friday morning at Charles T. Walker School.

The subject discussed was: "Meeting the needs of youth today through oral and written composition—debating, dramatics and journalism".

Led by Teacher S. Grace Bradley, the discussion stressed these two points:

That although journalism is often looked upon as being something separate and distince from the English grammar, there is a definite relationship between the two.

And, that rules should be secondary and usage problem primary.

Teacher Helen Walker, of the Georgia State College in Savannah spoke.

The English teachers resolved that they "will go into their various communities with the above-mentioned suggestions, thereby trying to decrease their difficulties in the teaching of English".

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 13, 1941

Negro Teachers Seek Equal Educational Opportunities

BY DOUGLASS HALL

The matter of equalization of Negro teachers in the State of Georgia was the "nervous system" of the first open business session of the Teachers and Education Association Friday afternoon.

This session lasted about two hours with leaders from all section of the state giving their views, making motions, substitute motions, and then in turn having them all tabled and beginning over again.

The main division came in the time element, that is, how long would the teachers have to wait upon the state to take action on the matter before a test case would be submitted to the courts.

The first motion was offered to the effect that the teachers would ask the state to give "Negro teachers equal educational opportunities and salaries," but the "time element" the teachers would allow the state four years in which to do this, before more drastic action would be taken by the teachers.

From all over the meeting leaders began protesting to the four-year time limit. They demanded that something be done now. Or at least within the next year.

The Rev. Cain, Atlanta, was the first to ask the teachers to take immediate action. His plea was followed by a speech by John Wesley Dobbs, also of Atlanta, and known throughout the state for his active leadership of the Masons.

"You have before you," he stated, "a motion to tie your hands for the next four years. We have been patient. Teachers, you are in a miserable state. You need the money and I plead with you to demand 'equal justice under law.'"

This four-year plan was one that was submitted by the committee appointed to converse with state officials, to get their attitude, and then submit a plan to the association. The committee told the convention that the officials "were going to do something about the situation but it would take time.

"Give only one year at a time," Dobbs said. "Let the committee bring back their promises next year. That is all they are going to bring back—promises!

THE MASSES NEED HELP

"Some of the teachers seem to be doing all right, but it is the masses who need help. The teachers in the small towns and rural sections of this state, teachers who can hardly live and send their children to school.

He then likened teachers to a minor child with an inherited estate. "You are not radical if you ask for your part of the estate. If you are afraid of your jobs, leave it to us and we will fight your battles for you."

A. W. Holly, president, Georgia Normal, at this time submitted the following substitute motion:

The Georgia State Teachers and Education Association, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the State Parent-Teachers' Association are requested to form an education council.

The purpose of this council shall be to serve as a clearing house in all matters affecting their education with special reference to civic, economic, religions and moral welfare.

The council shall be free to work with any and all agencies desiring to build a bigger and better Georgia. The council shall be composed of a president and secretary of the State Teachers' Association; the president and secretary of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; one regent from each regional district, and one representative at large from each of the above listed associations, and all former presidents of the three associations.

The council shall select a centrally located city for its headquarters and appoint a temporary secretary to carry on the work, until such time as an executive secretary shall be elected.

The officers of the council shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and shall serve at the will of the council and will be elected by the council. The officers shall perform such duties as are usually performed by such officers.

Each member of the council shall pay an annual fee of five dollars, which, with fees collected by the association, shall be used to promote the interest of the council and the association.

The council shall meet quarterly, and at such other times as necessity require, and a quarterly report shall be made, giving a detailed account of the activities of the council, and the same shall be mailed to all active members of the council. The council members will be responsible for getting the reports to all active members of the association and releasing the same information through the press and the Teachers' Herald.

The teachers then voted to table both the motion and the substitute motion.

DOBBS' MOTION APPROVED BY TEACHERS

"It is sense of the state association that a committee be appointed by the incoming president to work during the next twelve months, with the board of education, state legislature, or any other body toward equalization of teachers' salaries."

Such was the motion that was finaly carried by a debate-weary house. The motion was made by John Wesley Dobbs, of Atlanta.

What is done on the question of equalization of salaries appears to be in the hands of the new president who was elected Friday night.

Negroes who met with the state officials Wednesday at Paine College were B. T. Harvey, of Morehouse College; J. W. Holly, of Georgia Normal, Albany; J. Granberry, Georgia Normal; Mattie Reese, Albany, president of the Georgia Parent-Teachers' Association.

Meeting with this composite educational committee were Supterintendent Collins, Executive Secretary Ramsey, of the Georgia Education Association (white); E. D. Almand, state comptroller; R. L. Cousins, supervisor of Negro schools, and I. H. Lester, assistant to Mr. Cousins.

The above persons met Wednesday night and it was out of their meeting the "four-year plan" arose that was rejected by the teachers.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 11, 1941

Dr. Brown Advises Negroes Not to Waste Time in Hate

BY DOUGLASS HALL

Three thousand persons who attended the opening session of the Negro Teachers and Educational Association, stormed the Charles T. Walker Auditorium with applause, as Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president, Palmer Memorial College, delivered a spirited address, using as her theme "The Measure of Life".

She told her audience that "We cannot measure our years in terms of time. Time teaches teachers wisdom but it also wears things down and robs us of zest and brings us eventually to the gates of death.

"Neither can we measure life by our possessions. Greed and the desire to possess have brought many a man to the last resting place unhonored, unwept and unsung.

"Nor can we measure it by success—People who have reached the mountain-top of what the world calls success and gone down on the other side regretful that they have lived.

"Happiness, that elusive thing that vanishes in the quest of man, is not the measure of life. Moses, Jesus and Abraham Lincoln lived great lives, but they were all men of sorrows and acquainted with grief".

Then, admist cheers, Dr. Brown proclaimed. "I, therefore, offer this as the gauge for a man's life—the growth of his mind and the growth of his soul"!

Speaking of the Negro, she continued, "There are times when the surrounding circumstances almost overwhelm his soul. He cries out from the depth of his despair—O Lord, Our Lord, How long must I suffer thus! A yoke of slavery binding his body and aiming to bind his soul."

Dr. Brown plead with the teachers and friends present not to waste their time in hating any one. She quoted Booker T. Washington, "No man, be he black or white, shall ever drag me to such depths that I will hate him".

The speaker concluded: "In the stress and struggle of life, we can scarcely expect people to turn aside from solving their own problems to solve ours. We have to take what they give us—chafing or no chafing—but we ought to keep up the fight within ourselves in an honorable, respectable way for freedom, justice, and equality before the Lord, for every respectable American citizen, white or black, in the final analysis, believes in the law of the land."

At the beginning of her message, Dr. Brown paid high tribute to the late Lucy Craft Laney, founder of Haines Institute of this city.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Louisville Teachers Start Non-Jim Crow Union

APR 10 1941

Louisville, Ky. — (CNA) — The first non-Jim Crow local of school teachers in the South was set up here this week when 150 Negro and white high school and elementary teachers in Louisville received their charter from the American Federation of Teachers.

The struggle of the Negro teachers this winter for the abolition of racial salary discrimination resulted in a solid organization of the teachers, both Negro and white, and recently the Louisville teachers local in cooperation with the Kentucky Federation of Labor held a mass meeting to which all teachers and citizens were invited. The meeting was a huge success and resulted in an overflow crowd. A large number of teachers joined the union at the close of the meeting.

Speakers at the meeting included Dr. Doxie Wilkerson, Howard University; Miss Adeline Harris, Cincinnati; Harry R. Hazel, Cleveland; and Edward H. Weyler, secretary of the Kentucky AFL, who presided.

Edward H. Weyler, secretary of the Kentucky AFL, stressed the vital necessity of unity between Negro and white workers in order for labor to advance.

18x-1941
Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

LOUISVILLE TEACHERS ORGANIZE

MAR 27 1941

150 White And Negro Teachers Join Federation

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A local union of 150 high school and elementary teachers in Louisville has received its charter from the American Federation of Teachers.

It has been formed to give the teachers strength to meet their problems. At a big mass meeting here last week, held in cooperation with the Kentucky Federation of Labor, Miss Adeline Harris pointed out that "teachers are an utterly isolated group in any community unless they organize.

This local teachers union is the first in the South that has followed the lead of industrial workers and organized both Negro and white teachers into the same union.

At the mass meeting here, Edward H. Weyler, secretary of the Kentucky A. F. of L., emphasized the necessity of unity between white and Negro workers if progress is to be made.

Dr. Doxie Wilkerson, Howard University, was one of the speakers at the meeting and won applause from the large crowd when he said:

MAR 27 1941

"Education is being attacked now, as during the last war, by its enemies. This is no time to be agreeable to retrenchment in education, nor is it a time to hold on to what we have. Now is the time to go forward, Democracy needs education for its own defense."

18x-1941

MISSISSIPPI

Winona, Miss. Times
January 3, 1941

Negro Teachers Form Coordinating County Council

In keeping with the new trend in education a good teacher is expected to assist in improving "rural and community life" by helping the people of the community make proper use of both human and material resources.

The best way to help the teacher make the best use of these resources is to organize the agencies through which rural people can get information and assistance. In Montgomery County these agencies are the Jeanes Teacher, Home Demonstration Agent, High Schol principals, Vocational Agriculture teachers, Vocational Home Economics teachers, ministers, adult teachers, and other leading citizens.

On November 21st, these agencies met and organized a "County Coordinating Council" for the negroes, with the following officers elected:

President, J. J. Knox; vice president, Sam Campbell; secretary, Hattie L. Winbush; assistant secretary, Laura R. Hart; treasurer, Willie Harper; chaplain, Rev. J. P. Watson; business manager, F. Donnell Allen. Advisory Committee: C. H. Dukes, Rev. A. L. Hill, Florida Rathers, J. J. Knox, Laura R. Hart, F. Donnell Allen. Sponsor: Florida B. Rathers.

The object of this council is to help negro teachers to plan procedures that will effect improvement of all community conditions promoting healthier, fuller, richer, and happier living and make for a more stable tenure. With the aid of this organization each teacher is asked to establish a demonstration project in the community in which he or she works. As soon as the house has been selected, the teacher will report to the Advisory Committee. The committe will inspect the project to see what needs to be done, set up the objectives, and set the project going.

Interest in this movement is growing rapidly. County Superintendent of Education W. R. Applewhite has asked the council to consider a home on his place and has already given materials with which to improve the house, both inside and out. He has pledged his wholehearted coperation in making it a success. Other white friends are interested in the movement and it is hoped that they, too, will cooperate with the organization by establishing demonstration projects on their farms.

Several teachers have reported splendid cooperation from their communities and it is felt that much improvement will be made in all communities of the county. The cooperation of all land lords and white friends is solicited.

The county-wide negro teachers' meeting met Saturday, November 7, at the Montgomery County Training School. The meeting was reported as quite inspirational and educational. The Rev. S. Watson and Rev. A. L. Hill were the guest speakers. Their addresses were very practical and were enjoyed by all. Supt. W. R. Applewhite made some very timely remarks and urged that all teachers do a better job in teaching boys and girls how to be good citizens. There are many signs of teacher growth and it is hoped that through the county teachers' meetings and group discussions that at the end of the school term a very creditable achievement will have been made.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI TEACHERS SELECT THEME FOR 1941 CONVENTION

MAR 14 194

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — "The Integration of the Negro in National Defense" will be the theme of the fifty-sixth annual session of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers which will be held in St. Louis in November, 1941, according to the action of the State Program committee which met at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Saturday, March 8.

MAR 14 1941

"As long as the American people refuse to accept the Negro as a full participant in the program for National Defense, they are guilty of a failure to conform to the Democratic theory, and acting contrary to the American Way," stated Earl D. Thomas, Kansas City, in proposing the statement as finally adopted by the committee.

"We must also remember," stated Miss Emily J. Russell, president of the association, speaking in support of the adoption of the theme, "'that the association passed a resolution that we cooperate with all organizations which are working for the integration of the Negro in all areas of National Defense; army, navy, marines, training for activities, and employment in all Defense industries."

In the development of the theme several interesting innovations will be featured. On the Thursday evening program there will be a panel to discuss the integration of the Negro in National Defense composed of representatives from the following interests: National Educational association, National Urban League, State Department of Education, State Employment Department, N.A.A.C.P., and Organized Labor. All departmental programs will be centered around the theme, and a summary of the findings of these sessions will be given to the membership in one of the general sessions.

The State Program committee elected Miss Arsania M. Williams St. Louis, as chairman, and re-elected Miss Kitsy D. Townsend St. Joseph, as the secretary. Other members of the State Program committee are: Miss Emily J. Russell, St. Louis; Earl D. Thomas Kansas City; and Burt A. Mayberry, Kansas City.

Special reports were given to the committee by: Miss Ruth E. Greene, state music chairman, St. Louis; Miss Pearl Schwartz, state exhibit chairman, St. Louis; G. D. Brantly, St. Louis; and C. H. Anderson, St. Louis.

18x-1-1

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

NEW JERSEY

Negro Teachers Win Big Victory In Jersey City

JAN 25 1941

JAN 25 1941

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — (ANP)— Details of a victory over the Teachers' Protective union of Lancester, Pa., were told at the regular meeting last week of Alpha chapter of Phi Delta Kappa sorority.

The teachers' union issued applications among school teachers which read "for white only." Alpha chapter registered a formal complaint with Supt. Nugent of Jersey City schools who immediately issued orders that no literature of this organization be permitted in local schools.

The chapter also learned that proceeds from the recital in November by James Boxwill have been sent to Morgan College for tuition of a student from Montclair, N. J.

18x-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Teachers Union Fights to Reduce Size of Classes

Counters Proposal to Dismiss 1,151 Substitute Teachers With Demand That School Classes Be Limited to 35 Pupils

JAN 17 1941

Reduction of class sizes to 35 pupils, apparently barred by the Board of Education's proposed 1941-42 budget, will be made a major issue by organized educators, Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union told the Daily Worker yesterday.

The fight will be brought before the Board of Estimate when it considers the city budget for the next fiscal year, she said.

The fight will be brought before the Board of Estimate when it considers the city budget for the next fiscal year, she said.

Stress will be laid on the fact that the City Council supported the campaign for class size reduction in a resolution adopted unanimously last Summer.

Determination to wage a city-wide campaign was voiced by scores of other representatives of interested groups after a public hearing late Wednesday night before the finance committee of the Board of Education at the latter's offices, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

DEAF TO PLEAS

Despite pleas of 61 speakers from a wide range of labor, civic, parents and teachers organizations, the Board's finance committee, headed by Ellsworth Buck, showed little sympathy with the almost unanimous demand for reduction of class size and other popular requests.

The tentative budget as proposed is $152,008,632 and was achieved by planning for elimination of 1,151 teaching positions, those of the so-called regular substitutes, that is, teachers doing regular work without regular status.

JAN 17 1941

Over and over again during the three-hour hearing the demand was voiced for retention of the 1,151 teachers. To the argument of the Board that the elimination was occasioned by a drop in the school registration, teachers' and parents' representatives countered with the demand that classes be reduced and that the 1,151 teachers be retained.

Speaking before the Board, Dr. Dodd said that while it was "true that there is some decrease in public school registers due to the building of new Catholic elementary and high schools," nearly half "of the children of the city are taught in classes of more than 35."

CITE HARLEM CONDITIONS

Mrs. Selma Maximon, speaking on behalf of the United Parents Association, told the Board committee that "more than 6,000 classes exist with 40 to 50 pupils."

The special misery of Harlem schools was dramatically brought out by Mrs. Audley Warner, representing the Parents Association of Public School 157.

"Harlem has kids who go to school in shifts, just like miners," she said. "Little six-year-old youngsters have to get up at six in the morning to get to school at eight because of the shift system."

A Thomas Jefferson High School youngster, Hyman Gold, representing the American Student Union, was listened to in respectful silence as he informed the Board that in two of his three classes he had to share his seat with another pupil.

Charging that the tentative budget "constitutes appeasement and capitulation to Mayor LaGuardia who has publicly reprimanded city department heads for request-

NEW YORK

ing appropriations they really need," Isidore Begun, legislative representative of the New York State Communist Party, pointed out that the school board was not even seeking $169,003,000 the figure they sought last year and which the Board of Estimate refused them.

Deserved Blow for Teachers Union.

New York World Telegram

The power of the legislative committee investigating subversive activities in this city's schools to compel Charles J. Hendley, president of the Teachers Union, to produce the union's membership lists is unanimously upheld by the Court of Appeals. JAN 24 1941

In a 5 to 2 decision the state's highest court also upholds lower court orders citing Hendley in contempt for refusing to testify before a one-man subcommittee.

This is a distinct victory for Paul Windels, the committee's counsel, also a big clearing of the path for the inquiry. New York, N.Y.

Recalcitrant teacher-witnesses still fighting in the courts to escape testifying will find scant hope or comfort in the unanimous Court of Appeals opinion, written by Judge Edmund Lewis, which says:

"The lawmaking power given to the Legislature authorizes it by inquiry to ascertain facts which affect public welfare and the affairs of government. . . . Upon such inquiries the Legislature may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence to the end that it may perform its constitutional functions by the enactment of laws to correct public dangers."

In justice to the many loyal, faithful public school teachers who, we believe, have nothing to conceal and who should not have to suffer from the defiant, distrust-deepening tactics of the Teachers Union, it is high time to probe behind those tactics and find out by whom and under what hidden leadership they have been inspired.

No one for a moment believes all teachers take their opinions and orders from Moscow. But the Teachers Union has gone out of its way to show the need of discovering who does—and whether taxpayers are paying salaries to promote the de-Americanizing of American youth.

Surely this belongs among what Judge Lewis calls "public dangers."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Newton Case Spurs WPA Teachers' Drive

Beating of Negro Union Leader by Police Arouses People of Harlem; Victim Suffers Broken Ribs, Still Unable to Stand Trial

The Herbert Newton case has acted as a powerful stimulus towards organization among WPA teachers, white as well as Negro, according to William Levner, president of the WPA Teachers Union, Local 453, AFL.

"Not only do we feel confident that we will win his case," Levner told the Daily Worker yesterday, "but we are sure that it will prove a boomerang to the inveterate enemies of the Negro people and of the whole working class. The case throws into sharp relief the position of thousands of white collar and professional Negro workers in New York City."

Newton, a Negro WPA teacher and vice-president of the WPA Teachers Union, according to union charges, was beaten into unconsciouness—while bound and helpless — by four detectives at the 104th St. Police Station after his arrest, July 18. He was arrested for leading a peaceful picket line in front of the home of Mayor LaGuardia, protesting the firing of 15,000 New York City WPA workers.

SERIOUSLY HURT

Newton was then booked for "feloneous assault" by his alleged assaulters, and sent to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital suffering from three broken ribs, concussion of the brain and pleurisy, as the result of the alleged beating. Here he was held incommunicado for 24 hours before he was released at the exorbitant bail of $1,000. He has not yet recovered from his injuries sufficiently to stand trial.

At the time of Newton's arrest, the entire picket line was brutally attacked by police and plainclothesmen, according to the union's charges. Twenty-eight other pickets were arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct." Their trial will continue tomorrow, in Harlem Magistrates Court, 122nd St. and Third Ave.

Speaking of the organizational effect of the prosecution of Newton, Levner disclosed yesterday that the WPA Teachers Union has gained 50 new members in the past four days.

HERBERT NEWTON

Levner continued: "At least seven WPA projects, in addition to our union, the United Artists, Local 50, CIO, and the Workers Alliance, have elected 'Herbert Newton Defense Committees.' These groups have designated special committees to visit Mr. Newton with flowers."

"On Monday, we printed 2,000 collection lists, to raise money for Newton's defense expenses. By Thursday, all but 100 of the lists were in circulation. Not a day goes by without our receiving at least 20 telephone calls—from union members, WPA workers, friends and even strangers who don't identify themselves—inquiring about Newton's condition."

The response of Negro teachers is especially significant, Levner said. "Many who are not yet prepared to join the union have volunteered to serve on the Newton Defense Committees."

Prominent progressives are also interesting themselves in the case, Levner announced. "On Thursday," he said, "a delegation of prominent New Yorkers, headed by Clifford McAvoy, of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, and including representatives of the National Committee for People's Rights, visited Newton in his home."

POLICE HEARING SET

The promise of Police Commissioner Valentine to hold a public hearing on police brutality in the July 18 attack upon peaceful pickets —a promise wrung from the Police Department by widespread public protest—has specific reference to the beating of Herbert Newton, Levner stated.

"The Commissioner's office definitely agreed, in a telephone conversation with me," he explained, "that the Newton case will be investigated. In fact, this is the main basis for the hearing."

John Davidson, chairman of the union's Committee Against Negro Discrimination, said, "Newton is an outstanding individual, with the interests of the people at heart. Besides, he's a very articulate young man, and a person of determination. He seems to understand the problems of the Negro people, and to know how they can be solved. Personally, I have a warm feeling for him. So do scores and hundreds of others who have worked with him. We are going to see to it that this disgraceful indictment against him is completely quashed."

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 6, 1941

THREE PAPERS GIVEN AT ENGLISH SESSION

Negro Teachers' Association Re-elects Bertram Woodruff As President.

Fifth annual conference of Association of Teachers of English met in final session at Bennett college yesterday morning, with Prof. Hugh Gloster, of LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn., as chairman. Three important papers were read and discussed in the morning, the business session concluding with election of officers for the ensuing year. First-day meetings were held at A. and T. college.

Reports were made on recommendations and the constitution, and a new committee on academic standings created. The organization will meet at Hampton institute, Virginia, next year, Prof. Arthur E. Burke, of the institute, having been chosen chairman of the committee on time and place. The following officers were elected: Bertram Woodruff, Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, retained as president; Dr. John Lovell, Howard university; vice president; Henry R. Jourkins, Dillard university, corresponding secretary; A. Russell Brooks, A. and T. college, recording secretary, and J. Jenkins, of Morehouse college, treasurer. Name of the organization was changed to "Association of Teachers of Languages in Negro Colleges" to give full membership for foreign language teachers.

Prof. Nick Aaron Ford, Langston university, Oklahoma, spoke on "The Negro Novel As a Vehicle for Propaganda". Considerable discussion, led by Prof. Jay Saunders Redding, of Elizabeth City Teachers college, followed on the value of specific works. Richard Wright's novel, "Native Son" claimed major attention. Sterling Brown, author and Howard university professor, spoke on "The Negro Author and the Publisher", referring again to Wright as probably the only negro who had made a lucrative livelihood from writing alone. He spoke of his forthcoming anthology of the writings of negro authors.

Following discussion, Prof. Oscar Bouise, Xavier university, New Orleans, spoke on "Associations for the Discussion of Problems of Scholarship or Teaching". The Modern Language association, publisher of the journal, "PMLA", the National Council of Teachers of English, and the College English association were organizations mentioned.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 12, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS HEAR DR CLYDE A. MILNER

Nearly 3,000 Are Attending State Association Convention At A. and T.

"Young people need training in the constant things of life", declared Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of Guilford college, at A. and T. college yesterday afternoon at the 60th annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association. Nearly 3,000 teachers are in attendance at the annual meeting. Dr Milner was introduced by President David D. Jones, of Bennett college.

Dr. Milner based his address on a college newspaper editorial which was addressed to teachers and parents asking them to take students back to solid ground. The speaker especially counseled the delegates to be enough aware of the present crisis to remember that as teachers they are responsible for the spiritual, mental and physical guidance of children who will be leaders in post-war reconstruction. "We must build and enrich concepts and re-interpret the meanings of given words. In short, we must attach only great and important words to great and important concepts.

Pageant Presented.

A pageant depicting the 50-year history of A. and T. college was presented last night by the college department of dramatic arts. Dr. Henry C. McDowell, president of Lincoln academy, Kings Mountain, delivered the principal address.

Dr. McDowell stressed the point that teachers have the responsibility of developing in students the habit of alertness and observance in connection with events as they occur. Other speakers included Lieut. H. A. Robinson, of Ft. Bragg, and S. B. Simmons, state superintendent of vocational agriculture.

Immediately following the afternoon general session, there was a concert by the college band under direction of Bernard Lee Mason on the front lawn of the campus. A student military parade by the department of military science and tactics, and a flight exhibition by students of aviation were also given.

Salutations were also brought the group yesterday by A. J. Taylor, of New York city, National Negro association; Mrs. Mary Williams, of West Virginia, president of the American Teachers association; and Dr. N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, director of the division of negro education.

In his talk, Taylor told the teachers that they must never become too busy to neglect the children in their midst for they may have the key which will unlock solution to many problems.

Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, of Salisbury, president of the association, presided at both sessions. Music was rendered by choral groups from Sanford, Dudley, and High Point high schools and Bennett and Immanuel Lutheran college. The meeting will come to end today with the holding of the annual business session at noon.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 10, 1941

Negro Teachers Gathering Here

State Session Will Be Held At A. and T.

"Educating for the Common Defense" will be the theme of general and section sessions of the 60th annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association which will begin at A. and T. college tonight. The convention will continue through Saturday afternoon.

There are general sessions tonight, Friday afternoon and night, with a special business session Saturday afternoon and section conferences Friday and Saturday morning. The sections which handle the real work of the convention will survey methods whereby the negro teachers may become more effectively integrated in the national defense.

The sections of the convention include: College, foreign language high school, history and English, science and mathematics, elementary, industrial arts, high school principals, physical education, grammar grade, art, home economics, primary, physical education, and adult education.

Two Addresses Tonight.

The principal addresses at the opening session tonight which is scheduled for Richard B. Harrison at 8 o'clock will be delivered by N. C. Larabee, director of the NYA for North Carolina and Dr. Raleigh Schorling, professor of education and supervisor of teaching at the University of Michigan.

Salutations will be brought the teachers' group by Mayor Huger King, on behalf of the city of Greensboro; J. A. Tarpley, supervising principals of the negro schools, on behalf of the teachers of Guilford county; and President David D. Jones, of Bennett college, on behalf of the colleges of the city. The response will be made by Dean James T. Taylor, of North Carolina college, Durham. Music will be rendered by the A. and T. college a cappella choir under direction of Warner Lawson.

Tomorrow afternoon at the second general session which is set for 2 p. m. the principal address will be delivered by President Clyde A. Milner, of Guilford college. A. J. Taylor, national negro scout executive, and J. E. Bowens, Jr., president of the North Carolina Library association, will make short talks. Music will be rendered by the choirs of the county training school, Sanford, and Dudley high school, city.

At tomorrow night's session, the principal address will be brought by Dr. Henry C. McDowell, president of Lincoln academy, Kings Mountain. A pageant depicting the 50-year development of A. and T. college will also be presented at this session.

The final general session is set for Saturday afternoon.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Seabrook Is Elected Head of N. C. Teachers

APR 26 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers' College, was elected president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association at the final session of the sixtieth annual convention held at A. and T. College, last week, succeeding Mrs. Rose Aggrey of Salisbury.

J. A. Tarpley, supervising principal of the colored schools of Greensboro, was elected vice-president. Other officers elected include Mrs. Maude M. Jeffers, Jeanes supervisor of Gaston County schools, recording secretary, and Dr. A. Elder, dean, North Carolina College, treasurer.

APR 26 1941

O. V. Hall, principal of Price High School, Salisbury, and L. R. Best, principal of the colored high school, Wake Forest, were elected to the executive committee.

Defer Action on Reforms

Action on reform of organizational set-up to institute the representative assembly was deferred to the 1942 meeting which will be held at Winston-Salem Teachers' College, the week-end preceding the Easter holidays.

The consensus reached by the 3,000 teachers attending the conference was that the responsibility for establishing the first line of national defense by inculcating the principles of democracy into all the American people rests firmly upon the shoulders of education.

APR 26 1941

Among Speakers

Principal speakers at the general sessions were Dr. Raleigh Scherling, professor of education and director of practice teaching at the University of Michigan; N. C. Larabee, director of the NYA of North Carolina; Dr. Clyde A. Miller, president of Guilford College; A. J. Taylor, of New York City, colored Scout executive;

Mrs. Mary William of West Virginia, president of the American Teachers' Association; Lieut. H. A. Robinson of Fort Bragg; Dr. N. C. Newbold, State director of colored education; S. E. Simmons, State supervisor of vocational agriculture, and Dr. H. C. McDowell, president of Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 10, 1941

TEACHERS CONVENTION TO OPEN HERE TODAY

Sixtieth Annual Convention of Negro Teachers to Be Held At A. and T.

The 60th annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association will be held at A. and T. college today through Saturday with approximately 4,000 teachers expected to be in attendance. Convention theme is "Educating for the Common Defense".

The first general session is set for tonight at 8 o'clock in Richard B. Harrison auditorium. The principal addresses will be delivered by N. C. Larabee, director of the NYA for North Carolina, and Dr. Raleigh Schorling, professor of education and supervisor of teaching at the University of Michigan.

Salutations will be brought the group from the city of Greensboro by Mayor Huger King; from the teachers of Guilford county; J. A. Tarpley, supervising principal of city negro schools, and from the colleges of the city by President David D. Jones, of Bennett college. The response will be made by Dean James T. Taylor, of North Carolina college, Durham. Music will be rendered by the A. and T. college a capella choir under direction of Warner Lawson.

Dr. Milner to Speak.

The second general session is set for tomorrow afternoon with the principal address to be delivered by Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of Guilford college. Others to appear include A. J. Taylor, negro scout executive, and J. E. Bowens, Jr., president of the North Carolina Library association.

Dr. Henry C. McDowell, president of Lincoln academy, Kings Mountain, will be the principal speaker at general session tomorrow night. Another feature on the same program will be a pageant depicting 50 years of service of A. and T. college by the department of dramatic arts.

The convention will adjourn Saturday afternoon following a business session at which the delegates will hear the reports of the various committees and officers, elect new officers, and select the time and place of the next meeting.

In addition to the general sessions, the following sections will hold meetings: College section, foreign language section, high school section, history and English section, science and mathematics section, elementary section, industrial arts section, home economics section, primary section, grammar grade section, art section, high school principals' section, physical education section, and adult education section. Sectional meetings will be held Friday and Saturday morning.

18x-1941

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 6, 1941

THREE PAPERS GIVEN AT ENGLISH SESSION

Negro Teachers' Association Re-elects Bertram Woodruff As President.

Fifth annual conference of Association of Teachers of English met in final session at Bennett college yesterday morning, with Prof. Hugh Gloster, of LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn., as chairman. Three important papers were read and discussed in the morning, the business session concluding with election of officers for the ensuing year. First-day meetings were held at A. and T. college.

Reports were made on recommendations and the constitution, and a new committee on academic standings created. The organization will meet at Hampton institute, Virginia, next year, Prof. Arthur E. Burke, of the institute, having been chosen chairman of the committee on time and place. The following officers were elected: Bertram Woodruff, Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, retained as president; Dr. John Lovell, Howard university; vice president; Henry R. Jourkins, Dillard university, corresponding secretary; A. Russell Brooks, A. and T. college, recording secretary, and J. Jenkins, of Morehouse college, treasurer. Name of the organization was changed to "Association of Teachers of Languages in Negro Colleges" to give full membership for foreign language teachers.

Prof. Nick Aaron Ford, Langston university, Oklahoma, spoke on "The Negro Novel As a Vehicle for Propaganda". Considerable discussion, led by Prof. Jay Saunders Redding, of Elizabeth City Teachers college, followed on the value of specific works. Richard Wright's novel, "Native Son" claimed major attention. Sterling Brown, author and Howard university professor, spoke on "The Negro Author and the Publisher", referring again to Wright as probably the only negro who had made a lucrative livelihood from writing alone. He spoke of his forthcoming anthology of the writings of negro authors.

Following discussion, Prof. Oscar Bouise, Xavier university, New Orleans, spoke on "Associations for the Discussion of Problems of Scholarship or Teaching". The Modern Language association, publisher of the journal, "PMLA", the National Council of Teachers of English, and the College English association were organizations mentioned.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 12, 1941

NEGRO TEACHERS HEAR DR CLYDE A. MILNER

Nearly 3,000 Are Attending State Association Convention At A. and T.

"Young people need training in the constant things of life", declared Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of Guilford college, at A. and T. college yesterday afternoon at the 60th annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association. Nearly 3,000 teachers are in attendance at the annual meeting. Dr. Milner was introduced by President David D. Jones, of Bennett college.

Dr. Milner based his address on a college newspaper editorial which was addressed to teachers and parents asking them to take students back to solid ground. The speaker especially counseled the delegates to be enough aware of the present crisis to remember that as teachers they are responsible for the spiritual, mental and physical guidance of children who will be leaders in post-war reconstruction. "We must build and enrich concepts and re-interpret the meanings of given words. In short, we must attach only great and important words to great and important concepts.

Pageant Presented.

A pageant depicting the 50-year history of A. and T. college was presented last night by the college department of dramatic arts. Dr. Henry C. McDowell, president of Lincoln academy, Kings Mountain, delivered the principal address.

Dr. McDowell stressed the point that teachers have the responsibility of developing in students the habit of alertness and observance in connection with events as they occur. Other speakers included Lieut. H. A. Robinson, of Ft. Bragg, and S. B. Simmons, state superintendent of vocational agriculture.

Immediately following the afternoon general session, there was a concert by the college band under direction of Bernard Lee Mason on the front lawn of the campus. A student military parade by the department of military science and tactics, and a flight exhibition by students of aviation were also given.

Salutations were also brought the group yesterday by A. J. Taylor, of New York city, National Negro association; Mrs. Mary Williams, of West Virginia, president of the American Teachers association; and Dr. N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, director of the division of negro education.

In his talk, Taylor told the teachers that they must never become too busy to neglect the children in their midst for they may have the key which will unlock solution to many problems.

Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, of Salisbury, president of the association, presided at both sessions. Music was rendered by choral groups from Sanford, Dudley, and High Point high schools and Bennett and Immanuel Lutheran college. The meeting will come to end today with the holding of the annual business session at noon.

Greensboro, N. C., Record
April 10, 1941

Negro Teachers Gathering Here

State Session Will Be Held At A. and T.

"Educating for the Common Defense" will be the theme of general and section sessions of the 60th annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association which will begin at A. and T. college tonight. The convention will continue through Saturday afternoon.

There are general sessions tonight, Friday afternoon and night, with a special business session Saturday afternoon and section conferences Friday and Saturday morning. The sections which handle the real work of the convention will survey methods whereby the negro teachers may become more effectively integrated in the national defense.

The sections of the convention include: College, foreign language high school, history and English, science and mathematics, elementary, industrial arts, high school principals, physical education, grammar grade, art, home economics, primary, physical education, and adult education.

Two Addresses Tonight.

The principal addresses at the opening session tonight which is scheduled for Richard B. Harrison at 8 o'clock will be delivered by N. C. Larabee, director of the NYA for North Carolina and Dr. Raleigh Schorling, professor of education and supervisor of teaching at the University of Michigan.

Salutations will be brought the teachers' group by Mayor Huger King, on behalf of the city of Greensboro; J. A. Tarpley, supervising principals of the negro schools, on behalf of the teachers of Guilford county; and President David D. Jones, of Bennett college, on behalf of the colleges of the city. The response will be made by Dean James T. Taylor, of North Carolina college, Durham. Music will be rendered by the A. and T. college a cappella choir under direction of Warner Lawson.

Tomorrow afternoon at the second general session which is set for 2 p. m. the principal address will be delivered by President Clyde A. Milner, of Guilford college. A. J. Taylor, national negro scout executive, and J. E. Bowens, Jr., president of the North Carolina Library association, will make short talks. Music will be rendered by the choirs of the county training school, Sanford, and Dudley high school, city.

At tomorrow night's session, the principal address will be brought by Dr. Henry C. McDowell, president of Lincoln academy, Kings Mountain. A pageant depicting the 50-year development of A. and T. college will also be presented at this session.

The final general session is set for Saturday afternoon.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
APR 26 1941

Dr. Seabrook Is Elected Head of N. C. Teachers

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Dr. J. W. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville State Teachers' College, was elected president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association at the final session of the sixtieth annual convention held at A. and T. College, last week, succeeding Mrs. Rose Aggrey of Salisbury.

J. A. Tarpley, supervising principal of the colored schools of Greensboro, was elected vice-president. Other officers elected include Mrs. Maude M. Jeffers, Jeanes supervisor of Gaston County schools, recording secretary, and Dr. A. Elder, dean, North Carolina College, treasurer.

O. V. Hall, principal of Price High School, Salisbury, and L. R. Best, principal of the colored high school, Wake Forest, were elected to the executive committee.

Defer Action on Reforms

Action on reform of organizational set-up to institute the representative assembly was deferred to the 1942 meeting which will be held at Winston-Salem Teachers' College, the week-end preceding the Easter holidays.

The consensus reached by the 3,000 teachers attending the conference was that the responsibility for establishing the first line of national defense by inculcating the principles of democracy into all the American people rests firmly upon the shoulders of education.

APR 26 1941

Among Speakers

Principal speakers at the general sessions were Dr. Raleigh Scherling, professor of education and director of practice teaching at the University of Michigan; N. C. Larabee, director of the NYA of North Carolina; Dr. Clyde A. Miller, president of Guilford College; A. J. Taylor, of New York City, colored Scout executive;

Mrs. Mary William of West Virginia, president of the American Teachers' Association; Lieut. H. A. Robinson of Fort Bragg; Dr. N. C. Newbold, State director of colored education; J. E. Simmons, State supervisor of vocational agriculture, and Dr. H. C. McDowell, president of Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 10, 1941

TEACHERS CONVENTION TO OPEN HERE TODAY

Sixtieth Annual Convention of Negro Teachers to Be Held At A. and T.

The 60th annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers association will be held at A. and T. college today through Saturday with approximately 4,000 teachers expected to be in attendance. Convention theme is "Educating for the Common Defense".

The first general session is set for tonight at 8 o'clock in Richard B. Harrison auditorium. The principal addresses will be delivered by N. C. Larabee, director of the NYA for North Carolina, and Dr. Raleigh Schorling, professor of education and supervisor of teaching at the University of Michigan.

Salutations will be brought the group from the city of Greensboro by Mayor Huger King; from the teachers of Guilford county; J. A. Tarpley, supervising principal of city negro schools, and from the colleges of the city by President David D. Jones, of Bennett college. The response will be made by Dean James T. Taylor, of North Carolina college, Durham. Music will be rendered by the A. and T. college a capella choir under direction of Warner Lawson.

Dr. Milner to Speak.

The second general session is set for tomorrow afternoon with the principal address to be delivered by Dr. Clyde A. Milner, president of Guilford college. Others to appear on program will be the presentation of a pageant depicting 50 years of service by the negro scout executive, and J. E. Bowens, Jr., president of the North Carolina Library association.

The convention will adjourn Saturday afternoon following a business session at which the delegates will hear the reports of the various committees and officers, elect new principals' section, and select the time and place of the next meeting.

In addition to the general sessions, the following sections will hold meetings: College section, foreign language section, high school section, history and English section, science and mathematics section, elementary section, industrial arts section, home economics section, grammar grade section, art section, high school section, physical education, and adult education section.

Another feature on the same program tomorrow night, at general session will be the principal speaker of Lincoln academy, Kings Mountain, will be the principal speaker tonight.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Akron Teachers Defend Negroes Against Terror

Union Local Forms Civil Rights Committee to Fight Attempted Frame-Ups Against Negro Youth Leaders

JAN 30 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Jan. 29.—To break the campaign of police terrorism here which has been directed mainly against Negroes in the trade union and youth movements, the American Federation of Teachers' local has set up a Civil Rights Committee.

It is the teachers' answer to frame-up charges of burglary which have been brought against Bennie Finney, Negro youth.

Bernard Jones, president of the Akron Youth Council, was severely beaten recently when he was looking for the home of a friend. The police are attempting to bring a charge of attempted burglary against him.

The most recent violation of civil rights here was the arrest of an auto worker who was distributing union literature. He was held on a charge of suspicion until union protests forced his release.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 4, 1941

Five Thousand Teachers At Palmetto Convention

Challenging and thought provoking addresses last night climaxed a big day of activities at the annual convention of the Palmetto State Teachers association, which officially opened sessions here in the morning.

Today the convention will close with group discussions continuing in the morning and two general sessions in the afternoon and evening at Township auditorium.

Speakers last night included Governor Burnet R. Maybank, Gen. Holmes Springs, State Superintendent J. H. Hope, J. P. Burgess, president Palmetto State Teachers' association; J. B. Randolph, president Claflin college, Orangeburg.

Governor Maybank urged 5,000 teachers attending the convention to train their pupils in hands and mind for skilled vocations, diversification in agriculture and live at home plans.

Governor Maybank, introduced by President M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State A. and M. college, and speaking first on the program last night, began by commending the teachers who served in the registration last September and the physicians who have examined the registrants and advisers who have efficiently aided the draft boards.

In discussing the training of youth in the schools of South Carolina, Governor Maybank emphasized the necessity of training the youth to be skilled workers in this machine age "In agriculture we must train in diversification," he said.

Referring to teachers' pay, the governor said that it was a serious problem which must be faced in South Carolina. He said that he believed in good wages and good housing in South Carolina and that working together the problem would be solved.

General Springs, who was also introduced by President M. F. Whittaker and who came to the session with Governor Maybank, commended the teachers and others who had aided in the registration.

J. P. Burgess in his annual address called the teachers' attention to the part they must play in national defense. He said that the teachers must play in national defense. He said that the teachers must insure security of morale in boys and girls.

"If our nation is in truth to become the great arsenal of democracy, every school room in America must be a veritable fountain from which there will constantly come boys and girls who will sing with utmost sincerity 'God Bless America,' he said.

J. B. Randolph, president, Claflin college, Orangeburg, the guest speaker spoke from the subject, "The Importance of Schools in a Challenging Democracy."

He asserted that democracy has been challenged by Hitler and Mussolini who say that democracy is dead. "We are challenged to show that it is alive and to show that it is more than a mere political dogma," he declared.

"Answer must be that American democracy is a living thing. We are saying this in munition plants, in aid to Britain, in training camps, and in every aspect of American life."

"Intelligence will go a long way in solving the difficult problems arising in our democracy. Our faith in our democracy must be backed by a strong democratic school system."

W. A. Schiffley, assistant state agent for Negro schools, introduced State Superintendent J. H. Hope who congratulated the teachers on their professional attitude in going to summer school. He expressed his interest in Negro education and what had been done to improve conditions of Negro schools.

Today the convention closes with discussion groups busy in the morning and two general sessions in the afternoon and evening at the Township auditorium. Doxey A. Wilkerson, Washington, D. C., will deliver the main address tonight.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 2, 1941

Pre-Convention Parleys to Draw 4,000 Negro Teachers

The vanguard of 4,000 teachers of the Palmetto State Teachers association will arrive here today for preliminary sessions that precede the official opening of the annual convention here for two days beginning Thursday.

On the official program are scheduled two important preliminary meetings of the executive committee and the house of delegates. The executive committee will have a short session at convention headquarters, Benedict college at 5:30 Wednesday evening. The house of delegates will meet in Benedict college gymnasium at 7:30 p. m.

At 8:30 p. m. Wednesday, the Culture club, Columbia, presents a play "Meet the Wime." Teachers annually look forward to this presentation which is given to benefit Marion Birnie Wilkinson home for orphan girls

Governor Burnet R. Maybank prominent educators and administrators are scheduled to address the general sessions which will be held in the Township auditorium Thursday night, Friday afternoon and Friday night.

The first general session will be held at 8 o'clock Thursday night. J. B. Randolph, president, Claflin college, Orangeburg, will deliver the principal address. Other addresses will be given by the president, Prof. J. P. Burgess, Dr. J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, who will be introduced by W. A. Schiffley, assistant state agent for Negro schools. Governor Maybank will deliver a special message to the teachers Thursday night.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education, Howard university, Washington, D. C., will deliver the principal address to the teachers at the closing general session Friday night.

Thursday afternoon has been set aside for group reunions of schools. This new feature has given a place on the program to accommodate alumni and former students of schools who come here in large numbers from all parts of the state. The meeting places of these alumni groups have been included in the program and former students are especially urged to attend these interesting meetings.

Fourteen departmental groups are scheduled to begin their discussions at 9:30 Thursday morning. These groups areport to sessions that are to be held on the campuses of Benedict college and Allen university. Group discussions will continue at 9:30 Friday. Discussions and all addresses during the sessions will center about the general theme of the convention, "The School and National Defense."

Columbia, S. C. State
April 3, 1941

Palmetto Teachers Meeting Attracts Many to Columbia

Group Sessions Are Scheduled Today, Friday

The house of delegates plunged into the business of the annual convention of the Palmetto State Teachers association here last night when President J. P. Burgess and Executive Secretary C. V. Bing made reports.

Teachers arriving early overflowed the auditorium at Allen university to witness a production "Meet the Wife" which was presented by a strong cast. The play is sponsored annually as a part of the association program by the Culture club of Columbia for the benefit of the Marion Birnie Wilkinson Orphanage for Girls.

Departmental groups begin their discussions this morning of topics centered about the general theme of the convention "The School and National Defense" at assigned meeting places on the campuses of Benedict college and Allen university.

Group reunions of alumni and former students have been given the right of way on the program this afternoon.

Governor Burnet R. Maybank will speak at the opening general meeting which will be held in the Township Auditorium tonight. J. B. Randolph, president Claflin college, Orangeburg, is guest speaker tonight. H. C. Brewer, Hartsville, vice president, will preside at the opening general session.

Others on tonight's program at the Township Auditorium are J. P. Burgess, who will deliver the president's annual address, J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, W. A. Schiffley, assistant state agent of Negro schools; J. M. McAllister, Tomlinson high school of Kingstree.

Thomas W. Newberry of Barnwell will sing and Jessie Dixon of Darington county will lead "God Bless America" at the opening of the session. Claflin college and South Carolina State A. & M college of Orangeburg are also on the program for musical selections by their respective choirs.

Departmental groups and their presiding officials who will start discussion this morning are: primary group, Mary H. Wright, Allen university auditorium; elementary group, L. A. Cain, Allen university gymnasium; English group, I. C. Wiley, Jr., Allen university; mathematics group, F. M. Jones, Benedict college; natural science group, H. C. McClendon, Benedict college; rural teachers' group, Ida E. Green, Benedict college auditorium; American Vocational association, W. A. White; trades group, W. V. Harper, Benedict; principals' group, R. W. McGirt, Allen university; social science group, Hilda V. Grayson and M. A. Broadnax, Benedict college.

Departmental groups will continue discussions Friday morning. Group meetings Friday morning include library group, A. R. Nix, presiding, Waverly branch library and home economics group, Willie Mae White, presiding, Bishop Memorial church.

The parent-teacher group, meeting on Wednesday at Benedict college discussed "The Place of Education in Defense." J. Perry, state president, presided.

The house of delegates and the executive committee will meet in many special sessions Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Suggestions and recommendations will be considered and final disposition of reports from discussions groups and various subcommittees will be heard. Delegates to the convention of the American Teachers association and other business matters will be taken up when the convention holds a general business session at the Auditorium Friday afternoon.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education, Howard university, Washington, D. C., is guest speaker for the closing general session which will be held Friday night at the Auditorium.

A record attendance of teachers and visitors is expected here during the two-day convention. The local committee is ready to accommodate all who inquire at convention headquarters at Benedict college.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 22, 1941

'UNITED WE STAND.'

Ten thousand strong, 10,017 to be precise the school teachers stand, in South Carolina the white teachers, that is; and the Negro teachers too are organized. No need to labor the obvious fact: This array implies high potential strength, to whatever purpose it shall be directed. Which fact it is not to be expected the legislators shall quite ignore.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 1, 1941

4,000 Teachers To Attend Palmetto State Sessions

The Palmetto State Teachers association will open its annual convention Thursday morning with a series of departmental meetings at Benedict college. Between 4,000 and 5,000 teachers are expected to attend.

The first general session will be held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Township auditorium with J. P. Burgess, president of the association presiding, and an address to be made by Dr. J. B. Randolph, president of Claflin college.

Governor Burnet R. Maybank and State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope will also speak.

E. R. Crow, president of the South Carolina Education association, will speak at a session Friday afternoon at 2:30. Also on the program is Modjeska Simkin, director of the Negro program of the Tuberculosis association.

The final session will be held at 8 o'clock Friday evening in the auditorium with the main address by Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education at Howard university in Washington.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
April 7, 1941

Spartanburg Negro Teachers Are Given Positions

Negro teachers attending the annual convention of the Palmetto Teachers association in Columbia last week, at which Hudson L Barksdale, Spartanburg teacher was elected delegate to the meeting of the national organization have returned to their homes.

Mary H. White was unanimously re-elected as state chairman of the primary department and C. C. Woodson was named district chairman. The national convention will be held at Institute, W. Va., in July.

All records for attendance were shattered with a reported attendance of 5,628 teachers.

The local associaton will hold the last meeting of the school year Saturday at the community building on Evins street at 11 o'clock. Newly elected officers will be installed and reports of local members to the house of delegates will be heard. The delegates are Barksdale, president of the local group, E. F. Rivers and C. C. Woodson.

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
July 24, 1941

Negro Teachers Granted Charter

Columbia, July 24.—(AP)—The Palmetto State Teachers' Association, with headquarters in Columbia, was chartered yesterday by Secretary of State W. P. Blackwell as an eleemosynary corporation.

In its articles of incorporation, the negro association said its purpose was to "improve its members in the science and art of teaching, to solicit and promote public interest and sympathy in the cause of education and to raise eth standard of the profession of teaching."

Officers listed were: John P. Burgess, Orangeburg, president; H. C. Brewer, Hartsville, vice president; C. V. Bing, Allendale, secretary and Ida E. Greene, Florence, treasurer.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

THE PALMETTO TEACHERS

APR 12 1941

The recent session of the Palmetto State Teachers' Convention brought to Columbia thousands of teachers from all parts of South Carolina. According to the records more than 5,000 teachers in the schools of South Carolina are members of the organization, or about 100 per cent of the teachers in our public schools and colleges.

APR 12 1941

This huge enrollment means something. The teachers have been educated in more than modern trends in education. The teachers know the value and power to come from an influential organization, hence, they feel it their first duty to pay the Annual Dollar which gives them membership in their Association.

We note from the published records that the State Association has paid back to the County Association since 1935 more than $12,000 from the Annual Dollar money paid in. Therefore, the dollar is running the County and State organizations. Out of this dollar they also maintain a lawyer to look after legal matters

The Executive Committee of the Palmetto Association is meeting the condition in the teachers' crisis like heroes. They have made an able request before legislative committees for equal salaries for equal service for all teachers in the public schools. They also asked for transportation for Negro pupils where needed. They have discussed any form of compromise thru increase in salary schedules instead of a schedule of equalization.

It takes crises to make men. In this crisis the Executive Committee have shown up to great advantage, and they are backed by the House of Delegates representing the State organization. This was evidenced in the convention here last week.

APR 12 1941

President John P. Burgess has displayed very fine leadership in directing the affairs of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association in a time that "tries men's souls."

18x-1941

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 10, 1941

COLORED TEACHERS ASK NEGRO ON SCHOOL BOARD

Election of the school board members by a popular vote, and a provision that at least one member of the board should be a Negro was recommended yesterday as a necessary preliminary step to consolidation of the city and county school systems by the executive committee of the Mountain City Teachers' Association (union, colored A. F. of L. affiliate).

In a statement issued by C. B. Robinson, president of the union, it was said that a desirable and sound consolidation plan should include the following principles:

"The board of education should be elected by popular vote, and given control of school policies and properties. The said board should be representative, that is, a majority ratio of representatives should be elected from the city, and at least one a Negro member.

"The supervisory staff should be representative, with at least one Negro member.

"The measure should provide for a definite salary schedule that would apply alike to white and Negro employes.

"The measure should require that a certain portion of the tax rate per $100 property assessment be earmarked for educational purposes.

"The measure should give protection to all city teachers not now licensed by the state to teach.

"The measure should protect the recent gains of teachers; namely pensions and tenure.

"It should provide for the equalization of the Negro schools with the white schools, both city and county in all respects."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
March 22, 1941

COLORED P.-T.A. TO HOLD PUBLIC EVENT SUNDAY

Mrs. Cassell, Mrs. Knox Among Speakers in Howard High Meet

Following is the program for the annual public meeting of the Council of Colored Parents and Teachers at Howard High School Auditorium on Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

The Childhood's Appeal—Juanita Miller, Frank A. Jones, Jr., Alfred F. Jones.

Remarks—Mrs. Aubura H. Fagala, president of Colored P.-T.A. Council.

Invocation—Rev. C. W. Stantley, pastor of First Congregational Church.

Highlights of Council Activities—Mrs. Genevieve F. Jones, secretary.

Music—Howard High School.

Address—Mrs. T. L. Landress, president City P.-T.A.

Music—Booker T. Washington High School.

Address—Mrs. Arthur L. Rankin, president County P.-T.A.

Address—"The Part the Parent-Teacher Should Play in the Total Defense of America," Mrs. Sam Cassell, fifth vice-president of the National Council.

Music—P.-T.A. Chorus.

Address—Mrs. U. L. Knox, Cleveland, Tenn.

Music—P.-T.A. Chorus.

Remarks—Prof. W. J. Davenport, principal Howard High School.

Music—P.-T.A. Chorus.

Benediction—Rev. E. L. Hickman, pastor Warren Chapel A.M.E. Church.

TENNESSEE
Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 23, 1941

Over 10,000 Teachers Expected Here for April Session of T. E. A.

H. R. Knickerbocker

Dr. Howard Dawson

Josh Lee

Secretary Holt Lists Speakers for Three-Day Meeting

More than 10,000 elementary, high school and college teachers from all parts of Tennessee will be in Nashville Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 10, 11 and 12 for the 76th annual convention of the Tennessee Education Association, Andrew D. Holt, executive secretary of the association, announced last night.

Visiting speakers to address the convention will include United States Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, H. R. Knickerbocker, International News Service war correspondent, and Dr. Howard Dawson, director of rural education for the National Education Association.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

Entertainment features of the meeting will be an educational pageant called "On Our Way," in which more than 500 Nashville high school students will take part, and a series of band concerts presented by crack high school bands from various parts of the state.

"Registration for this year's meeting already is greater than it has been for the past several years," said Holt last night, "and we confidently expect that the convention will be one of the most successful in the history of the association."

Thirty departmental meetings, to be presided over by many of the state's leading educators, will be held during the three day session, according to Holt, who added that a number of interesting reports on modern trends in public education also would be presented during the convention.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers will be:

V. L. Jones, educational representative of Keystone View Company, Danville, Ind.

Dr. H. Keith Humble, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Miss Margaret M. Edwards, head, Home Economics Department, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dr. Carl Stotz, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburg.

Thomas Ausbury, National Safety Council, Chicago.

Dr. Arthur Steinhaus, George Williams College, Chicago.

A. J. Lawrence, head, Department of Business Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

W. Gayle Starnes, administrative assistant to the president, University of Kentucky.

Mrs. Jean Allen, special teacher of speech arts with the Little Rock Public Schools, Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. A. C. Ellis, superintendent, American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville.

Dr. Lee Roy Norvelle, Department of Speech, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Dr. Graves Haydon Thompson, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.

Monsieur Jean-Paul Freyss, editor of Voici, New York City.

Dr. Paul E. Elicker, executive secretary, National Association of School Principals, Washington.

Dr. Claire T. Zyve, New York University, New York City.

Dr. R. B. Eleazer, executive secretary, Conference on Education and Race Relations, Atlanta.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 9, 1941

Negro Educators To Meet Tomorrow

The nineteenth annual session of the Tennessee Negro Education Association will be held tomorrow and Friday at the A&I State Teachers College with Gov. Prentice Cooper and State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan scheduled to make special addresses.

A special feature of the 1941 session will be the awarding of certificates of merit to members of the association who have taught in Tennessee schools for twenty-five years or more. Presentation will be made at the annual banquet, Friday at 6 p. m. in the college cafeteria.

Nashville Tenn Tennessean
Apr 10, 1941

NEGRO EDUCATORS OF STATE TO MEET

19th Annual Session To Open Tonight at A. and I.; To Close Saturday

More than 1,000 Negro teachers from every section of Tennessee will be in Nashville during the next three days for the 19th annual session of the Tennessee Negro Education Association.

The three day meeting will open tonight on the campus of A. & I. College with addresses by Prof. Joe Thomas of Lawrenceburg, H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes, and nomination of new officers.

FRIDAY ADDRESSES

The program for Friday will include addresses by Professor Walter Chivers of Atlanta University; Mordecai Johnson, a native of Paris, Tenn., and now president of Howard University, Washington, the world's largest Negro school; Governor Prentice Cooper, Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan; and Dr. Sue Powers, superintendent of Shelby County Schools.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to departmental meetings, followed by the annual banquet at 6 o'clock at the A. &. I. cafeteria.

Principal speaker at the banquet will be Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis, president of the National Negro Business League. The banquet will also include presentation of more than 50 certificates to Negroes who have taught in Tennessee schools for more than 25 years.

The banquet will be followed by a play, "Dark Victory," to be presented at 8 o'clock in the A. & I. auditorium by the State College Players Guild, a reception at 10 o'clock at the home of President W. J. Hale, and the annual dance at 10:30 o'clock in the college recreation hall.

The convention will close Saturday morning with a business session and an address by W. J. Hale, Jr., state director of NYA for Negroes.

Knoxville Tenn Journal
April 21, 1941

State Negro P-TA To Meet

The convention of the Tennessee Congress of Colored Parent Teacher Associations will be held in Knoxville, April 24-26, at Austin High School. Approximately 300 delegates are expected.

The program will include a P-TA school of instruction Thursday morning, a tree-planting ceremony, a one-act play contest between the three districts of Tennessee, and departmental meetings.

Dr. Florence Essery of University of Tennessee will speak on "The P-TA Program for the Exceptional Child." Dr. John Chenault of Tuskegee will talk on "P-TA Work and the Crippled Children's Hospital." Other speakers will include Miss Rachel Taylor of Nashville and Miss Fanny Clay.

Charles F. Johnson of Fisk University is president of the association.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 12, 1941

NEGRO GROUP TO END MEET

Teachers To Hear Hale; More Than 1,000 at Session

The 19th annual meeting of the Tennessee Negro Education Association will close this morning on the campus of A. and I. College with a short business session and an address by W. J. Hale, Jr., state director of NYA for Negroes.

More than 1,000 Negro teachers from all parts of the state attended the meeting which opened Thursday with addresses by Prof. Joseph Thomas of Lawrenceburg and H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes.

Yesterday a number of departmental meetings were held, together with a banquet at the A. and I. cafeteria, addressed by Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis, president of the National Negro Business League. During the banquet certificates were presented to more than 50 Negroes who have taught in Tennessee schools for more than 25 years.

Following the banquet, a play, "Dark Victory," was presented in the school auditorium by the State College Players Guild. Later a reception was held in the home of President W. J. Hale, after which there was a dance in the college recreation hall.

Dr. Sue Powers, superintendent of Shelby County schools, and Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, the world's largest Negro school, were among speakers at yesterday's meetings.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Teachers Decide On Dallas, Texas

FEB 5 1941

DALLAS— (ANP)—High points of the recent meeting of the executive committee of the Colored Teachers State association were the choosing of Dallas as the place of the next annual meeting, the cutting of the annual budget by approximately $1.000 and joining the citizens of Harrison county and other citizens of the state in a petition to the educational board of the M. E. church to retain Dr. M. W. Dogan as president of Wiley college.

The invitation to hold the next meeting in Dallas was presented by Prof. T. W. Pratt principal of the Julia C. Frazier school. Letters of invitation from the mayor, chambers of commerce, board of education, professional clubs, social clubs, the YMCA and YWCA in a neatly bound volume were presented to the committee at the close of the speech of invitation of Prof. Pratt. The acceptance of the invitation was unanimous.

MANY JOIN

Reports of the complete fiscal year as made by Miss Hazel Harvey, secretary-treasurer of the association and J. W. Rice, executive secretary, indicated that the association had held its increase in membership of 1939 and had increased that number by approximately 100 others with more than 30 of the collectors not making complete reports.

Looking toward the expansion of the program of the association and the increase in the permanent fund, sharp cuts were made in the annual budget. The largest item was $900 annually which was taken from the salary of the executive secretary. Much attention was also paid to the method used by the association in its gifts and studies are now being made by which its annual donations may be more nearly systematized. In spite of the budget reductions the program of the association will in no way be decreased or rendered less efficient.

licitly for this little town.

The committee unanimously voted to join a committee of citizens of Harrison county and other leading organizations and individuals of the state in a petition to the educational board of the M. E. church to retain Dr. M. W. Dogan is president of Wiley College.

FEB 2 1941

The tentative program of President H. B. Pembertnn, Jr., around the general theme "Creative Education" was daopted by the committee. In its first draft the program will bring into facus all of the present situations and conditions of Negro education in the state as well as the part which the various agencies of the government, both state and national, are playing in the solution of the everyday problems of Negro youth.

It is probable that several outstanding authorities on Negro education from other states will be invited to appear on the program.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 15, 1941

Negro Teachers Planning Panel Discussion Here

The Newport News Negro Teachers' association will sponsor a panel discussion at a meeting to take place at 4 Sunday afternoon at Trinity Baptist church, Thirtieth street and Chestnut avenue, it was announced yesterday.

Those to take part in the discussion will be Roscoe Lewis, instructor at Hampton institute and principal author of the WPA writers project, "The Negro in Virginia;" J. R. Picott, principal of John Marshall school; Dorothy E. Palmer, William Hale Thompson, Mrs. Nora Bell Taylor and Gladys Davis, teachers in the local school system, and S. A. Hayes, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The subject of the discussion will be "Are We the Test of Democracy?" After the speakers have been heard, the audience will be allowed to express their views on a list of 12 questions.

Roanoke, Va., World News
March 14, 1941

Negro Patrons File Petition

McQuilkin Elected For Four-Year Term

P-TA representatives urged upon the city school board last night a broad program of urgently needed additions and improvements to the physical plant of the public school system.

Lack of funds was again cited by the school board, which took no positive action on any of the petitions but promised the delegations that all possible would be done to effect the needed improvements.

D. E. McQuilkin, superintendent of schools, was unanimously re-elected for another four-year term. It was announced that Jefferson high school commencement exercises in June would be held in the American theatre instead of in the Roanoke auditorium, a move recommended by Principal John D. Riddick and now made necessary by a previous engagement of the auditorium.

Delegations and petitions were received by the board from the Central council, Parent-Teacher association (white), and from the Negro Parent-Teacher alliance.

Both petitions called for consideration of a broad program of needs, but Superintendent McQuilkin reminded the board of a petition received at the last meeting from Northwest citizens asking for a junior high school and other improvements there, and of another petition being circulated in the Virginia Heights-Raleigh Court section for completion of the Woodrow Wilson junior high school plant there.

Taking no positive action, the board nevertheless reacted favorably to the suggestion of the Central Council's recommendation that "a complete survey of . . . buildings, grounds, equipment and other physical needs" be made by the State Planning board and the State Board of Education, "looking to a comprehensive program for modernization of the entire system."

The Planning board, it is understood, will make such surveys at no cost to the community.

The Central Council petition bore the signatures of representatives of P-TA units or principals of 16 white schools, and of Mrs. Claude G. Brice, president of the Central Council.

The colored organization asked a centrally located junior high school and an elementary school for the colored community in Southwest, and a full-time music teacher for negro schools, in addition to relief of several conditions at Harrison elementary school and Lucy Addison high school. Dr. H. T. Penn, colored dentist, was chairman of the committee signing the petition and presenting it to the board.

A survey conducted over a considerable period by the negro organization of patrons revealed, the petition set forth, that both Addison and Harrison facilities and teachers are badly overtaxed. It cited the inadequacy of the auditorium and cafeteria space at Harrison for junior high school pupils, the complete lack of library, physical education, and art instruction facilities there, and declared that improvised classrooms are being used in the basement and that bus transportation facilities are inadequate.

With regard to Addison, the petition recommends lockers to safeguard possessions of pupils from theft shades for classrooms and auditorium, a push cart to remove chairs from the auditorium-gymnasium floor, slats and lockers for shower rooms, pads for gymnasium radiators, lavatory facilities, cleaning and covering of lounge in the pupils' rest room, and a full-time probation officer.

The board authorized installation of new toilet equipment in both the boys' and girls' rest rooms at Norwich school at a probable cost of $425.

Among minor matters of business transacted by the board were the following:

Declined to change a previous regulation and denied a request from the Monroe P.-T. A. that pupils be permitted to sell magazine subscriptions to raise funds for a motion picture projector.

Authorized taking out of a $25 membership in the superintendents' division of the National Education association in order to receive a survey service.

Approved the renting of an apartment in which defense classes in home economics may gain practical experience, the cost to be refunded by the state.

18y-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Race Should Be Willing To Serve In Any Capacity

Discrimination Over-Stressed, Tuskegee's Patterson Asserts

MAR 21 1941

By SAMUEL A. BOYES

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—While admitting that the Negroes were perhaps receiving the least share of the plums of democracy President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee in a public address here opined that "opportunity to serve in any capacity" was more important at the moment than such "over-stressed" matters as discrimination in the army and navy.

Dr. Patterson was the keynote speaker on the program observing the 27th annual session of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers in Tullibody Hall, State Teachers college. The theme of the session was: " The P.-T. A. and National Defense."

DESERVES OPPORTUNITY

He stated that one of the primary aims of national defense was fulfilling Negro needs to the point where the group would have more respect for the fundamental assumptions of democracy and would thus be more honest and sincere when called to the colors of his country. On his past record in itself the Negro was deserving of an equal opportunity to join in the countrywide effort to insure national defense.

History would prove that when the Negro had had less under the democratic way than he has today he stood loyal to his country in the time of need. He said the improved attitude of the government towards the Negro could be interpreted as an appreciation of his contribution in the past.

"We are beginning to see this appreciation in the increase of the number of Negroes who are receiving state and federal jobs and the general admittance that we are fully capable of holding positions of trust. However, at the moment it seems to me," remarked Dr. Patterson, "that we are asking for a lot of things that are not of immediate importance though they aim at noteworthy ideals. One that is of apparent import to a lot of people is that we should be integrated in companies and regiments with white soldiers, claiming that the discrimination of the naion's soldiers on the grounds of color and race is a breach of democratic procedure.

MAR 21 1941

MUST FACE FACTS

"All that is admirable but what we should be concerned with at the moment is an opportunity to serve in any capacity . . . an opportunity to demonstrate our ability to function . . . an opportunity to participate in whatever capacity our country needs us.

We must give a pracical approach to national events. This is the way to make sound progress not only in matters pertaining to race, but in any matter where it is not desired to proceed by revolutionary tactics and reach ideals by upsettin the whole existing structure.

"We should know that we live in a world which also has narrow, prejudiced people and if we are to move towards a better cvilization we must begin now to appreciate this fact. A greater understanding of the deficiences of other people and a mutual appreciation of these deficiences would lead to a greater life. We should stop fretting too much about discrimination and focus our attention on g etting an opportunity on a basis of equality.

Pointing out that the ordinary everyday problems of life and national defense were closely interrelated Dr. Patterson said that too much credit could not be given to the parents, "those who operate at home."

FIGHT AT HOME

"More often than not, it is the toil, thinking, planning and sometimes tears of those back home which helps us to meet the requirements of the fine human being that the new society is clamoring for. Sometimes we are likely to forget these hardships having grown so acustomed to their fruits.

MAR 21 1941

"But since everyday living and the importance of living as soundly and practically as we know how is part of this great national defense, we should not underestimate the teacher or parent who is much closer to these problems than any other citizen. Much of the fight for national defense will be fought by those who are out of uniform—teachers and parents are the most impartial of this group Their contribution cannot be underplayed," he stated.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

NEWS FROM THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

MAR 20 1941

Southern Association Of Drama And Speech Arts To Hold Annual Conference

The Southern Association of Drama and Speech Arts will hold its sixth annual Conference, April 24, 25, 26, on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

Professor S. Randolph Edmonds president of the Association, announces that an unusually large number of member schools have indicated their intention of being represented by a large delegation of students and teachers interested in drama and speech.

E. Saunders Walker, director of Dramatics at Tuskegee Institute, host school to the conference, is enlarging and adding to facilities of the Little Theater on the campus better to accommodate guest dramatic groups who are expected for the play festival.

President Edmonds stated in a recent interview that he hoped every school in the Association would send at least on representation to the spring conference, as he had been assured by B. B. Walcott, conference program chairman, that the program included features to stimulate the activity and challenge the thinking of every student of the drama and speech arts.

MAR 20 1941

Tuskegee Has Weaving School

For the first time in its long history of service to rural folk, Tuskegee is this spring holding a weaving school on the campus. The weaving school is another phase of the increased emphasis of the program of Tuskegee's School of Education to improve and develop native customs and crafts in the rural areas.

The Tuskegee weaving school opened March 5 and will continue for two months. Miss Susan R. Christian, a pupil of Miss Z. H. Van Hall, weaving expert with the F. S. A., has been engaged to teach the weaving. Patterns and methods of peasant weaving throughout the world occupy the dents enrolled in the school.

The weaving school is conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Farm Security Administration, Tuskegee Institute, and the Rosenwald Fund. The Rosewald Fund is financing the project.

Gadsden Ala. Call-Post
3-8-41

Students to Exchange Negro Colleges

Mr. Chung Ho from Foochow, China, was enrolled in the Tuskegee Institute School School of Agriculture for 1939-40 as the first "exchange" in the Tuskegee exchange-student program. War conditions in the far East have postponed the year of residence in China for the Tuskegee student.

Early this year, Mr. Arthur Wiser, majoring in integrated work programs and cooperatives at Cornell University came to Tuskegee for a period as interne consultant with the cadet teachers of the School of Education stationed in the rural laboratory teaching centers. The work program is under the supervision of Dr. J. Max Bond, Director of the School of Education. A Tuskegee man is to be selected as exchange student to go to Cornell in the near future.

From Hampton Institute has come Miss Greta Lee to study weaving in the special weaving school to open March 5, and pottery design and glazing. According to the plan, a young woman, physical education major, will go to Hampton to study dancing.

From Atlanta University, Mr. Haywood Oubree, has come to Tuskegee to study in native craft, African and local, and re-designing.

Plans are in the making for an exchange student from Tuskegee to study native craft in the Bahamas during the summer, 1941.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 12, 1941

FORD ATTENDS DEDICATION AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 12.—(AP)—Henry Ford, on a visit to Tuskegee Institute, participated yesterday in dedication of George Washington Carver Museum, where exhibits and records of the negro scientist's works are preserved.

Ford, who was accompanied on the visit by his wife and a secretary, conferred for more than an hour with Dr. Carver before going to the dedication ceremony, where he and Mrs. Ford inserted soy bean plastics and soy fibres into a concrete slab. Both inscribed their names in the cement.

Later Dr. Carver said he and the industrialist discussed utilization of soy plastics and fibres and similar materials made of unused native products.

Ford also watched Tuskegee Institute aviation students at the school airport while Mrs. Ford visited the home economics department. The party lunched here before their departure.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

To Discuss Problems Of Modern Medicine At Annual Clinic Of The John A. Andrew Society

MAR 22 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Many problems facing modern medicine will be discussed at the 30th Annual Clinic and the 24th Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Tuskegee Institute, April 6-11, it was stated here by Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director. "More than 300 of the leading physicians and surgeons of the nation are expected to come to Tuskegee to appear on the program and to participate in the discussions," Dr. Kenney said.

Such pressing and vital topics as tuberculosis, cancer venereal diseases, nutrition maternal and infant hygiene, and the use of sufanilamide will be discussed during the week. New methods in the treatment of these diseases will be presented in scientific papers by nationally-prominent medical authorities. MAR 22 1941

Of especial interest to the profession will be discussions by Dr. Roderick Brown of Pittsburgh, who will lecture on tuberculosis; Dr. T. K. Lawless of Chicago, will present the subject of syphillis, and Dr. C. Leon Wilson of Provident Hospital, Chicago, will give instructions in obstetrics.

Dr. Kenney stated that he had been authorized by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer of Alabama, to say that a special feature this year will be a Public Health Institute which will be conducted by the State Health Department of Alabama and the National Tuberculosis Association which will be held at the Institute Hospital on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 3, 4, and 5. This feature is expected to attract a large attendance.

The New School of Midwifery, conducted co-jointly by the Children's Bureau in Washington, the Rosenwald Fund the Alabama State Department of Health and Tuskegee Institute, will open the week of the Clinic. This is said to be the first school of its kind, and its object is to give special training to graduate nurses to fit them for midwifery in the rural districts.

Opportunity will be given the visiting physicians and others in attendance upon the Founder's Day exercises to inspect the new and recently opened $161,350. Infantile Paralysis Unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the Maternal Service which accommodates over two hundred maternity patients annually; the Pediatric Service; the Crippled Children's Service; the Venereal Disease Service with a traveling clinic carrying examinations and treatment five days a week in every part of the country. MAR 22 1941

The usual large number of persons seeking medical attention are expected to avail themselves of the clinic for a correction of their disabilities.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble manager, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala., is cooperating with the staff of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital in arranging clinics for the visiting physicians.

Dr. F. D. Patterson president, will welcome the members of the medical profession to the Institute and will appear on various programs during the week.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute Faculty Member Dies

APR 1 - 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 31.—Miss Annie Canty Garner, a native of Columbus, Ga., who graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1901, died here today after an illness of several months. She had been a member of the Tuskegee Institute Staff for more than 50 years and was retired four years ago.

APR 1 - 1941

Funeral arrangements will be announced.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
March 8, 1941

Edmund H. Burke Passes At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 7.—(AP)—Edmund H. Burke, comptroller of Tuskegee Institute, died here today, after having been stricken yesterday while at his desk. He did not regain consciousness.

Burke was one of the founders of the American Tennis Association, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, and during the first World War was adjutant of the 369th Infantry, New York.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Sends Debaters On Tour

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Five members of the Tuskegee Institute Debate Society with the head debate coach and a faculty adviser, left Thursday, March 26 for an extended tour.

The Tuskegee team will meet New York City College in a non-decision debate on the question of permanent untion of the Latin American countries in the Western Hemisphere with Tuskegee defending the negative. On April 4, they will take part in a radio debate with students of Columbia University on the subject of conscription. The debate is scheduled for 1:05 p. m., eastern standard time.

On the evening of April 4, the Tuskegeeans go to Brooklyn College to discuss the anti-lynching bill.

Enroute to New York, the Tuskegee Debaters are scheduled to debate South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, March 26; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., March 28; Howard University, Washington, D. C., March 31. The team will be the guests of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., March 29, and will debate Morgan College at Baltimore, April 2.

On the return trip the Tuskegeeans have tentative engagements at West Virginia State College, and Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, W. Va. MAR 29 1941

The personnel of the tour will include Emmett Henderson, instructor in history and economics, head debate coach; Nathaniel Colley, president of the Tuskegee Debate Society; Dorinda Duncan, William Calhoun, William Dobson, Theodore Johnson, and B. B. Walcott, faculty adviser.

This is the second tour of the season for Tuskegee.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Red Cross Rally Held At Tuskegee

MAR 30 1941

The Southern Negro Junior Red Cross rally was held at Tuskegee Institute March 28-29. Junior Red Cross representatives of 11 states were in attendance. Mrs. Thelma S. Morris, school supervisor; Miss Cora McHaney, Lillian Dabney School; Miss Mary Louise Johnson, Montgomery County Training School; Mrs. Ruth Vines, Carver School. Professor J. A. Edwards, Booker T. Washington High School and Miss Myrtle Tennille Tankersley School, were representatives from Montgomery.

The meeting was opened Friday. A banquet was held Friday night. The Saturday meeting included the Junior Red Cross business meeting and report of junior delegates, Adult Junior Red Cross leaders round table, and a sightseeing tour to the U. S. Veterans Facility, Tuskegee Institute grounds and buildings. MAR 30 1941

Livingston L. Blair, assistant national director of the American Junior Red Cross attended the rally and was one of the featured speakers. Mrs. Ethel B. Matson, of the National Junior Red Cross Staff, was in charge of the Adult Junior Red Cross leaders Round Table.

The Junior Red Cross operates in the schools and the Montgomery representatives were sent to the rally as delegates from the Montgomery County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Mrs. Ruby Rogers Nichols is chairman of the Chapter's Junior Red Cross Committee and her plans now are to enroll every school in the city and county in Junior Red Cross. The delegates to the rally will assist Mrs. Nichols in this work.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Bethune Speaks to 50C At Banquet

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration, was guest speaker for the annual banquet of the Associated Women Students of Tuskegee Institute, March 28. Five hundred guests heard her address.

Miss Ozella Holman, senior in the school of education and president of the AWS who presided, welcomed the friends and the high school young women from various sections of the south, co-honorees with the senior college women. The latter were presented by Miss Ruth Lucas of Stamford, Conn., a senior in the school of education.

PRESENTED BY DEAN

Mrs. Bethune was presented by Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, dean of women of Tuskegee Institute. MAR 29 1941

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, in the closing remarks paid tribute to the unparalleled contribution that Mrs. Bethune has made to the welfare of the youth of her race.

During the evening, musical selections were rendered by the Tuskegee Institute concert orchestra. Jesse Chambliss, baritone soloist of the Tuskegee Institute choir, sang a solo.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 12, 1941

Ford Visitor At Tuskegee

Auto Manufacturer And Party Spend Several Hours At Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 11.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, accompanied by Mrs. Ford and a secretary, spent several hours at Tuskegee Institute today conferring with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's distinguished scientist.

Mr. Ford arrived at Chehaw in his private car early Tuesday morning and was met by President Patterson and hurried to Dorothy Hall, where Dr. Carver awaited him. After he and Mrs. Ford had signed the official visitors' book, Mr. Ford went to Dr. Carver's quarters where they were left alone for an hour's conference. Immediately following the conference Mr. Ford participated in the dedication of the George W. Carver Museum by the insertion of plastics made of soy beans and soy fiber into a concrete slab.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford inscribed their name in the cement. The ceremony was witnessed by several institute officials and a group of students. The slab is prominently located in the museum and signifies the interest of Mr. Ford and Dr. Carver in the industrial utilization of farm crops.

Mr. Ford visited with Dr. Carver in the museum and manifested keen interest in the native fibers that are on exhibit, and the uses that have been made of waste material. He later visited the Tuskegee Institute airport and expressed considerable interest in the progress that the students are making in the program and the future that aviation offers. While at the airport students in the secondary course of instruction were going through their maneuvers. Several took off and landed.

Mrs. Ford was shown through the girls' industrial building and the department of home economics and expressed delight in the preparation of the Tuskegee women students for useful and successful living.

After having lunch in Dorothy Hall the distinguished visitors were welcomed and shown the grounds of the Veterans Hospital by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, manager, and thence to Chehaw, where they boarded their private car for Atlanta.

18y-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ft. Valley Music Recorded

MAR 14 1941

MAR 14 1941

Saunders Walker of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Education is shown making a record of the "Smithie's Band," a prize winner in the String Band Division of the Fort Valley State College Music Festival held last week. The prize winning musicians, washboard and all, hail from Macon, Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Last Rites Held For E. H. Burke

Tuskegee Comptroller Laid to Rest

MAR 12 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)--Funeral services for Edmond H. Burke, Comptroller of Tuskegee Institute and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who died here Friday Morning, following a brief illness, were held in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Rev. William Byrd Lee, Rector, St. Andrew Mission of the Episcopal church, was in charge of the services. He was assisted by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church; and Rev. T. R. Newman, pastor of Washington Chapel, AME church, both of the Institute Community.

MAR 12 1941

Mr. Burke was born on the Island of Montserrat, British West Indies, of an old and distinguished family, and was educated in the school of the Island at Martinique. He spent several years in the British government and was frequently commended for the high character of his work as well as for his loyalty to his superiors.

CAME HERE IN 1905

Coming to this country in 1905 he secured employment in the New York subway system. Because of his keen interest in his work and his willingness to serve in various capacities, he won rapid promotion and attracted the attention of L. P. Hollander and Company, of Boston, operating one of the large and successful department stores in New York City.. Mr. Burke remained with this company for 26 years and rose from junior clerk to auditor.

MAR 12 1941

He came to Tuskegee Institute in 1934 to serve as comptroller, succeeding Mr. Charles H. Gibson, Sr., retired. He was highly regarded for his Christian character, his sincerity of purpose and for his valued and efficient service. He won a warm place in the hearts of the members of the student body, faculty and alumni, giving at all time able council and constant encouragement to the officers of the General Alumni Association in their various efforts to enlarge and expand their work.

His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Phi Beta Sigma, the Sigma Pi Phi (Boule), the Masons and the Booker T. Washington Lodge of the I. B. P. O. E. of W. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the John A. Andrew Hospital Aid Society, Lay Reader St. Andrews Mission; Chairman of the Faculty Advisory Committee; Chairman of the Tuskegee Debate Society, and Treasurer of the Local Chapter of the Infantile Paralysis Unit of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, Inc.

MAR 12 1941

He was deeply interested in student activities and each year on his birthday gave a motion picture to which he invited students, faculty members and townspeople as his guests. He was always delightfully pleased when serving others. He was one of the founders of the American Tennis Association and for the past seven years has served as Chairman of the National Tournament Committee. He contributed much to the advancement of tennis throughout the nation. During the First World War, he served as adjutant of the famous 369 Infantry, New York.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, expressed sorrow at Mr. Burke's passing and said that in his death the school had sustained an irreparable loss. "He will be remembered for his devotion to duty, his efficient and faithful service and for the loyalty that he inspired in every official and worker at Tuskegee Institute." the president stated. Rev. Richardson praised his work and paid tribute to his Christain character. The numerous telegrams and resolutions were read by Rev. Kelly. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lena Chambers. New York City; his wife, Mrs. Frances Burke, and three sons, Edmund, Wilford and Harold of Cambridge, Mass., and his grandmother. Members of the Executive Council, faculty, Phi Beta Sigma, Masons adn Elks and students formed an escort and accompianed the remains to Chehaw from which point the body was shipped to New York where a service will be held at the Church of Crucifixion before interment. Rev. Harry V. Richardson. Institute Chaplain, and Mrs. Clarice Isaacs accompanied the remains to New York.

MAR 12 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Edmund H. Burke, Official At Tuskegee Inst., Dead

MAR 1 5 1941

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MAR 15 1941

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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Auto Manufacturer And Party Spend Several Hours At Institute

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Mr. Ford arrived at Chehaw in his private car early Tuesday morning and was met by President Patterson and hurried to Dorothy Hall, where Dr. Carver awaited him. After he and Mrs. Ford had signed the official visitors book, Mr. Ford went to Dr. Carver's quarters where they were left alone for an hour's conference. Immediately following the conference Mr. Ford participated in the dedication of the George W. Carver Museum by the insertion of plastics made of soy beans and soy fiber into a concrete slab.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford inscribed their name in the cement. The ceremony was witnessed by several institute officials and a group of students. The slab is prominently located in the museum and signifies the interest of Mr. Ford and Dr. Carver in the industrial utilization of farm crops.

Mr. Ford visited with Dr. Carver in the museum and manifested keen interest in the native fibers that are on exhibit, and the uses that have been made of waste material. He later visited the Tuskegee Institute airport and expressed considerable interest in the progress that the students are making in the program and the future that aviation offers. While at the airport students in the secondary course of instruction were going through their maneuvers. Several took off and landed.

Mrs. Ford was shown through the girls' industrial building and the department of home economics and expressed delight in the preparation of the Tuskegee women students for useful and successful living.

After having lunch in Dorothy Hall the distinguished visitors were welcomed and shown the grounds of the Veterans Hospital by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, manager, and thence to Chehaw, where they boarded their private car for Atlanta.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee's Debaters To Meet N.Y. College Squad

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—For the first time in its history, Tuskegee institute will send a group of students to meet students of three New York colleges in debate. Five members of the Tuskegee Debate Society with the head debate coach and faculty adviser leave here Thursday, March 27.

Nathaniel Colley

The Tuskegee team will meet New York City college in a non decision debate on the question of a permanent union of the Latin American countries in the western hemisphere. On April 4 they will take part in a radio debate with students of Columbia university on the subject of conscription. The debate is scheduled for 1:05 p.m., EST.

On the evening of April 4, the Tuskegeeans go to Brooklyn college to discuss the anti-lynching bill in an educational, not competitive debate.

MAR 29 1941

En route to New York, the Tuskegee debaters are scheduled to debate South Carolina State at Orangeburg, March 26; Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C., March 28; Howard university, Washington, D. C., March 31.

The team will be guest of Virginia Union, Richmond, Va., March 29 and will debate Morgan college, Baltimore, Md., April 2. On the return trip, the Tuskegeeans have tentative engagements at West Virginia State college and Bluefield, April 7 and 9.

Making the tour will be Emmett Henderson, head debate coach; Nathaniel Colley, president of the Tuskegee Debate society; Dorinda Duncan, William Calhoun, William Dobson, Theodore Johnson, and B. B. Walcott, faculty adviser.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Church Body To Sponsor Supper

MAR 28 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 27.—A chicken and chitterling supper will be held in the entertainment hall of St. Joseph Catholic Church Tuesday afternoon, April 1. The supper, which is sponsored by the ladies of the parish, will start at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MAR 28 1941

The cooking and serving of the supper will be under the personal supervision of Mrs. Wilkerson, professor of home economics at Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Clenty Pennington, who has outstanding ability in cooking.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Exchange Plan For Hampton, Tuskegee

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Institute have taken the first step in Hampton institute and Tuskegee what is hoped will be an extensive exchange system between the two institutions, according to an announcement made by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton.

Martha L. Driver, sophomore student at Tuskegee Institute, has just arrived on the Hampton campus to make an extensive study of the creative dance as taught by Miss Charlotte Moton.

MAR 29 1941

At the same time, Hampton sent Gretel Lee, a senior in the division of home economics, who is specializing in weaving, to Tuskegee for an opportunity to develop additional skills in this field and to assist in teaching weaving at that school.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

TUSKEGEE DEBATERS CLASH WITH DILLARD

MAR 22 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Tuskegee Institute Debate Society, Nathaniel Colley, president, was host to the Dillard University Debaters Friday, to discuss the question of increased Federal power.

MAR 22 1941

Dillard was represented by Alvin Jones, sophomore, Ernest Robb, sophonmore, and Joseph Mack, junior, arguing the negative side. The affirmative opinion was presented by one of Tuskegee's Freshman teams, Theodore Lange and Crawford Russell with Miss Ozella Holman, senior as alternate.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

At 3:00, Sunday afternoon, February 9, the Tuskegee Men's Club will participate in the celebration of National Negro History Week by rendering its annual program in the Greenwood Baptist Church. The general theme of the National Negro History Week program this year is The Negro in the West Indies. The Tuskegee Men's Club is fortunate in having for its speakers this year two citizens of the Bahamas Islands, West Indies who will discuss the following topics: "The Politico-Economic Status and Problems of the Negro in the Bahamas," and "The Educational Status and Problems of the Negro in the Bahamas." The public is invited to this program.

FEB 6 1941

FEB 6 1941

Opelika, Ala. News
March 12, 1941

Ford And Wife Pay Visit To Tuskegee, Talks With Carver

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 12. Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, accompanied by Mrs. Ford and a secretary, spent several hours at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday conferring with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's distinguished scientist.

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Dothan, Ala. Eagle
March 12, 1941

Henry Ford Visits Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) —Henry Ford, on a visit to Tuskegee Institute, participated yesterday in dedication of George Washington Carver Museum, where exhibits and records of the Negro scientist's works are preserved.

Ford, who was accompanied on the visit by his wife and a secretary, conferred for more than an hour with Dr. Carver before going to the dedication ceremony, where he and Mrs. Ford inserted soy bean plastics and soy fibres into a concrete slab. Both inscribed their names in the cement.

Later Dr. Carver said he and the industrialist discussed utilization of soy plastics and fibres and similar materials made of unused native products.

Ford also watched Tuskegee Institute aviation students at the school airport while Mrs. Ford visited the home economics department. The party lunched here before their departure.

18y-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Patterson Announces Speaker For Baccalaureate Address May 18

MAY 1 1 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, anotnced today that Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, will deliver the Baccalaureate Address to the members of the graduating classes in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, May 18. Dr. Mays was formerly Dean of the School of Religion at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and is an outstanding author and lecturer.

The Commencement Address will be delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, Hampton, Virginia, in the chapel at 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon, May 19. Prior to accepting the presidency of Hampton institute Dr. MacLean was director of the General College at the University of Minnesota. He has been chairman of the National Committee on General Education. He is a member of the committee on general education of the American Council on Education, and chairman of the North Central Association on general education.

MAY 1 1 1941

Warren Henry, Chicago, Class of 1931, will be the Alumni speaker. More than a hundred students will be presented for graduation. The degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson.

The Annual Competitive Drill of the Cadet Regiment will be held in the Alumni Bowl at 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 3, the president announced. This feature of the work in military instruction is to determine the best drilled company and the best drilled cadet, stated Capt. Walter J. Love, acting professor of military science and tactics. The judges are First Sergeants Arthur Jones, James Fletcher and William McFarlin of the 24th United States Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Class Night exercises will be held in Logan Hall at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, May 16. The president's Prize Contest will be held in Logan Hall Saturday evening, May 17, at 7:30. This contest will be between representatives of the Junior and Senior classes. Prizes will be awarded to those students who best present interesting and valuable experiences they had in connection with their college work. These experiences may be connected with any phase of their work on the campus, or with their work as internes in the practical application of their vocational training. The annual prizes will be awarded following this contest.

At 4:15 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, May 18, the Tuskegee Band, with Capt. Frank L. Drye, conducting, will play in the Adler Band Stand, White Hall Lawn. Sunday evening, May 18, vesper service will be held in the institute chapel at 7 o'clock, at which time the president will deliver his final address for the Academic Year to the students and teachers.

The academic procession will form at Carnegie Music Hall at 1:15 on Monday afternoon, May 19, and will proceed to the institute chapel where the graduation exercises will take place. Capt. W. A. Richardson will serve as grand marshal.

MAY 1 1 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —"Many leaders of producers' marketing and selling cooperatives are now realizing that the security and success of these cooperatives will be found only in the development of a strong consumer 'cooperative movement,' it was pointed out here by John Carson, Washington, D. C., representative of the Cooperative League U. S. A., at a conference on cooperatives which closed a two day session here last week.

"It is significant to note," he said, "that from the marketing cooperatives, many of the prominent leaders of the consumer cooperative movement have sprung." He also said that while the beginnings of the cooperative movement have sprung." He also said that while the beginnings of the cooperative movement in other sections give encouragement to the Southeast.

He pointed out that in 1915 there were only 650,000 members of all kinds of cooperative organizations in the entire country and that only 60,000 of these were members of consumers' purchasing organizations, whereas last year, according to the conservative estimates of the Department of Agriculture, there were 3,-200,000 members of all cooperatives (500 per cent increase) and 900,000 of these were members of purchasing organizations (1500 per cent increase.

MAY 10 1941

Whereas in 1915 cooperatives in is country did only $65,000,000 orth of business, last year they d $2,807,000,000 worth which represents an increase of about 450 per cent.

CREDIT UNIONS URGED

Mr. Carson strongly advocated the Credit Union type of consumers' cooperative as a fine way to start the cooperative movement in communities of the Southeast. He described the Credit Union as a cooperative banking system for small loans and said that it gave its members training and experience in the cooperative principles which gave safe foundations for more complicated types of operatives which the group t wish to embark upon later. e Credit Union, he feels, is simplest point at which bers in cooperatives can most embark. He believes that pansion and development of consumers' cooperative move- t will bring great and impor- protections to our democratic cess agaginst inroads of fascistic trends and other forms of stateism.

MAY 16 1941

W. A. Shields, Department of Sociology at Tuskegee Institute and director of the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association, spoke briefly on the values and importance of the Credit Union movement. He told how the Credit Union at Tuskegee Institute had contributed to the cooperative movement as a whole by loaning $1,000 to the new cooperative grocery store at the Institute.

J. W. Broyles, president o Sneads Junior College at Boaz Ala., spoke at the conference las week, and emphasized the Roch dale principles of the consume cooperative movement and th need for education about th movement.

J. R. Otis, director of agricul ture, Tuskegee Institute, spoke. H said that lack of training in con struction thinking and the tenan system of farming were seriou handicaps to growth of market ing cooperatives.

Ashburn, Ga., Wiregrass Farmer
May 8, 1941

Pupils Of Eureka High School Visit Tuskeegee Recently

Principal G. P. McKinney seeing the need from observation for traveling for the pupils of Eureka High School, made plans to further their education through an Educational Tour.

Seeing the enthusiasm displayed by the youth to work so as to render their fare for the trip was remarkable. Their efforts were not in vain for on Saturday morning bright and early a horn was heard at the door. The bus driver coming for them for the grand trip to Tuskeegee.

Approximately, thirty five pupils, parents and teachers traveled the long journey into Alabama. The first building that attracted our eyes upon arrival was Carver's Musuem. This building houses Dr. Carver's laboratory and some specimens of his experiments from soil, peanuts, animal and plant fibers and etc. Dr. George Washington Carver is that eminent negro specialist who has done much to improve farm life for the poor people. We were fortunate enough at this point to have a guide who explained the various buildings to us. The buildings number over one-hundred and twenty. The remarkable feature is that all the buildings were constructed by students. We visited the tailoring, photography, brick masonry, woodwork departments and others.

In the central part of the campus is located a monument of the likeness of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of the school, with a crouching Negro from whose head he is shown pulling the veil of ignorance by opening ways of education not only of the head but also of the hands. The chapel held an interesting feature, that of the design of the windows showing the negro through pictures coming out of bondage seeking freedom. Behind the chapel is the grave of the founder. Very plain but yet significant. At the head of this grave were planted two cedars. These two cedars needles all grew with their needles pointing toward heaven. The legend goes that these trees grew heavenward as a significance of the life of Dr. Washington always straight and forward.

However, we were not able to spend but just a day on the campus and at the airport. But I must say the benefits that the pupils derived from the trip are numerous. Their faces were radiant as they foretold of their trip to one of the prize schools for negroes, Tuskeegee Institute, founded by a poor negro who grew to be one of our foremost educators.Reporter.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

DR PATTERSON

AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug 1 (ANP) — Dr F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was a White House caller Wednesday afternoon Dr Patterson conferred with Mrs Roosevelt, giving a progress of the progress of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and reporting upon other projects in which the First Lady has interested herself.

AUG 1 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Boys, 12, Buy First Bond, Defense Stamp at 'Skegee

MAY 10 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The first defense stamps sold by Postmaster James A. Johnson at the Tuskegee Institute Post Office went to twelve-year old Thomas M. Edwards. The first defense bond was bought by Frank Wright, Jr., also 12-years old.

Young Edwards bought four twenty-five cent stamps with money he earned selling papers. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, operators of two popular foods establishments at the Institute. His grandfather Edwards was a co-worker of Booker T Washington and many of his aunts and uncles as well as his father are Tuskegee graduates.

Young Edwards is known to motion picture fans for his portrayal of George Carver, the boy in the picture, "George Washington Carver." Edwards is in the eighth grade at the Chambliss Children's House where he owns shares in the Children's Co-op and is a member of the Stamp Club. He also has a small savings account in the Institute Savings Bank and a Christmas Savings account.

MAY 10 1941

Young Wright earned the $18.75 for his bond by shining shoes for doctors attending the clinic, and by his bicycle errand service about the Institute and Greenwood Community. Wright is the son of Frank Wright, Sr., head pressman at the Tuskegee Institute print shop.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuskegee Student Drowns; 2 Saved

MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 8 — A Tuskegee Institute freshman suffered death by drowning when a boat in which he and two other companions were riding is believed to have capsized and plunged the boys into a lake near the school campus.

MAY 10 1941

The victim, Howard Kennard Flemming, was a recent graduate of the Wheatley high school of Houston, Texas. His companions made several unsuccessful attempts to save him. An expert diver recovered the body 45 minutes after the tragedy.

MAY 10 1941

When notified of his son's death, H. K. Flemming of 3115 Whitty street, Houston, left immediately for Tuskegee. He accompanied the body home where final rites were held Tuesday afternoon at the Sunlight Baptist Church with Rev. A. B. Boylan, pastor in charge.

In addition to his father, Howard is survived by his mother; a brother, Earl; a sister, Madlynn, and other relatives.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
May 1, 1941

SPRING FESTIVAL AT PRAIRIE FARMS SCHOOL AT SHORTER

With a May Queen to crown, with a band from Tuskegee Institute, with dancing, a track meet and home-grown barbecue to attract them, more than six hundred people gathered Friday at Prairie Farms School, near Shorter, for its Second Annual Spring Festival.

As queen for the day, Josie Wimbish, from Sweet Gum community, was crowned in the presence of an elaborately dressed court by Moze Ellerbe, voted "most popular man" at Tuskegee Institute.

Boys from Montgomery County Training School walked off with male honors in track events, winning three of the four contests. In competitions for girls, Prarie Farms School lead the field taking three of the four first place ribbons.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. J. Max Bond, director of its School of Education, and T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, U. S. Extension Service, were among those who said words of greeting to the large assembly that gathered early Friday morning for a special program on health.

Main speaker at this morning session was Dr. Benjamin W. Booth, prominent white physician of Shorter, who administers to a great many of the families in this Farm Security Administration farming project for Negroes. Dr. Booth has taken a great deal of interest in Prairie Farms since its beginning almost four years ago.

"Your body is a temple to the Lord," Dr. Booth told his audience, "and anything you do to defile your body, defiles the Lord's temple."

Elizabeth Crocker, new F. S. A. nurse on Prairie Farms followed Dr. Booth with a talk on "Community Health." A health pageant written by Frank Carter, student of the Prarie Farms School, was presented by its chapter of the Negro Farmers of America. The play showed how insects help to spread disease, and how people can help to exterminate them.

Health movies, personally presented and commented upon by Dr. B. F. Austin, Alabama State Health Officer, were the feature of the evening program. A dance followed, with music by Tuskegee's student dance orchestra.

At the morning session Mr. William Riley, retiring Superintendent of Macon county schools who has watched the progress of Negro education in this county for many years, made a short address of farewell.

Another man of long memory who recalled less happy times for Macon county Negro schools was Professor Martin, of Damascas school, who began teaching here in 1877. At that time, he said, school terms were only three months long. When he first appeared to qualify for a license the board of examiners asked him to spell twenty-five simple words.

"That was about all the required in those days," Professor Martin said. "The greatest improvement in Negro schools here as I see it, has been made in the quality of the instructors."

Barbecued pig—grown by one of their number—and fish cooked in a big iron pot "the old fashioned way"—caught by one of their number—were served by Prairie Farms School trustees. The school's Junior Coop. ran its own refreshment stand, selling candy and chewing gum.

During the day parents had an opportunity to become better acquainted with the cooperative aids for small farmers being developed by and for Negroes on this F. S. A. community project. Boys and girls visited the 21 student club members living on Prairie Farms who entered calves in the recent fat cattle show at Tuskegee, and brought back more than $100 in prizes. Willie Shepherd's Angus, "Jerry" was grand champion.

Mistress of ceremonies for the day was Willa May Woods, who represented the host school. Singing by the Prairie Farms glee club was under the direction of Lois Alexander. The entire Festival was managed by Deborah C. Partridge, Principal of the project school, assisted by Harry L. Wright, of the project staff, W. E. Cooper, vocational agriculture, and teachers from the eight schools whose students took part in the day's events.

Schools represented, with the approximate number of students from each are as follows: Cross Keys, 55; Light Foot, 50; Damascas, 54; Macedonia, 12; White Church, 30; Montgomery County Training School, 50; Macon County Training School, 30; Prairie Farms School, 180. The total number of school children registered was 461.

Results of track and field events, girls: 50 yard dash, Mary Harper, Prairie Farms; 75 yard dash, Elizabeth Taylor, Montgomery County Training School; broad jump, Annie P. Buchannon, Prairie Farms, 14 ft. 3 in.; high jump, Beauty Thomas, Prairie Farms, 4 ft. 2 inches.

Boys track and field events: 100 yard dash, Tyler Carter, Montgomery county Training School; 50 yard dash, Roosevelt Bell, Prairie Farms: High jump Lucius McDade, and broad jump, Johnnie Davis, both from Montgomery County Training School. Davis jumped 17 feet, 8 inches.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gives Scholarship

NOV 6 1941

187

NOV 6 1941

"I've been doing so well — knock wood—I'm going to give a music scholarship for some deserving young lady at Tuskegee Institute," was the way Maxine Sullivan, the little Loch Lomond girl, put it last week. The decision as to who will get the scholarship will be left with the school authorities.

18y-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

MAR 9 1941

NEGRO MUSIC FESTIVAL—From all parts of the South, from plantation fields and city offices and schools and colleges, Negroes gathered in Fort Valley, Ga., for the State College Festival of Old Time Music to play and sing to their hearts' content.

Top, left, technicians from Alabama's Tuskegee Institute record the syncopated stomp "Bottle Up and Go" played by festival musicians for the Folk Music Division of the Congressional Library.

Top, right, Buster Ezelle, farmer, combines song, harmonica and guitar on "The Salty Water Blues."

Lower left, Anna George, 11, plays "John Henry" on her banjo of haywire strung between bricks on a plank to win first prize for originality of instrument.

Lower left, W. C. Handy, of New York and Memphis, composer of "St. Louis Blues," plays his trumpet to the accompaniment of Arthur Clover's washboard and Buster Ezelle's harmonica and guitar. Handy was chief judge and with Horace Mann Bond, president of the college and festival founder, considers the music of the field hands "the grass roots of the blues."

MAR 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GOOD SHEPHERD CENTER SPONSORS NYA CHORUS

OCT 26 1941

Sponsored by Good Shepherd Community Center, 5120 South Parkway, a 35-voice NYA chorus, to be held at the Center, it was under the direction of Prof. James announced this week.

H. Barr is already planning a gala musical Christmas program

"Excerpts from Handel's Messiah will be rendered," Prof. Barr said.

Prof. Barr's musical record covers a number of years, including a period as teacher of music at Hungerford high school of Winter Park, Florida and Aaron Industrial high school of Milan, Ga.

Coming to Chicago to do advance study in music, he organized the Modern Troubadours, a male chorus. The Modern Troubadours, under the direction of Prof. Barr, has been acclaimed as one of the city's outstanding musical aggregations.

OCT 26 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

May Be Trustee

MAR 24 1941

MAR 24 1941

Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, who graduated from Tuskegee as valedictorian in 1920, is being prominently mentioned as the selection of alumni for election to the school's board of trustees. Dr. Heningburg is now serving as assistant to the president of North Carolina College at Durham, N. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOTON MEMORIAL SERVICES APRIL 4

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 27.—President F. D. Patterson announced that the Institute will pay memorial tribute to Dr. Robert R. Moton, second president of the school, on Friday afternoon, April 4, beginning at 2 o'clock. The exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel.

Principal addresses will be delivered by Dr. Leo M. Favrot, who served for so many years with the General Education Board, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Y.M.C.A. work among Negroes.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Red Cross Rally Held At Tuskegee

APR 2 1941

The Southern Negro Junior Red Cross Rally was held at Tuskegee Institute March 28-29. The meeting was well attended by representatives, including both junior and adult leaders from eleven Southern states.

The meeting opened Friday at 3 p.m., with the rally chairman from the New Orleans Chapter Juniors, assisted by the rally vice-chairman of Tuskegee Institute Juniors, presiding. The opening music was by the Tuskegee Juniors. Mrs. Hattie West, chairman of junior work, Tuskegee Institute Chapter, presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and chairman of Tuskegee Institute Chapter, who gave the welcome address. The response was by Livingston L. Blair, assistant national director of American Red Cross. The Chambliss Children House juniors furnished music. The Junior Red Cross Alphabet was presented by several schools. Mrs. West also presented the Red Cross officers. The delegates were presented by Stone Crane, assistant to national director of Junior Red Cross. A motion picture, "Mobilize For Mercy," closeed the afternoon session.

Vespers in the Institute chapel and an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were highlights of Friday night's program.

APR 2 1941

Saturday's session opened at 9:30 a.m., with "America" by the audience, and the Rev. H. V. Richardson in charge of the devotion. An address by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, N. Y. A. administrator for Negro youths, delegates' reports, music, round table discussion and the Junior Red Cross banquet, with L. L. Blair as speaker, were features.

APR 2 1941

A sight-seeing tour climaxed the meeting on Saturday afternoon. Six delegates attended from the Montgomery chapter, representing the elementary and high schools of this county.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

FIRST LADY VISITS CAMPUS

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was guest of the Institute for several days, the occasion being the meeting of the Rosenwald Fund. Besides attending the meetings of the Rosenwald organization the President's wife addressed a large audience which taxed the capacity of the Institute Chapel Friday evening.

APR 3 1941

Dr. W. T. B. Williams Passes

The funeral of Dr. W. T. B. Williams who died at his home Wednesday morning at nine o'clock after a lingering illness was held in the Institute Chapel Saturday afternoon. Chaplain Harry V. Richardson conducted the services. Hundreds of telegrams and funeral designs were received from friends of the deceased all over the country. The following statement of appreciation from the Executive Council which is typical of all was read at the funeral:

An Appreciation of William Taylor Burrell Williams

The death of W. T. B. Williams Wednesday morning, March 26, 1941 brought a gloom of sorrow over the entire Tuskegee Institute community—where he had so conscientiously labored as an official of Tuskegee Institute for twenty years. During these years the community has been greatly enriched by his presence contact, spiritual, and cultural life, which he exhibited in his various walks. He has been well classed as a rare scholar and gentleman of the old school who carried with him, wherever he went, a freshness and love for things new.

APR 3 1941

Beginning in 1902 he was called to Hampton Institute by Dr H. B. Frissell, Principal, where he made his home and headquarters for seventeen years, representing the Institute and different educational boards: The Southern Education Board; the General Education Board; the John F. Slater Fun as well as the Jeanes Foundation. In all of these connections he was spokesman in the educational interest of the Negro.

In his public career he stressed rural education and to this end, when the Jeanes Foundation was organized in 1907 he was appointed field agent. This work took him throughout the South in rural districts, helping the needy. Following the Jeanes work, county training schools were organized in 1912. These schools were rapidly established in rural districts in many counties, and, high school subjects were taught along with industrial subjects to the country boy and girl.

Booker T. Washington sought his advice and association when he made his educational speaking pilgrimages throughout the South, and, Mr. Williams always accompanied him on these trips. He was deeply interested in the Negro ministry and in association with Dr. James M. Dillard, head of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, for a number of summers taught at the preachers Institute, held at Bettis Academy, South Carolina. In further recognition of his service, Mr. Williams was awarded the Twentieth Spingarn Medal in 1934 for his knowledge of and distinguished service to negro education. He was a man of great learning and culture and his work in the educational development of the negro will stand as a mile stone in the progress of our race.

Dr. Moton, like Dr. Washington, sought Mr. Williams' advice on problems of education. Since 1920 he has made his home at Tuskegee Institute and served the school in various capacities. The board of trustees appointed him vice president of Tuskegee Institute in 1936, and in this position he was of valuable service to Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president.

In the passing of this distinguished educator Tuskegee Institute has lost a conscientious and devoted worker and the Negro race one of its great constructive leaders.

The Tuskegee Institute faculty and staff members extend heart felt and deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

It is ordered that a copy of this minute be spread upon the records of the Executive Council and faculty of Tuskegee Institute and that a copy be sent to his wife.

* * *

The Community Service Program meeting was held Monday evening at the Greenwood Baptist Church. A goodly number was present, though not a full house as the merits of the meetings would warrant. One of the principle features of the meeting was the splendid minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting which were written and read by Mrs. B. B. Walcott, the Secretary of the organization. So full interesting and informing as to the needs of the community were the minutes that it was decided to publish the same and give a copy to all who desire one. Be sure to get your copy from Mr. T. M. Campbell, president and be informed as to the splendid work of this new organization, sponsored by the Federal government and that is doing so much for the community. Dr Patterson was present and made helpful remarks. The next meeting will be held at the Agricultural Extension Building Friday night April 25th. Please plan and arrange to be present.

* * *

National Negro Health Week

The observance of National Negro Health Week is quite general over the country. The theme for 1941 is: Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness." Dr. F. D. Patterson, the local Chairman sent letters to all the ministers of local churches urging their cooperation in this total defense measure. The United States Public Health Service is vitally concerned in this program of health for the race and has adopted the National Negro Health Week definitely as a part of its program. The following is an excerpt from a Radio Broadcast on the subject:, by Dr. James a Dolce of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

APR 3 1941

In defense of country, men within the borders of a nation are united as never before. In these weeks of organizing the resources of America toward defense, there is becoming apparent the solidarity of our population—people of all ages, both sexes, all races—joined in the common effort.

It is in times like these that the interdependence of all groups in matters of health is more than ever realized. When we understand that defense depends upon human effort, the importance of individual, family, and community health looms large in the total picture.

APR 3 1941

The theme for National Negro Health Week in 1941 is "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness." The choice expressed the determination of the Negro people to enter wholeheartedly into the defense plans of our country. This implies that all the groups and individuals who take part in the program, accept responsibility for the betterment of personal health and agree to acquire some skill in first aid as their contribution to the National Defense Program.

* * *

Memorial Service To Dr. R. R. Moton

Memorial service to the late Dr. R. R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute will be held in the Institute Chapel Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The public is invited to this service.

* * *

Founders Day exercises will be held at the Institute Chapel next Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The public is invited to this service.

APR 3 1941

* * *

The John A. Andrew Clinic medical and dental, will be held at the Institute Hospital beginning Sunday, April sixth and going through Friday April eleventh Distinguished physicians of both races from all over the country will be present and take part in this clinic.

* * *

Six young ladies of the Juvenile Choir of the Greenwood Baptist Church accompanaied the pastor, Rev. Chas. W. Kelly to Pepperill, Alabama Wednesday evening and shared in the services of the Baptist Training Union. The service was rendered at the invitation of the pastor of the Pepperill Baptist Church, Rev. Merrill.

* * *

Mrs. Annie M. Garner Passes

The whole community was greatly saddened at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Annie M. Garner of Greenwood Monday morning. Mrs. Garner the wife of Major Garner, was one of the older citizens of the community. She had been employed in the school's laundry for over twenty years and until recently was on the job until illness prevented her working. Funeral services will be held from the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church of which she was a most faithful member. The pastor Rev. T. R. Newman will officiate

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

In Radio Debate

APR 5 - 1941

JOHNSON COLLEY

These Tuskegee students will meet three Columbia college students in a radio debate, April 4. Theodore Johnson, left, sophomore in the school of mechanical industries, is majoring in printing. He is news editor of the student publication, president of the student co-op, member of the YMCA cabinet, and a sergeant in the Cadet Corps. He is a native of North Carolina.

APR 5 - 1941

Nathaniel Colley, a senior in the School of Education, is president of the Tuskegee Debate Society, the Carver Chemical Society, and an active member of other organizations. He is a member of the Tuskegee Chapter Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society; second lieutenant, cadet corps; and for three years a member of the student council. He has been listed in Who's Who among students in American Colleges and Universities for two years, and is on leave from interne teaching to represent Tuskegee in the New York debate.

18y-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PAY TRIBUTE TO EDUCATOR

APR 19 1941

The Alcorn college debate team at the Booker T. Washington Monument at Tuskegee institute, Ala. Left to right: Charles H. Wilson, head of the social science department and coach of the debate team; Emma Spencer, Miss Henrietta Levi, teacher of French and chaperon; Audell O'Neal and Albert Lott. Second row, Thomas Warren and Paul Miller.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE TO HOLD ANNUAL CARNIVAL

APR 21 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 20—The fifteenth annual Tuskegee relay carnival will be held in the Alumni Bowl at Tukegee Institute Saturday, May 10. The meet is the fourth oldest in the United States, being ranked only by the Penn, Drake and Kansas Relays. The usual large number of team trophies will be at stake.

This year the winners of first, second and third places in all events will receive a beautiful certificate suitable for framing instead of the time-honored medal.

APR 21 1941

The Southern annual interscholastic and interscholastic tennis tournament, the annual intercollegiate and interscholastic golf tournament will be held at the institute on May 8 and 9, and the annual women's track and field championships will be held in the Alumni Bowl, May 9.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Former Ethiopian Airman at Tuskegee

APR 19 1941

CHICAGO, (ANP). — Colonel John Robinson, formerly with the Ethiopian Air Force and at present assistant in charge of all aviation activities in Illinois, left Friday in his four-passenger cabin plane for Tuskegee Institute, accompanied by William Wells and Julius Williams, aero mechanics.

Colonel Robinson will eventually be stationed at Tuskegee and the two young men hope to become part of the expanded mechanical unit in aviation developments there. The trio stopped in St. Louis and Memphis en route.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Gives Cash For Jim Crow Flying

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the board of trustees, Tuskegee institute, said that the meeting of the board, April 5 and 6, was one of the busiest in its history. Dr. Schieffelin said the most important decision by the board was the resolution to make military flying a part of the educational work of Tuskegee institute. He said the board voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 to purchase and equip a 800 acre field three miles from the campus for the military flying program.

Dr. Schieffelin stated further that the board had expressed satisfaction that this first opportunity for young Negro aviators to serve in the (jim-crow) Pursuit Squadron of the United States Army Air Corps was to materialize at Tuskegee institute.

APR 19 1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Gets $200,000 To Buy Airdrome Site

APR 2 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase and development of an 800-acre airdrome by the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees was announced recently by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York, chairman.

The appropriation will further the college's aviation program for Negroes, under the civilian pilot program of the CAA and the War Department.

APR 19 1941

The new field is located about three miles from the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Alphonse Heninburg, a 1920 graduate, was nominated by the institute's general Alumni Association for membership on the board of trustees. Dr. Schieffelin also announced. Action will be taken in the regular trustee elections in October.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Erskine Contributes to Tuskegee Airport Fund

APR 5 1941

CHICAGO, April 3. (ANP)—Erskine Hawkins, whose band has just completed a week's engagement at the South Side's Regal theatre, contributed a substantial check to the Tuskegee Institute Airport fund Friday.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 7, 1941

HONOR IS GIVEN NEGRO EDUCATOR

Founder's Day Observed By Tuskegee With March, Program

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, celebrated "Founder's Day" with an elaborate and colorful program Sunday.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the Institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was a speaker.

The institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1,000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man," Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

"Our great founder, who, born a slave and a black boy, went forward, asking no special consideration because of his color," was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, as "an inspiration" to tens of thousands.

As the Founder's Day program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the thirtieth annual clinic and twenty-fourth meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee News

APR 11 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 10.—Special devotions will be held on Easter Sunday at St. Joseph Catholic Church.

A program of sacred music is planned for the Easter Sunday morning mass, which begins at 7:30. The altar will be beautifully decorated in honor of the Risen Saviour. Those adults who were baptized and received into the Catholic Church on Palm Sunday will receive their first Holy Communion at this mass.

APR 11 1941

"Jeanie," an operetta will be presented on the evening of April 16, by the band fund committee and the Junior Choir of the Greenwood Baptist Church at Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute. This operetta promises to be one of the best of its kind with many thrilling musical numbers and dramatic action. The story will be dramatized by a well trained cast of 100, which includes a 25-piece orchestra, under the direction of Captain Frank L. Drye, Tuskegee Institute's bandmaster for more than 25 years. Mrs. Victoria H. Nicholson as musical director, and Mrs. Clara E. Williams, director of the operetta.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Jessie Wimbish May Queen At Prairie Farms

APR 20 1941

May Day came to Prairie Farms almost two weeks early this year. Friday, more than six hundred people from all over Macon and Montgomery Counties gathered at the project school to see Jessie Wimbish, of Sweet Gum community crowned Queen, and to hear a program on health that included a play, a picture show, and talks by many prominent leaders, both white and colored.

William Riley, superintendent of Macon County Schools, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. J. Max Bond, director of its school of education, and T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Extension Service, were among those who said words of greeting to the large morning session.

Speaking on "Fundamentals for Healthful Living," Dr. Benjamin W. Booth, prominent white physician of Shorters, delivered the main address of the morning. Dr. Booth has taken special interest in plans and progress on this Farm Security Administration community project since its beginning almost four years ago.

Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, discussed motion pictures shown at the evening meeting and described the great progress made in health work for negroes of Alabama in the last few years.

APR 20 1941

Boys from Montgomery County County Training School easily took top honors in the track events, winning three of the four first place ribbons. A home team from Prairie Farms School won three of the four ribbons offered in events for girls.

Music for the coronation, track meet and the winding of the May poles was furnished by the Tuskegee Institute band, which led a parade in full uniform before the ceremony. Students from Tuskegee formed the "hot" band

that played at the dance which followed the evening meeting.

Barbecue served by the board of trustees of the Prairie Farms School at noon was "home grown and home roasted" by its members. And the fish they pulled out of a nearby creek and cooked "the old fashioned way," in a big iron pot.

Sunny weather encouraged many visitors to walk over the project farms and to learn of the new farming practices and cooperative community endeavors being developed here by and for negroes.

Events of the day were under the direction of Deborah C. Partridge, principal of Prairie Farms School, assisted by W. E. Cooper, Lois Alexander and teachers from the eight shools whose students took part.

These eight schools were: Cross Keys, Light Foot, Damascus, Macedonia, White Church, Montgomery County Training School, Macon County Training School and Prairie Farms School.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Impressive Founder's Day Is Held

APR 8 - 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,' was one of the slogans Booker T. Washington used to drive home to his people, his economic philosophy of the soil," declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, in the 25th Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, honoring the memory of Booker T. Washington.

The beautiful chapel was filled with the 2,500 friends, faculty, students and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the class of 1921, in the Alumni address as "our noble Founder, who, born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color—our great Founder and source of inspiration, whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

APR 8 - 1941

IN PROCESSIONAL

The line of march, with Captain W. A. Richardson of the Class of 1902 as Marshal of the Day, moved from Carnegie Hall at 1:30. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day Speaker; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed by members of the Board, the Executive Council, the reunion class of 1921, alumni and faculty, were escorted by the Institute Band, Captain F. L. Drye, director, down the campus road to the Chapel, between the open ranks of 1000 blue-uniformed Institute cadets and 600 young women of the college with their long blue caps thrown back to disclose the snow white blouses and blue skirt of the Tuskegee uniform.

Dr. Patterson presented Dr. Imes. Dr. Imes effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. These said the speaker, are divided into four phases: economic, educational, social and his philosophy of achievement.

APR 8 - 1941

"Booker Washington's economic philosophy," said Dr. Imes, "has four major phases: 1) Soil....Social progress for any people, and for all people is based on the possession and development of the soil. Washington urged Negro farmers to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.' In furtherance of this philosophy, Booker Washington initiated three distinct services:

"1. Agricultural Extension Service which carried the resources of improved agriculture directly to the man on the soil.

"2. The land ownership projects at Baldwin farms and at the Forties (Harris Barrett Community), both in Macon County were designed to encourage and promote land ownership.

"3. The Jessup Wagon—forerunner of the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels and the present Movable School program—was designed for the improvement of the life of those on the soil."

"The second major emphasis of his economic philosophy was upon WORK. He often told his people that it was better to work for nothing than not to work at all. He believed too, that civilization was as much in danger from the unemployed at the top of the social scale as it is from the unemployed at the bottom of the scale.

"Third, Booker Washington urged his people to produce som 'hing that the other man wants.

"And fourth, he urged his students again and again, 'Create a job for yourselves, rather than wait for somebody else to give you a job.'"

Dr. Imes stated that a large measure of Booker Washington's success was due to the fact that he refused to go any further than he could carry the white man with him. The speaker emphasized that Mr. Washington was convinced that the goodwill of the man who lives next door to you is more valuable than that of the man who lives a thousand miles away. "It is this which laid the foundation for Mr. Washington's statement that the southern white man was the Negroes' best friend."

On the rostrum were Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day speaker; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The Tuskegee Institute choir, conducted by William L. Dawson of the Class of 1921, sang.

Following the Founder's Day exercises, the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club followed its annual custom of gathering at the grave of the Founder for a brief service and to place a wreath. During the afternoon the Trustees and visiting Alumni inspected the new Infantile Paralysis Unit, heard a concert by the Institute Band, and attended the informal tea at the New Alumni Headquarters in Carnegie Hall.

At the Sunday Vesper Service at 7:30 p.m., Trustees and several distinguished physicians here for the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society were presented for short addresses.

Following the business meeting on Saturday afternoon, the Tuskegee Trustees and their guests visited the Tuskegee airport to see the 58 student flyers in action.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE SENDS TWO DELEGATES TO RED CROSS MEET

APR 26 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 24—The Junior Red Cross of Tuskegee Institute Chapter is sending two delegates, Helen Dibble and Harvey Davis, to the National Red Cross Convention in Washington, April 21-24, Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman, Tuskegee Institute Chapter, announced today. Helen and Harvey are outstanding members of the eighth grade of the Chambliss Children's House, campus Laboratory School of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Ann'l Girls' Day Celebrated At Tuskegee Inst

APR 20 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee institute was host today to more than 2,000 girls from the Macon County schools who assembled here for the fifteenth annual observance of Girls' Day. The attendance was not only greater than on previous Girls' Days but the general interest and participation in all features of the day's program was noticeably better.

Mrs. Hattie S. West, president of the Macon County Teachers Association opened the morning session with a brief address, pointing out the reason for this annual meeting of the girls enrolled in the elementary schools of Macon County on the Tuskegee institute campus, indicating that the "good derived from these associations contacts and friendly competition are fundamental and character building."

APR 20 1941

Elnora Pendleton, senior, School of Education, Lula, Mississippi, in a gracious and cordial address welcomed the girls to "an institution with a warm and friendly spirit, where girls and boys, too, learn to do by doing; where the training received fits one for society and for service." Sarah Warren, seventh grade pupil of the Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Alabama, made the response.

The features of the morning program were centered around daily classroom activities and experiences and were carried out in dramatized expositions by the pupils of the Macon County School, the Chambliss Children's House, Cotton Valley School, New Rising Star School, Washington Public School and the school at Prairie Farms. All of these exercises were well received.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Chicagoan Seeks NAPE Presidency

MAY 3 - 1941

CHICAGO, May—(ANP) Percy R. Hines, who edited the Postal Alliance, official organ of the National Alliance of Postal employees, from 1935 to 1939, has announced his candidacy for presidency of the organization, the position now held by Lafayette F. Ford of St. Louis, who has headed the body for the past four years.

MAY 3 - 1941

Prior to being editor of the Postal Alliance, Hines was secretary treasurer of District six of the organization, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. He also is a former president of the Chicago branch of the N.A.P.E., having been active in the local for 15 years.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

$1,663,057 Outlay Urged For Tuskegee Air School Facility

JUN 6 1941

WASHINGTON—(AP)—A $196,757,632 program of construction and land acquisition at military posts during the year beginning July 1 was recommended Thursday by the House Appropriations committee.

This fund was proposed by the House group as part of a $9,826,509,492 supply bill for the coming year's military functions of the War Department. The construction items exceeded budget estimates by $104,040,890.

It is in addition to large sums carried in previous bills for military posts.

Among the construction projects were:

Ft. Benning, Ga., facilities for three parachute battalions, $1,745,710; Tuskegee, Ala., cantonment for establishment of flying school and pursuit squadron (colored), $1,663,057.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

3 Instructors Added To Tuskegee Staff

JUN 7 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 6.—Three licensed mechanics arrived on the campus of Tuskegee Institute today to have charge of classes in the new aero-mechanics course to begin here June 15. The new instructors are: Austin H. Humbles of Cincinnati, Ohio, who will teach engine maintenance, Ned F. Simeon, Chicago, Ill., to teach related subjects, and Vincent Talby, New York City, to teach aircraft maintenance.

The course in aero-mechanics is an NYA defense project. It is under the general supervision of W. S. Allen, itinerary teacher-trainer and will give instruction to 45 out-of-school youth.

Through the cooperation of President Patterson and G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, one of the buildings of the William G. Wilcox Trades School on the campus will be turned over to the new course.

18y-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

15th Annual Girl's Day Sponsored At Tuskegee

MAY 3 - 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee institute was host last week to more than 200 girls from the Macon county schools who assembled here for the fifteenth annual observance of Girls' day. The attendance was not only greater than on previous Girls' day celebrations, but the general interest and participation in all features of the day's program was noticeably better. Mrs. Hattie S. West, president of the Macon County Teachers association opened the morning session with a brief address, pointing out the reason for this annual meeting of the girls enrolled in the elementary schools of Macon county on the Tuskegee institute campus, indicating that the "good derived from these associations, contacts and friendly competition are fundamental and character building."

Elnora Pendleton, senior, School of Education, Lula, Miss., in a gracious and cordial address welcomed the girls to "an institution with a warm and friendly spirit, where girls and boys, too, learn to do by doing; where the training received fits one for society and for service." Sarah Warren, seventh grade pupil of the Washington Public school, Tuskegee, Ala., made the response.

The features of the morning program were centered around daily classroom activities and experiences and carried out in dramatized expositions by the pupils of the Macon county school, the Chambliss Children's House, Cotton Valley school New Rising Star school, Washington Public school and the school at Prairie Farms. All of these exercises were well received.

Hold "Spelling Bee"

MAY 3 1941

A. L. Turner, registrar, Tuskegee institute, and Prof. W. B. Riley, superintendent of Education, Macon county, addressed the girls, emphasizing that "noble womanhood is attained through noble girlhood." President F. D. Patterson, who was unable to be present sent cordial greetings. Others who spoke were Lee A. Jones, supervisor, Macon County Colored schools, who said Mrs. Booker T. Washington inaugurated Girls' day and sponsored it until her death in 1925, and Miss L. C. Davis, who paid tribute to Mrs. Washington for her many valuable contributions and services which she rendered the girls of Macon county. Mrs. Davis also had charge of a group of girls who conducted a brief memorial service at the chapel for her and at the conclusion of which they placed a wreath on her grave. The concluding feature of the morning program was the spelling contest in which 65 pupils participated. Only girls from the third through the sixth grade were eligible.

MAY 3 - 1941

Helen Sweeney, 13 years old, sixth grade, Washington public school, Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, teacher, won first prize; Lolla Mae Patterson, Chambliss Children's house, age 11, sixth grade, Mrs. Harriet Green Braye, teacher, won second prize; Bereniece Colling, Cotton Valley school, pupil of the sixth grade, was third; Hattie Wade, Dollington school, age 16, sixth grade, Mrs. Emma Naggles, teacher, and Lula Mae Elmore, Chesson school, 12 years old, sixth grade, Mrs. Pearl Braxton, teacher, tied for fourth place. Mr. Turner, who conducted the contest, praised the girls for their ability to spell and also for the interest and enthusiasm which they showed in the competition.

At 1:30, led by the Tuskegee band and a group of Tuskegee college women students, the visitors marched to the cafeteria for lunch. After lunch the girls were shown through the Department of Women's industries and witnessed demonstrations.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Commissions Given To 42 Cadet Officers

MAY 2 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 24.—Forty-two cadet officers of the Tuskegee Institute cadet regiment were awarded their commissions at exercises which were held in the assembly room of the Chambliss Children's House.

The military instruction at the Institute is under the direction of regular Army officers assisted by members of the Institute personnel and cadet officers selected for their military proficiency, leadership and scholarship attainment.

President Patterson said the excellent work which the Institute has done in military instruction since the establishment of the school had been commended by the War Department and that beginning with the Academic Year, 1941-1942, a senior unit of the R. O. T. C. would be established here. The president's announcement was warmly applauded.

Those awarded commissions follow:

Cadet Lieut. Col. Arthur Dickens, Montrose, Ark.

Cadet Majors Irvin L. Simpson, Florence; George H. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio; William A. Gordon, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cadet Capts. Eliot Van Zandt, Chicago; Curtis Conley, Livingston, Ala.; Quinton V. Nunn, El Dorado, Ark.; Josephus Johnson, Plant City, Fla.; James A. Ward, Birmingham; James M. Conley, Livingston, Ala.; Ernest Palmore, Richland, Ga.; Cecil Simpson, Birmingham; Theophilus C. Cottrell, Orlando, Fla.; William A. Calhoun, Pine Bluff, Ark.; William E. Boone, Wilmington, N. C.

Cadet First Lieuts. Willie H. Fuller, Tarbo, N. C.; William B. Driggins, Corning, N. Y.; Daniel James, Jr., Pensacola, Fla.; William H. Townsend, Earle, Ark.; Upshaw Sams, Beaumont, Texas; Frederick H. Moore, Somerville, N. J.; Marcus A. Perkins, Little Rock, Ark.; Robert C. Robinson, Asheville, N. C.; Stephen M. Harris, Hazelhurst, Ga.; Eugene C. Jamierson, Muskogee, Okla.; Leon I. Shelton, Houston, Texas; Nathaniel S. Colley, Snow Hill, Ala.; George L. Fountain, Bridgeton, N. J.; Harold E. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio; Willie L. Houston, Shreveport, La.; Chester L. Harrell, Florence, S. C.; Alexander S. Anderson, Sherrill, Ark.

MAY 2 1941

Cadet Second Lieuts. Lenny A. Barnes, Charlotte, N. C.; Cornelius E. Stantian, Birmingham; Archie B. Yates, Tuskegee Institute; Jerry R. Davis, Hayneville, Ala.; Otis D. Goodwin, Ed Dorado, Ark.; Albert G. Ransom, Pensacola, Fla.; Howard L. Ray, Mount Hebron, Ala.; Harry B. Matney, Fort Gay, W. Va.; Damon Muckelroy, Kilgore, Texas; Bradley Jackson, Asheville, N. C.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Hampton, Tuskegee To Share In Estate Of Arthur Curtis James

Eight-tenths of the estate of the late Arthur Curtis James, railroad industrialist, who died last Wednesday, will be used to create the James Foundation, the income of which is to be used to aid charitable religious and educational institutions. Mr. James' will was filed on Monday.

JUN 14 1941

Although no mention of the value of the estate was made, the late Mr. James is said to have been one of the ten wealthiest men in this country, with a controlling share in the Southern Pacific and other western railroads. His wife, who was wealthy in her own right, pre-deceased him by three weeks. They left no children.

The will directed that the income from the James Foundation be divided into twenty-eight shares and that the following organizations receive two shares each: The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston; Christodora House, the First Presbyterian Church of New York; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, the Children's Aid Society, Amherst College, the American Seamen's Friends Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Presbyterian Hospital.

The income from one share each will be shared by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church the Newport, R.I., Hospital, the New York Public Library, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and the American Museum of Natural History. Union Theological Seminary gets the income from three shares.

Among the personal friends of the late Mr. James was Robt. Williams, veteran business man of Suffolk, Va., who was one of the three Negroes to attend the funeral. Mr. Williams' acquaintance with the deceased extended over a period of fifty years.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hampton And Tuskegee Share In Man's Will

JUN 14 1941

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Both Hampton Institute in Virginia and Tuskegee institute in Alabama shall share in the will of the late Arthur Curtis James, railroad industrialist, eight-tenths of which will be used to establish the "James Foundation." The income of the fund will be employed in aiding charitable, educational and religious organizations and institutions which had enjoyed the benefactions of Mr. James during his life. No appraisal of the estate has been made, but it is believed to be considerable.

The will stipulates that part of the fund be used for the institutions, income of which shall be divided into 28 shares. In the distribution, Hampton is to receive two shares and Tuskegee will get one share.

Mr. James died two weeks ago. Less than a month ago, his wife, Mrs. Harriet Parsons James passed away. When her will was offered for probate, it was revealed that a $50,000 bequest had been made to the Lincoln School for Nurses. New York.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE ENDS 60th YEAR WITH GALA COMMENCEMENT

TUSKEGEE, May 22—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute closed the 60th year of her outstanding educational history with a roster of interesting and unique programs climaxed with a commencement address on Monday, by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and the awarding of degrees, certificates and diplomas by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee.

The directors of the respective schools were presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration. J. R. Otis presented 33 candidates for degrees in agriculture, James Bryant presented 15 for degrees in business; Dr. J. Max Bond, 20 for degrees in education; Mrs. Carrie Gleed, 12 for home economics; G. L. Washington 24 for mechanical industries; Major Cleve L. Abbott, four for physical education; Dr. J. A. Kenney, 16 for diplomas in nurse training. Two special certificates for refresher courses in commercial dietetics, and one trade certificate were also presented.

Albert L. Turner, registrar, handed the coveted crimson and gold booklets to Dr. Patterson as each graduate received a congratulatory hand shake from President Patterson.

Mrs. Bertha La Branch Johnson, class of 1902, was presented by Dr. Derbigny to Dr. Patterson, for an honorary degree of master of science. Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse college, Atlanta, Sunday in the Institute chapel.

Early in the week many alumni, especially those of the reunion classes of 1931, 1921, and 1911 began to arrive from all parts of the country together with parents of members of the graduating class. Among the early arrivers were Robert Morgan, Cleveland, who was guest interne representative at the annual dinner of the department of mechanical industries on Thursday night, May 15; Emory Thomas, Brunswick, Ga., present to attend the same function; J. J. Henderson, guest interne representative annual dinner, from Durham, N. C.; Peter M. Jones, Memphis, guest interne representative; Alonzo G. Wright, Cleveland, principal speaker for the dinner of the mechanical industries departments; Mrs. Edward Barney, wife of Edward Barney, class of 1911, outstanding contractor, Washington; Mrs. Fannie Hathaway White, retired teacher of George W. Carver school, Lexington, Ky., and Dr. R. F. White, Warren Henry, class of 1931 came from Chicago to deliver the alumni address.

Annual Banquet

Feature for Thursday night was the annual banquet of the department of mechanical industries with Mr. Wright as the principal speaker Mr. Wright, the manager of seven filling stations in Cleveland, has the distinction of having more over turn in his seven stations than is true of any other stations in Ohio. This is according to the figures of 1939. Mr. Wright tells an interesting story of how he started in as filling station manager.

Some years ago Mr. Wright was employed in a Cleveland garage. While working on the car of a nationally known businessman, he overheard two men talking. The owner of the car made this statement, "Negroes can't run anything. They haven't the brains or the intelligence." Young Wright continued his inspection of the engine of the car. Two days later he approached one of the men who had taken part in the conversation. He stated that he had overheard the conversation and that he thought he knew one Negro who had brains and intelligence enough to manage a station. The man looked up in surprise and said, "I don't think so; I don't believe you can do it, but if you believe you can do it, we will turn over the station at 93 and Cedar to you as an experiment." Mr. Wright took him up on the offer. In a few years, two more stations were turned over to him, and at present he is operating seven stations, and during the past winter, it was proposed that he take on an additional two stations.

Friday afternoon occurred the commencement exercises of the junior high school of the Chambliss Children's house. Dr. Bond awarded certificates to 50 students, the largest class in the history of the school. President Patterson congratulated Mrs. Hattie S. West, principal, on the fine record made during the year. The commencement address was by Dr. Derbigny. A feature of the children's house commencement was the presentation of a gift to Mrs. Georgia K. Logan, kindergarten teacher from 1915 to 1938. First honor student of the school was Harvey Davis; Mary E. Reynolds, second honor student.

At 7:30 Friday night, White Hall lawn was the scene of the beautiful tradition class day exercises.

Saturday was Alumni Day. The campus swarmed with old graduates greeting each other and getting acquainted with the present faculty and students. Amongst the graduates were many proud parents of those to receive diplomas and certificates and degrees. For the entertainment of the visitors, the young women of the physical education department directed by Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, presented a physical education demonstration on the gymnaisum quadrangle.

Saturday night, Logan Hall was packed for the speaking contest for the president's prize of $50, and the awarding of annual prizes. The speaking contest took a unique tur nthis year in as much as the student representatives of the senior and junior class chose as their subjects the most outstanding experiences of their school year.

Relation to National Defense

Following the custom of many lears, the commencement exercise was divided into two parts. Demonstrations by departments at 10 a. m. showed the relation of the Tuskegee program to national defense. The department of commercial dietetics demonstrated how the economical operation of a foods department conserved our national resources for national defense. The physical education department demonstrated the part of body building for health and its essential place in the defense program. The department of mechanical industries demonstrated the effective work that is being done in training of mechanics and pilots, and building constructors. The school of education stressed the development of cooperative stores and credit unions as an effective defense measure for rural communities. The value of recreation and rural drama was also brought out. The department of home economics made some very practical suggestions for the role of the family in national defense. The use of waste materials, the making over of garments, making of attractive furniture from scrap lumber, spools, and draperies from sacks. The school of agriculture demonstrated how truly the farmer is the backbone of the entire nation.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'KEGEE AWARDS ATHLETES AT GRADUATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—During the commencement season each year honors are awarded to students who have participated in intercollegiate athletics. The recommendations for the Varsity "T" are made by the coaches of the respective teams. The coveted athletics honors are awarded upon the approval of the Director of Physical Education and the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics. Those approved for athletic awards the Academic Year, 1940-1941 are as follows:

Varsity "T" Football

Joshua Brown, '42, Hilton, Ga.; Marvin Fretwell, '41, Dallas, Texas; Lonnie Fyles, '43, Houston, Texas; Raymond Head, '43, Griffin, Georgia; Leonard Hollins, '41, Houston, Texas; Daniel James, '41, Pensacola, Florida; Amos Kirk, '41, Okolona, Mississippi; Robert Moore, '42, Grambling, Louisiana; Upshaw Sams, '42, Beaumont, Texas; Louis Slade, '41, New Orleans, Louisiana; Marion Smiley, '43, Montgomery, Alabama; Dennis Stewart, '42, Jacksonville, Florida.

Manager's Award

William Johnson, '41, Atlanta, Georgia.

Varsity "T" Basketball

Collins Briggs, '42, Houston Texas; Leo Brinkley, '43, Tulsa, Oklahoma; George Culver, '44, Evansville, Indiana; Arthur Dickens, '41, Montrose, Arkansas; Thomas Hornburger, '43, Edwardsville, Illinois; William Johnson, '44, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Charles Perry, '44, Savannah, Georgia; Eugene Porter, '44, Savannah, Georgia; George Robinson, '43, Hiawatha, Kansas; William Lee Shaw, '42, Washington, D. C.; Wilson Smith, '43, Kansas City, Kansas.

Manager's Award

Theophilus C. Cottrell, '42, Orlando, Florida.

Varsity "T" Track-Men

William Anderson, '42, Atlanta, Georgia; Howard Carter, '41, Houston, Texas; Wilbert Dalton, '43, Walkertown, N. C.; Marvin Fretwell, '41, Dallas, Texas; Otis Goodwin, '42, El Dorado, Arkansas; Raymond Head, '43, Griffin, Georgia; Roy LaGrone, '44, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; James Lewis, '41, Southern Pines, North Carolina; Clemenceau Maultsby, '43, Jacksonville, Florida; Murphy, McCoy, '43, Fordyce, Arkansas; George Robinson, '43, Hiawatha, Kansas; Upshaw Sams, '42, Beaumont, Texas; Louis Slade, '41, New Orleans, Louisiana; Fred Thomas, '44, New York City.

Manager's Award

Charles Wray, '41, British Guiana, South America.

Varsity "T" Tennis-Men

Clifford H. Russell, '42, West Palm Beach, Florida; Howard Minnis, '43, Nassau Bahamas, British West Indies.

Varsity "T" Rifelry

Charles Powell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Varsity "T" Basketball Women

Margaret Barnes, '41, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Hester Brown, '42, Atlanta, Georgia; Elizabeth Campbell, '43, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Pearlena Gant, '42, Oakland, California; Jewell, Handy, '43, Lafayette, Alabama; Helen Hutchinson, '43, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Ruby Hockenhull, '44, Hermondale, Missouri; Christine Long, '44, Attchinson, Kansas, Lucy Newell, '43, Laurel, Mississippi; Leila Perry, 42, Atlanta, Geo gia; Margaret Peters, '41 Washington, D. C.; Willie B. Seals, '43, Magnolia, Mississippi.

Managers' Award

Essadora Wright, '43, Lucy, Tennessee; Martha Driver, '43, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Varsity "T" Track—Women

Margaret Barnes, '41, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Hester Brown, '42 Atlanta, Georgia; Betsy Carey '42, Esmont, Virginia; Gloria Fisher, '44, Laurel, Mississippi Hazel Glashen, '43, East Berkley, West Virginia; Hattie Hall, '42, Glendale, Ohio; Jewell Handy, '43, Lafayette, Alabama; Daisy Harrell, '44, Brantley, Alabama; Juanita Hill, '42, Los Angeles, California; Ruby Hockenhull, '44, Hermondale, Missouri; Christine Long, '44, Attchison, Kansas; Willie Mae McClure, '44, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Lucy Newell, '43, Laurel, Mississippi; Leila Perry, '42, Atlanta, Georgia; Maggie Pete, '44, Greenswood, Florida; Marcie Lee Polk, '44, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mary Veal, '43, Atlanta, Georgia.

Manager's Award
Cora Tate Berry, '42, Anniston, Alabama.

18y-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Trustees Of Rosenwald Fund Study Activities Of Tuskegee Institute

MAR 28 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here Friday.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

The trustees Friday planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett Schools and to the "Bucket Theater" on the Russell Plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater drew its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the Negro race, "Let down your buckets where you are."

The group also will visit the institute's weaving school and rural health projects where training for midwives, shop workmen, aviators and public health workers is provided.

MAR 28 1941

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, who are attending the meeting include Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Red Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Rieser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

Selma, Ala., Times-Journal
March 12, 1941

Senior ROTC Unit Awarded Tuskegee By War Department

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 12—(AP)—President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, anounced today the famed negro school had been awarded a senior R. O. T. C. unit by the war department.

The award, Dr. Patterson said, means that R. O. T. C. graduates now will be eligible for commissions in the army reserves, and he expressed the opinion the new unit's endeavors would be dovetailed with those of the air corps' pursuit school for negroes here.

Tuskegee long has maintained a military unit.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Williams Dies After Long Illness

APR 5 - 1941

School, Friends Mourn Death of Noted Educator

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute and widely-known educator, died at his home Wednesday morning, March 26, following an illness of several months' duration.

Funeral services for the deceased were held in the Institute Chapel at 2 p. m. Saturday, March 29. The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of the Institute, officiated and he was assisted by the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church.

WAS HARVARD GRADUATE

Dr. Williams, widely known as an educator, was a graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and from Harvard University. Following his graduation from Harvard, he became principal of one of the public schools in Indianapolis, Ind. Later he served as field representative of Hampton Institute, the General Education Board, the John F. Slater, and the Jeanes Fund.

APR 5 - 1941

At the invitation of Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dean Williams moved his family to Tuskegee in order that he might serve as consultant in the teacher training program of the Institute.

When the college department at Tuskegee was organized in 1927, Dr. Williams was appointed its first dean. In 1936 he was elected vice-president of Tuskegee Institute, and last September he assumed the additional duties as acting dean of men, succeeding to the office formerly held by Captain Alvin J. Neely who was made Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

He was a member of the Commission sent by the Federal Government to the Virgin Islands and to Haiti to make a survey and study of educational conditions. He was one of the organizers, and for two years was president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools (A. T. A.), and was also a member of the National Education Association.

He was also one of the organizers with the late Robert R. Moton of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which works for better schools, better farms, better homes and better health among Negroes.

RECEIVED SPINGARN MEDAL

In recognition of his service in the field of education, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., conferred upon him the LL. D. degree in 1923.

In 1934, he was awarded the 20th Spingarn Medal for his knowledge of and his distinguished service to Negro education.

APR 5 1941

He was also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and of the Sigma Phi Phi Boule. He was a Mason and a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Funeral services for the pioneer in the educational field were attended by the students and faculty of the Institute, members of the community, and many out-of-town friends.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, expressed a feeling of deep personal loss in the passing of Dr. Williams and paid tribute to the lasting contribution which the deceased had made to the cultural and scholastic development of Tuskegee Institute.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, who delivered the eulogy, stated that Dr. Williams' life was "a blending of knowledge and achievement. He was a man of great learning and culture and his work in the educational development of the Negro will stand as a milestone in the progress of our race," the chaplain said.

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, represented the Anna T. Jeans Fund.

APR 941

TUSKEGEE CHOIR SANG

"How Firm A Foundation" and "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," favorite hymns of the deceased, were sung during the funeral. Other music was rendered by the Tuskegee Choir.

Dr. Williams was frequently cited as having more first-hand knowledge of the rural Negro school than any other person in the United States. His work as field agent for the philanthropic boards financing the problem of the Jeanes teachers carried him several times a year into practically every county in each of the southern states.

With Dr. Williams at the time of his passing were his wife, Mrs. Kate Ruff Green Williams; his sister, Mrs. Esther Tyler of Calverton, Va.; his foster son, Taylor Williams; and his nieces, Mrs. Inez Harper Pitts and Mrs. Emily Webb Allen.

Active pallbearers were J. Julius Flood, J. W. Fuller, M. D. Sprague, Lloyd Isaacs, A. L. Turner, Arthur P. Mack, John L. Anderson, Dr. E. H. Dibble, G. L. Washington, and W. R. Maynard.

Honorary pallbearers were members of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Phi Boule of Sigma Phi Phi.

APR 1941

Interment took place in the Tuskegee Institute Cemetery.

Dr. Williams was the second Tuskegee official to die within the past month. Funeral services for Secretary Edmund Burke were held three weeks ago.

Asheville N. C. Times
March 27, 1941

Teacher Will Attend Meet At Tuskegee

Daisy Glenn, teacher and sponsor of the Junior Red cross unit in the Shiloh negro school, has been named delegate to the annual Southeastern rally of the Junior Negro Red Cross to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., tomorrow and Saturday. She is to leave this afternoon for Tuskegee.

The delegate goes with authority from the Buncombe county chapter of the American Red Cross to extend an invitation to hold the 1942 rally in Asheville. The initial rally was held here in 1935.

She will also speak on the junior activities of the local chapter.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Institute Bank Announces Insurance for Investors

APR 10 1941

A certificate of insurance providing for the safety of savings up to $5,000 for each investor has been issued by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to the Tuskegee Savings and Loan Association of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, it was announced here today by Nugent Fallon, General Manager.

This progressive institution which has been prominent in home financing in the Tuskegee Institute area since it was chartered on December 27, 1894, now joins 2,282 other savings, building and loan associations in the United States which provide this safety insurance for savings.

The $128,000,000 Insurance Corporation, a Federal Government instrumentality, was created in 1934 to protect savings placed in thrift and home-financing institutions. State-chartered savings, building and loan associations which apply for a certificate and meet the strict requirements of the Corporation are eligible for this insurance. A total of more than 2,803,000 persons now have protection for their savings through this Corporation. Aggregate assets of the 2,282 associations in the United States which provide this safety insurance amount to $2,932,000,000.

APR 10 1941

Reports to the Corporation state that the Tuskegee association has assets of $106,225 and share accounts totaling $63,138.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Trustees Praise Tuskegee Choir

APR 14 1941

"Even if the Angel Gabriel spoke now when we have just heard the choir sing "Listen to the Lambs," it would be an anti-climax." This tribute Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the **Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees** paid to the singing of the Institute Choir at the Sunday Vesper Service. Following a tradition, President F. D. Patterson introduced Dr. Schieffelin to deliver the Sunday night talk.

APR 14 1941

A special music feature for the evening was the organ solo: Bach's Taccato Fugue in D. Minor, by Orrin Suthern, for several years head of the Organ Department, Tuskegee Institute, at present a member of the faculty of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee. In addition to "Listen to the Lambs" (Dett), the choir sang for the first time, William L. Dawson's effective arrangement of "Is There Anybody Here Who Loves My Lord", and "There is a Balm in Gilead", with Miss Julia Booker as soloist in the latter. Miss Ella Wright was soloist for the Dett selection.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Enters 2 Relay Teams in Track Carnival

APR 12 1941

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—There will be a wealth of material in the women's senior national indoor track and field championships in the Municipal Auditorium, Saturday, judging from a partial list of entries released on Monday by Fred B. Percival, secretary of the Middle Atlantic AAU.

In the 50-meter run, four outstanding women sprinters are entered. They include Jean Lane of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Rowena Harrison and Lucy Newell of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Elizabeth Clancey, German-American A.C.

Tuskegee's Hester Brown and Miss Lane will head the field of entrants for the 200-meter run, one of the highlights of the meet.

Lillian Purifay of Tuskegee slow of Nashville Business College, Nashville, Tenn., another favorite.

APR 12 1941

Tuskegee will enter two relay teams in the 400-meter event. Team A will have Miss Newell, Miss Perry, Miss Brown and Rowena Harrison, while Team B will have Miss Purifay, Miss Hall, Miss Barnes and Miss Coachman.

Stella Walsh Undecided

Stella Walsh has not as yet decided in what events she will compete, nor has the complete entry of the Polish-American Club of Cleveland, of which she is a member, been received. Events for women are limited to three track events, including the relays, and one field event.

and her teammate, Leila G. Perry, should provide the major opposition in the 50-meter hurdles, along with Nancy C. Thwaite of the German-American A.C. of New York. APR 12 1941

Alice Coachman and Miss Perry will carry Tuskegee colors in the running high jump with Miss Thwaite again representing the German-American Club.

Two Relay Teams

Hattie B. Hall and Margaret Barnes will represent Tuskegee in the eight-pound shot put, with Miss Newell and Miss Purifay upholding the team's claim to national supremacy in the standing broad jump.

The basketball throw will see three Tuskegee girls competing in Miss Coachman, Miss Barnes and Miss Hall, with Mary Win-

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH FOUNDER'S DAY

APR 17 1941

On April 6th the beautiful chapel was filled with the 2500 friends, faculty, students, and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the Class of 1921, in the Alumni Address as "our noble Founder, who born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color . . . our great Founder and source of inspiration whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

The line of march, with Captain W. A. Richardson of the Class of 1902 as Marshal of the Day moved from Carnegie Hall at 1:30 p. m. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day Speaker, Dr. William J. Scieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed by members of the Board, the Executive Council, the reunion class of 1921, alumni and faculty, were escorted by the Institute Band, Capt. F. L. Drye, director, down the campus road to the Chapel, between the open ranks of 1000 blue-uniformed Institute cadets and 600 young women of the college with their long blue capes thrown back to disclose the snow white blouse and blue skirt of the Tuskegee uniforms.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, presented the principal speaker, Dr. Lake Imes, who effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. Dr. Imes said that Booker Washington held to the idea that the best possible education came through experience, came by doing the thing rather than talking about it. "When asked if he thought education would solve the race problem, Booker Washington replied, 'I don't know; but no problem was ever solved by ignorance.'" To Booker Washington industrial education was not a theory but a very practical solution of intensely practical problems. APR 17 1941

Members of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, arrived on the campus Friday morning, April 4, for the Annual spring meeting of the Board, and to pay tribute to the late Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus, at Memorial Services in his memory Friday afternoon, and for the Annual Founder's Day exercises, Sunday afternoon, 2:00 p. m., Institute Chapel.

* * *

Colored Graduate Nurses Hold Fifth Annual Institute

The Fifth Annual Institute for Colored Graduate Nurses held at Tuskegee Institute Friday, April 4 and 5, 1941, closed the most successful session of its history Saturday morning.

One hundred and six nurses were registered for the Institute according to Johnnie Lou Dent, R. N., Nurse for Movable School Tuskegee Institute. Miss Linna N. Denny, executive secretary urged all of the nurses who qualify for Red Cross nurses to file their applications. She stated that Alabama has fifteen Negro nurses already to go to camp. It was further learned that Miss Gladys Giles, Public Health Nurse Macon County, Alabama, was leaving April 26 for Red Cross Nursing Service at Fort Bragg North Carolina.

APR 17 1941

Physicians arrive for annual clinic

More than 75 physicians and surgeons have already arrived on the campus to attend the 30th Annual Clinic and Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, April 6-12, and Founder's Day exercises. This announcement was made by Dr John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society and Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute.

The Dental Division of the Society will open its sessions Monday 9:00 a. m. at the Alumni Hut (Little Theatre). Features of the morning is a demonstration and discussion of New Drug in Treatment of Pyorrhea by Dr George W. Carver.

Impressive Founder's Day Is Held

Savannah Journal
Savannah, Ga.

APR 12 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—"The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,' was one of the slogans Booker T. Washington used to drive home to his people, his economic philosophy of the soil," declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, in the 25th Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, honoring the memory of Booker T. Washington.

The beautiful chapel was filled with the 2,500 friends, faculty, students and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the class of 1921, in the Alumni address as "our noble Founder, who, born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color—our great Founder and source of inspiration, whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

APR 12 1941

IN PROCESSIONAL

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Dr. Patterson presented Dr. Imes. Dr. Imes effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. These said the speaker, are divided into four phases: economic, educational, social and his philosophy of achievement.

"Booker Washington's economic philosophy," said Dr. Imes, "has four major phases: 1) Soil....Social progress for any people, and for all people is based on the possession and development of the soil. Washington urged Negro farmers to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.' In furtherance of this philosophy, Booker Washington initiated three distinct services:

"1. Agricultural Extension Service which carried the resources of improved agriculture directly to the man on the soil.

"2. The land ownership projects at Baldwin farms and at the Forties (Harris Barrett Community), both in Macon County were designed to encourage and promote land ownership.

"3. The Jessup Wagon—forerunner of the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels and the present Movable School program—was designed for the improvement of the life of those on the soil."

"The second major emphasis of his economic philosophy was upon WORK. He often told his people that it was better to work for nothing than not to work at all. He believed too, that civilization was as much in danger from the unemployed at the top of the social scale as it is from the unemployed at the bottom of the scale.

"Third, Booker Washington urged his people to produce something that the other man wants.

"And fourth, he urged his students again and again, 'Create a job for yourselves, rather than wait for somebody else to give you a job."

APR 12 1941

Dr. Imes stated that a large measure of Booker Washington's success was due to the fact that he refused to go any further than he could carry the white man with him. The speaker emphasized that Mr. Washington was convinced that the goodwill of the man who lives next door to you is more valuable than that of the man who lives a thousand miles away. "It is this which laid the foundation for Mr. Washington's statement that the southern white man was the Negroes' best friend."

On the rostrum were Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day speaker; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

APR 12 1941

The Tuskegee Institute choir, conducted by William L. Dawson visiting Alumni inspected the new distinguished physicians here for of the Class of 1921, sang. Infantile Paralysis Unit, heard a the annual meeting of the John A. Following the Founder's Day concert by the Institute Band, and Andrew Clinical Society were preexercises, the Montgomery-Tuske- attended the informal tea at the sented for short addresses. gee Club followed its annual New Alumni Headquarters in Car- Following the business meeting custom of gathering at the grave negie Hall. on Saturday afternoon, the Tusof the Founder for a brief serv- At the Sunday Vesper Service kegee Trustees and their guests ice and to place a wreath. During at 7:30 p.m., Trustees and several visited the Tuskegee airport to see the afternoon the Trustees and the 58 student flyers in action.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

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On April 6th the beautiful chapel was filled with the 2500 friends, faculty, students, and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the Class of 1921, in the Alumni Address as "our noble Founder, who born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color . . . our great Founder and source of inspiration whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

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Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, presented the principal speaker, Dr. Lake Imes, who effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. Dr. Imes said that Booker Washington held to the idea that the best possible education came through experience, came by doing the thing rather than talking about it. "When asked if he thought education would solve the race problem, Booker Washington replied, 'I don't know; but no problem was ever solved by ignorance.'" To Booker Washington industrial education was not a theory but a very practical solution of intensely practical problems. APR 17 1941

Members of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, arrived on the campus Friday morning, April 4, for the Annual spring meeting of the Board, and to pay tribute to the late Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus, at Memorial Services in his memory Friday afternoon, and for the Annual Founder's Day exercises Sunday afternoon, 2:00 p. m., Institute Chapel.

* * *

Colored Graduate Nurses Hold Fifth Annual Institute

The Fifth Annual Institute for Colored Graduate Nurses held at Tuskegee Institute Friday, April 4 and 5, 1941, closed the most successful session of its history Saturday morning.

One hundred and six nurses were registered for the Institute according to Johnnie Lou Dent, R. N., Nurse for Movable School Tuskegee Institute. Miss Linna N. Denny, executive secretary urged all of the nurses who qualify for Red Cross nurses to file their applications. She stated that Alabama has fifteen Negro nurses already to go to camp. It was further learned that Miss Gladys Giles, Public Health Nurse Macon County, Alabama, was leaving April 26 for Red Cross Nursing Service at Fort Bragg North Carolina.

APR 17 1941

Physicians arrive for annual clinic

More than 75 physicians and surgeons have already arrived on the campus to attend the 30th Annual Clinic and Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, April 6-12, and Founder's Day exercises. This announcement was made by Dr John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society and Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute.

The Dental Division of the Society will open its sessions Monday 9:00 a. m. at the Alumni Hut (Little Theatre). Features of the morning is a demonstration and discussion of New Drug in Treatment of Pyorrhea by Dr George W. Carver.

Impressive Founder's Day Is Held

Savannah Journal
Savannah, Ga.

APR 12 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(S N S)—"The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,' was one of the slogans Booker T. Washington used to drive home to his people, his economic philosophy of the soil," declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, in the 25th Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, honoring the memory of Booker T. Washington.

The beautiful chapel was filled with the 2,500 friends, faculty, students and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the class of 1921, in the Alumni address as "our noble Founder, who, born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color—our great Founder and source of inspiration, whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

APR 12 1941

IN PROCESSIONAL

The line of march, with Captain W. A. Richardson of the Class of 1902 as Marshal of the Day, moved from Carnegie Hall at 1:30. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day Speaker; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed by members of the Board, the Executive Council, the reunion class of 1921, alumni and faculty, were escorted by the Institute Band, Captain F. L. Drye, director, down the campus road to the Chapel, between the open ranks of 1000 blue-uniformed Institute cadets and 600 young women of the college with their long blue caps thrown back to disclose the snow white blouses and blue skirt of the Tuskegee uniform.

Dr. Patterson presented Dr. Imes. Dr. Imes effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. These said the speaker, are divided into four phases: economic, educational, social and his philosophy of achievement.

"Booker Washington's economic philosophy," said Dr. Imes, "has four major phases: 1) Soil....Social progress for any people, and for all people is based on the possession and development of the soil. Washington urged Negro farmers to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.' In furtherance of this philosophy, Booker Washington initiated three distinct services:

"1. Agricultural Extension Service which carried the resources of improved agriculture directly to the man on the soil.

"2. 'The land ownership projects at Baldwin farms and at the Forties (Harris Barrett Community), both in Macon County were designed to encourage and promote land ownership.

"3. The Jessup Wagon—forerunner of the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels and the present Movable School program—was designed for the improvement of the life of those on the soil."

"The second major emphasis of his economic philosophy was upon WORK. He often told his people that it was better to work for nothing than not to work at all. He believed too, that civilization was as much in danger from the unemployed at the top of the social scale as it is from the unemployed at the bottom of the scale.

"Third, Booker Washington urged his people to produce something that the other man wants.

"And fourth, he urged his students again and again, 'Create a job for yourselves, rather than wait for somebody else to give you a job."

APR 12 1941

Dr. Imes stated that a large measure of Booker Washington's success was due to the fact that he refused to go any further than he could carry the white man with him. The speaker emphasized that Mr. Washington was convinced that the goodwill of the man who lives next door to you is more valuable than that of the man who lives a thousand miles away. "It is this which laid the foundation for Mr. Washington's statement that the southern white man was the Negroes' best friend."

On the rostrum were Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day speaker; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

APR 12 1941

The Tuskegee Institute choir,

conducted by William L. Dawson visiting Alumni inspected the new distinguished physicians here for of the Class of 1921, sang. Infantile Paralysis Unit, heard a ting of the John A. Following the Founder's Day concert by the Institute Band, and Andrew Clinical Society were pre- exercises, the Montgomery-Tuske- attended the informal tea at the sented for short addresses. gee Club followed its annual New Alumni Headquarters in Car- e business meeting custom of gathering at the grave negie Hall. fternoon, the Tus- of the Founder for a brief serv- At the Sunday Vesper Service and their guests ice and to place a wreath. During kegee Trustees and at 7:30 p.m., Trustees and several visited the Tuskegee the afternoon the Trustees and the 58 student flyers in action.

18y-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

HOME AND FARM AGENTS END ANNUAL TUSKEGEE MEETING

FEB 28 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — Negro home and farm demonstration agents in Alabama have just closed their annual mid-winter conference at Tuskegee institute. During this conference many current problems were taken up and outstanding officials presented to the group.

P. O. Davis, director of extension service in Alabama, addressed the group, and expressed the thought that the outlook for extension service was never as bright as it is today. He indicated some of the jobs agents have to push with farmers as follows: (1) Make the land feed the people and their livestock; (2) Farmers need twice as much cash today as they did some years ago; (3) Farmers have reached the place where it is necessary for them to use collective action for their constructive advancement; (4) Farmers are not getting enough money for their products

A. W. Jones, state AAA administrator, told the group that farmers need to maintain the ferility of the land and use it wisely in order to get the best living possible from the land.

T. M .Campbell, field agent, with headquarters at Tuskegee institute. Emphasized the importance of the agents cooperating in every way with the national defense program and using their influence with the farmers to get them to follow the various practiives suggested by the planning boards.

The AAA section of the meeting proved to be very interesting to the agents, and they were made familiar with the new provisions.

Among the numerous speakers who brought messages and information to the agents were Miss Etna McGaugh, State Home Demonstration agent, Miss Lavada Curtis, Food Preservation Specialist, J C. Ford, coordinator, Alabama Extension service, J. C. Lowery, agronomist, and W. H. Gregory, assistant agronomist, H. W. Deering, assistant agricultural engineer, J. L Lyles Jr., economist, F. W. Burns livestock specialist, Miss E. DeLony Girls 4-H club leader, T. A. Simms state 4-H club leader, L. D. Bracken, extension editor, W. T. Ingram, chief accountant, J. F. Ivey poultry specialist, and W. A. Ruffin specialist, entomology and horticulture, all of Auburn; E. A. Miller, assistant to director, AAA, and C. F. Clark, AAA, both of Washington; A. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA, with headquarters at Tuskegee institute.

As the meeting closed, the agents expressed themselves as having been greatly benefited from the meetings.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Plans Summer School; Opens June 5

MAR 9 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Mar. 6—Announcement of the annual sessions of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School was made here this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. The first session will open June 5 and will continue until July 5; the second session will begin July 7, and will close August 9, with a regular program of commencement activities, Dr. Patterson said.

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, said it is the aim of the summer school to serve public education in the South to the fullest possible extent; that a special effort is made to meet the needs of those wishing to renew, or extend certificates, of teachers and others wishing credit toward degrees; of public school teachers wishing to study progressive methods of teaching any grade of school work; of students enrolled in the regular session of this and any other college who wish to make up work. Those desiring special work in home economics, agriculture, mechanics, public school music, art, speech, physical education, social service and other special fields, will be accommodated. Courses have also been arranged for those interested in teaching in junior and senior high schools or in securing additional training in that field.

"In addition," Dr. Bond said. "there will be several special courses, short courses and combinations of work available for students interested in systematic study of special problems and types of work."

MAR 9 1941

Recreation will include tennis, soft ball, baseball, swimming, badminton, golf and horesback riding along many of the beautiful bridle paths of the Institute. There will be entertainment features by leading artists and plays by members of the Litle Theatre. Some of the outstanding motion pictures of the year will be shown three times per week. Summer School catalogs are ready for distributaion and may be obtained from the office of A. L. Turner, registrar, Dr. Patterson stated.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Plans Weaving School

MAR 15 1941

For the first time in its long history of service to rural folk, Tuskegee will, this spring, hold a weaving school on the campus.

The weaving school is another phase of the increased emphasis of the program of Tuskegee's school of education to improve and develop native customs and crafts in the rural areas.

The Tuskegee weaving school will open March 5 and will continue for two months. Miss Susan R. Christian, a pupil of Miss Z. H. Van Hall, weaving expert with the FSA, has been engaged to teach the weaving. Patterns and methods of peasant weaving throughout the world will occupy the students enrolled in the school. Seven new Bexell looms at a cost of $113 each have been purchased for the use of the weaving school. The school is the brain-child of Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the school of education, Tuskegee Institute, and authority on rural life programs.

MAR 15 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Host to Alabama State Teacher Trainers

FEB 2

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute was host to 104 state supervisors of agriculture and home economics and representatives of teacher training institutions for Negroes for a busy five-day conference, February 10-14.

The conference, which brought together white federal agents from the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Negro workers from 16 states, was described by Miss Marie White, southern regional agent, as having the largest attendance of its 10 years of existence.

"The major emphasis of the entire conference," stated Miss White, "is being given to consideration of the joint program of the vocational agriculture teachers and the home economics teachers in relation to the program for improved farm family living."

Miss White stressed the fact that "all members of the conference group are taking active part in all committee work being done."

A feature of the Monday session was the address of welcome by Dr F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, host to the conference, and an address by Miss Edna P. Amidon, chief of Economics Service, Washington, D. C.

Miss Amidon stated that home economics could make a definite contribution to National Defense by (1) making folk more employable through improving their personal living, especially in regard to diet, (2) by training for home-making those who must carry the dual load of home-maker and wage-earner (3) by cooperating with other services for training for the service occupation for hire, especially in connection with food industry, (4) by extending community service to include training nurses, maids and play directors against the time when mothers may be needed in factories or other out-of-the-home defense activities."

Reports on what is being done in the various states to forward National Defensive Training programs occupied the conference on Monday. Reports revealed uneven progress in participation; while Texas and Virginia have projects well underway, West Virginia and Kentucky have practically none.

Reports and discussion revealed that major problems confronting the workers in their efforts to carry on Defense programs were: (1) The difficulty of finding trained personel for teaching the trade work to Negro groups. (2) No buildings for the shop work. (3) The difficulty communities have in meeting the cash requirements for the erection of shop buildings with NYA, WPA aid. (4) The difficulty in meeting the requirements of the National Youth Administration in carrying on cooperative instruction and production projects.

No Defense Program

R. E. Commack, state supervisor of agricultural education for Alabama, reported that to date the Alabama school had no defense programs; that the only defense classes in vocational agriculture were in the four Alabama CCC camps. Mr. Commack stated that plans for defense programs in Alabama schools would be ready by July 1.

FEB 21 1941

Leadership Training schools formed the chief topic of discussion for Tuesday sessions. Mr. W. A. Ross Subject Matter Specialist, Agricultural Education, U.S. Office of Education and outstanding leader in the New Farmers of America and Future Farmers of America programs, fired every one with his enthusiasm for the future of Negro farm youth. In the afternoon, Mr. Ross addressed the upper classmen in the schools of Agriculture and Home Economics on subject matter and teaching materials. Mr. Ross paid high tribute to Abraham Lincoln and to Booker T. Washington, both of whom he said symbolized real education.

Adequate Food for Farm Families was the topic for Wednesday and Thursday. Here the emphasis was put on closer coordination of Vocational Agriculture with Home Economics.

At vesper services in the institute chapel on Wednesday night, President Patterson presentd the conference group to the student body. Alva Tabor, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, Georgia, and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, responded for the conference.

FEB 21 1941

Committee meetings at work on the proposed conference bulletin to be published through the U. S. Office of Education occupied much of Thursday and Friday.

Social features of the conference included a tour of Tuskegee's campus, the Veterans facility, a dance honoring the conference, an infantile paralysis benefit dance

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Weaving Schools Set Up On 'Skegee Campus

MAR 2 - 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE-(SNS)—For the first time in its long history of service to rural folk, Tuskegee will this spring hold a weaving school on the campus. The weaving school is another phase of the increased emphasis of the program of Tuskegee's School of Education to improve and develop native customs and crafts in the rural areas.

The Tuskegee weaving school will open March 5 and will continue for two months. Miss Susan R. Christian, a pupil of Miss Z H. Van Hall, weaving expert with the F. S. A., has been engaged to teach the weaving. Patterns and methods of peasant weaving throughout the world will occupy the students enrolled in the school

SEVEN LOOMS BOUGHT

Seven new Bexell looms at a cost of $113.00 each have been purchased for the use of the weaving school. The looms are the eight harness, 45 inch width type, especially designed by Miss Van Hall and adopted by F. S. A. Tuskegee has the distinction of being the only school in the country to possess these latest models of the Bexell loom.

The Tuskegee weaving school is the brain-child of Dr. J. Max Bond, Director of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, and authority on rural life programs. It will be remembered that Dr. Bond was largely responsible for the planning and development of the rural life program affecting the hundreds of Negro families brought to the TVA area for the construction of the several dams of the Tennesee valley. Many of these families have remained as day laborers, mechanics, and small farmers.

The weaving school will be conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Farm Security Administration, Tuskegee Institute, and the Rosenwald Fund. The Rosenwald Fund is financing the project. Students from Jackson College, Mississippi, Fort Valley College, Fort Valley and Carleton College, Georgia, and Tuskegee Institute will enroll for this very intensive course in weaving.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chinese Student Comes To Tuskegee on Exchange Basis

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Chung Ho from Foochow, China, was enrolled in the Tuskegee Institute school of agriculture for the year 1939-40 as the first "exchange" in the Tuskegee exchange-student program. War conditions in the far East have postponed the year of residence in China for the Tuskegee student.

MAR 15 1941

Early this year, Arthur Wiser, majoring in integrated work programs and cooperatives at Cornell University came to Tuskegee for a period as interne consultant with the cadet teachers of the school of education stationed in the rural laboratory teaching centers. The work program in these centers is under the supervision of Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the school of education. A Tuskegee man is to be selected as exchange student to go to Cornell in the near future.

OTHERS AT SCHOOL

From Hampton Institute has come Miss Greta Lee to study weaving in the special weaving school which opened March 5, and pottery design and glazing in the pottery division under Isaac Hathaway. According to the plan, a young woman, physical education major, will go to Hampton to study dancing with C. H. Williams and Charlotte Moton of the Hampton Dancers.

From Atlanta University, Haywood Oubree, graduate student in design under Hale Woodruff, has come to Tuskegee to study design in native craft, African and local, and re-designing with Isaac Hathaway, instructor in ceramics.

MAR 15 1941

Plans are in the making for an exchange student from Tuskegee to study native craft in the Bahamas during the summer, 1941.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

NATIVE CLAY IN ACTION

In one of Macon County's one-teacher colored schools, the pupils are modeling native clay into useful objects and, with the help of the art department at the Tuskegee Institute, are doing a very good job of it.

FEB 27 1941

This using the material right here at home to useful ends should be an inspiration for all of us to use the material and the TALENTS that are given to us to the very best purpose of which we are capable.

FEB

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

E. H. Burke, Secretary of Tuskegee, Dies

MAR 15 1941

E. H. BURKE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Edmund H. Burke, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, died at John A. Andrew Hospital here, early Friday morning, victim of a stroke.

MAR 15 1941

Arrangements were made for funeral services in New York City, where Mr. Burke's wife and daughter live.

Mr. Burke, a native of the British West Indies, was formerly comptroller at Tuskegee.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HOLD SERVICE FOR TUSKEGEE COMPTROLLER

Edmund Burke, Institute Attache, Buried From Campus Chapel

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Funeral services for Edmund H. Burke, comptroller of Tuskegee institute and secretary of the board of trustees, who died here Friday, following a brief illness, were held in the institute chapel, Saturday.

Rev. William Byrd Lee, rector St. Andrews mission of the Episcopal church, was in charge of the services. He was assisted by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson, Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church, and Rev. T. R. Newman, pastor of Washington Chapel A.M.E. church, both of the institute community.

Burke was born on the Island of Montserrat, British West Indies, of an old and distinguished family, and was educated in the school of the island at Martinique. He spent several years in the British government and was frequently commended for the high character of his work as well as for his loyalty to his superiors.

Coming to this country in 1905, he secured employment in the New York subway system. Because of his keen interest in his work and his willingness to serve in various capacities, he won rapid promotion and attracted the attention of L. P. Hollander and company, of Boston, operating one of the large and successful department stores in New York City. Burke remained with this company for 26 years and rose from junior clerk to auditor.

He came to Tuskegee institute in 1934 to serve as comptroller, succeeding Charles H. Gibson Sr., retired.

MAR 15 1941

His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Phi Beta Sigma, the Sigma Pi Phi (boule), the Masons and the Booker T. Washington lodge of the I.B.P.O.E. of W. He was chairman of the finance committee of the John A. Andrew Hospital Aid society, lay reader, St. Andrews Mission, chairman of the faculty advisory committee; chairman of the Tuskegee Debate society, and treasurer of the local chapter of the Infantile Paralysis unit of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, In

MAR 15 1941

He was one of the founders of the American Tennis association and for the past several years had served as chairman of the National Tournament committee. He contributed much to the advancement of tennis throughout the nation. During the First World war, he served as adjutant of the famous 369th Infantry, New York.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lena Chambers, New York City; his wife, Mrs. Frances Burke, and three sons, Edmund, Wilford and Harold of Cambridge, Mass., and his grandmother.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuskegee's Secretary Suffers Stroke; Dies

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 13—(ANP)—Edmund Burke, secretary of Tuskegee institute, died at John M. Andrew hospital here Friday morning at 3:30. Mr. Burke, an expert in the field of accounting and auditing, was born in the British West Indies and received his early education in Martinique. Elected secretary of the board of trustees after valuable service as comptroller, he was beloved by students and faculty. A regular teacher in the Episcopal Mission's Sunday school, Mr. Burke took courses in agriculture and related subjects, to give himself the feel of the current day student's viewpoint.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE SCHOOL GETS R.O.T.C. UNIT

MAR 13 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 12—(A — Tuskegee Institute has been awarded a senior R. O. T. C. unit by the War Department, President F. D. Patterson announced Wednesday.

MAR 13 1941

The senior rating will make Tuskegee's R. O. T. C. graduates eligible for army reserve commissions, Patterson said. He expressed the belief the new unit's training would be linked with activity of the air corps pursuit school for Negroes here. Tuskegee has had a military corps for years.

18y-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Service Magazine Men in Kansas City

Representatives From Tuskegee

Two representatives of Tuskegee Institute's fast-growing Service Magazine, a publication sponsored by the famed institution in the interest of improving the efficiency and job-holdng ability of colored persons engaged in the "service occupations" throughout the country, were Kansas City visitors during the first part of the week. They were John Patterson, sales manager of the magazine, and Nat D. Williams, acting editor.

The duo arrived in Kansas City after an extended automobile tour through the centers of the southeast and Middle West where their journal is widely distributed.

In stating the objectives of the six-year old publication, Mr. Patterson explained that it was a direct outgrowth of the Tuskegee program based on the philosophy of the great Booker T. Washington, whose view of the Negro's role in the field of work was: "We shall prosper insofar as we learn to glorify and dignify labor, and do the common things of life well."

Dr. Fred D. Patterson, third president of the great vocational school, has attempted through Service Magazine, and the Commercial Dietetics course, of which it is the out-of- school extension course, to lend practical impetus to his illustrious successor's principles.

Service sales representatives visit hotels, restaurants, schools, hospitals, laundries, and similar institutions virtually all over the country, where large numbers of Negro "service workers" are employed. They contact these employees and their employers; study working conditions; indicate new trends; and offer their magazine as a trade journal designed to aid the workers in improving their efficiency and thus insuring their retention of their jobs.

Service Magazine is now one of the leading publications of its kind in the country. An immediate and enthusiastic reponse has been accorded by both employers and employees.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Wilberforce Univ. Awards Degree To Tuskegee Head

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 26—Wilberforce university cited the head of Tuskegee Institute and the director of religious activities for honorary degrees at the June convocation of the Ohio pioneer university. The exercises were held on the university campus.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws with the citation "for effectively directing the affairs of one of the greatest institutions and for distinguished service to the race and country in these crucial times."

Reverend Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity with the citation: for distinguished service in Christian ministry, particularly in bringing the cause of the rural church to national attention and for leadership in national movements now working in religious problems.

The citations were read and the degrees were conferred by Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce university.

Earlier in June, President Patterson was awarded an honorary degree by Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Progress Shown In Tuskegee's Annual Report

Changing Needs Must Be Met, Says Patterson

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Negro unemployment, in manifold aspects together with Tuskegee Institute's responsibility to continue its program of education with necessary adjustments to meet changing economic conditions in the South and the nation are given appropriate emphasis in the Annual Report just issued by President F. D. Patterson.

Changing conditions "in a nation yet counting its unemployed by the millions" requires educational institutions "to seek wider adaptability of their graduates." At the same time, the "economic maladjustment" says President Patterson, has seriously affected the income of private educational institutions "in view of the decline in gifts and the curtailed income from endowment which threatens to grow worse rather than better."

TRAIN IN SERVICE FIELDS

Despite these apparent handicaps, Tuskegee has continued "to foster the development of skills and training in the area of service occupations." This type of training is necessary to the progress of the masses of the Negro race who because of the "pressure brought by the unemployed of other races" are constantly losing jobs in this field "without a corresponding increase in jobs gained in other types of employment."

Tuskegee's President frankly admits that losses of jobs in service occupations are sometimes due to failure on the part of the Negro workers "to keep abreast of changes and new demands in these fields." For that reason it is "imperative that we give renewed effort in the direction stressed by Booker T. Washington and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

In a broader concept, Dr. Patterson warns that "unless some Negroes are trained in the capacity of specialists in technological areas, the Negro people as a whole shall remain outside of the main stream of American development and fall far short of the balanced development essential for normal participation in American democracy."

NEED TECHNICIANS

Because the great majority of Tuskegee students come from the South and return to labor in Southern communities the Tuskegee report emphasizes the need in the South for "skilled technicians to stop the prodigal waste of its soil and other material resources."

The Interne-Plan by which students in Trades and Commercial Foods courses are assigned to various institutions is fully explained and supported by strong letters from officials under whom such interned students served.

A special section of this Report is devoted to a review of the growth of the institution during the administration of Dr. Robert R. Moton, second President of the institution who passed away in 1940.

The booklet which is printed in the Institute Printing Department, profusely illustrated with cuts, provises an excellent pictorial review of the Institute's many activities.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Carries On

Educational institutions supported in considerable part by endowment are facing many special problems as a result of a reduction in their income from investments and in new gifts. Tuskegee Institute is no exception to the general rule and its incalculably useful work is subject to the consequent handicaps. All those familiar with this greatly constructive educational endeavor will be reassured, therefore, by the presidential report of Dr. F. D. Patterson for 1940, in which there is extensive impressive evidence that the administrators, faculty members and directors of the institution are carrying on faithfully and well.

In the face of curtailment of income, Dr. Patterson points out, the continuation of unemployment on a large scale has imposed the necessity for educational institutions "to seek wider adaptability of their graduates."

Tuskegee, it is reported, has continued "to foster the development of skills and training in the area of service occupations." Dr. Patterson says that losses of jobs in service occupations by Negro workers sometimes are due to failure to "keep abreast of changes and new demands in these fields," adding that it is consequently "imperative that we give renewed effort in the direction stressed by Booker T. Washington and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Dr. Patterson wisely warns, however, that "unless some Negroes are trained in the capacity of specialists in technological areas, the Negro people as a whole shall remain outside of the main stream of American development . . . and fall far short of the balanced development essential for normal participation in American democracy."

The report stresses the need in the South for "skilled technicians to stop the prodigal waste of its soil and other material resources."

Under Dr. Patterson Tuskegee Institute is fortunate in having a continuation of the wisdom and efficiency of administration shown by its founder, Dr. Washington, and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton. This great good fortune—which is suggestive of the providential—is shared by the South and the entire nation as well as the institute itself.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BRISCOE TAKES OVER DUTIES AS PUBLICITY MAN

Journalist And Tuskegee Instructor Named Aides In Washington

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude C. Wickard announced last week the appointment to office of two important aides.

Thomas N. Robinson of Tuskegee, who for the past year has been completing work on his doctor's degree

in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin on a Rosenwald fellowship, was named special assistant to Roy F. Hendricksnn, director of personnel for the entire department. The scope of Roberts' duties will include supervision of racial relations, a post which is certain to have far reaching possibilities because the agricultural department touches more closely the lives of Negroes than does any other governmental bureau.

The other appointee was Sherman Briscoe, circulation manager of the Chicago Defender, who becomes a member of theh information or publicity department of agriculture.

Roberts, a Georgian by birth, passed through Wayness, Morehouse, Hampton and the University of Wisconsin, receiving a master's degree in the latter and taught in rural schools and at Georgia State college before he went to Tuskegee in 1935 in charge of the land use, soil conservation project, comprising the entire Macon county.

There Roberts had the unique experience of supervising hundreds of men, colored and white, engineers and skilled professionals as well as unskilled. He has been closely associated with Prairie Farms, FSA settlement, and other projects instituted or sponsored by Tuskegee. He is married and has a child.

Briscoe, whose work in publicity will range through all the bureaus of agriculture, is expected to open up new avenues of information regarding the progress being made by Negro farmers as well as to turn the spotlight upon any inequalities which may be found.

A native of Greenville, Miss., Briscoe went through high school at Alcorn and graduated at Southern in Louisiana. He taught and served as assistant principal, before launching the Monroe Broadcast, a weekly paper.

Since 1938 he has occupied several important positions with the Chicago Defender, having served as assistant city editor and director of circulation and public relations. Briscoe left the Chicago Defender to assume his present post.

Both Roberts and Briscoe's positions will be covered by civil service.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Need for Practical Education Cited by Tuskegee's Prexy

Negro unemployment, in manifold aspects together with Tuskegee Institute's responsibility to continue its program of education with necessary adjustments to meet changing economic conditions in the South and the nation are given appropriate emphasis in the annual report just issued by President F. D. Patterson.

Changing conditions "in a nation yet counting its unemployed by the millions" requires educational institutions "to seek wider adaptability of their graduates." At the same time, the "economic maladjustment" says President Patterson, has seriously affected the income of private educational institutions "in view of the decline in gifts and the curtailed income from endowment which threatens to grow worse rather than better."

Despite these apparent handicaps, Tuskegee has continued "to foster the development of skills and training in the area of service occupations." This type of training is necessary to the progress of the masses of the Negro race who because of the "pressure brought by the unemployed of other races" are constantly losing jobs in the field "without a corresponding increase in jobs gained in other types of employment."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Carries On

Educational institutions supported in considerable part by endowment are facing many special problems as a result of a reduction in their income from investments and in new gifts. Tuskegee Institute is no exception to the general rule and its incalculably useful work is subject to the consequent handicaps. All those familiar with this greatly constructive educational endeavor will be reassured, therefore, by the presidential report of Dr. F. D. Patterson for 1940, in which there is extensive impressive evidence that the administrators, faculty members and directors of the institution are carrying on faithfully and well.

In the face of curtailment of income, Dr. Patterson points out, the continuation of unemployment on a large scale has imposed the necessity for educational institutions "to seek wider adaptability of their graduates."

Tuskegee, it is reported, has continued "to foster the development of skills and training in the area of service occupations." Dr. Patterson says that losses of jobs in service occupations by Negro workers sometimes are due to failure to "keep abreast of changes and new demands in these fields," adding that it is consequently "imperative that we give renewed effort in the direction stressed by Booker T. Washington and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Dr. Patterson wisely warns, however, that "unless some Negroes are trained in the capacity of specialists in technological areas, the Negro people as a whole shall remain outside of the main stream of American development . . . and fall far short of the balanced development essential for normal participation in American democracy."

The report stresses the need in the South for "skilled technicians to stop the prodigal waste of its soil and other material resources."

Under Dr. Patterson Tuskegee Institute is fortunate in having a continuation of the wisdom and efficiency of administration shown by its founder, Dr. Washington, and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton. This great good fortune—which is suggestive of the providential—is shared by the South and the entire nation as well as the institute itself.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Capt. Welch Assigned to Duty at Tuskegee

FORT DEVENS, Mass. — Capt. John A. Welch, commanding Company C, 366th Infantry, has been assigned to duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Tuskegee Institute effective August 1.

Captain Welch is originally from Tuskegee, Ala., and before he entered upon active duty with the army on March 23, was head of the department of architecture and mechanical drawing at Tuskegee Institute.

He will leave in the 366th two brothers, Major Ernest R. Welch and First Lieut. George F. Welch.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Patterson Flies to Chanute for Inspection Tour

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute and G. L. Washington, who is in charge of the aviation program at Tuskegee, flew to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., on Thursday to inspect the preliminary training being given the men of the 99th Pursuit Squadron there.

The flight was made in an army bomber plane of the latest type placed at President Patterson's disposal by the army.

Leaving Maxwell Field at Montgomery, Ala., early Thursday morning, the party arrived at Chanute Field at 1:30 p.m. Following lunch in the oficers' quarters and a tour of the squadron barracks, President Patterson addressed the assembled group.

No Race Problem at Chanute

There are approximately 440 enlisted men and cadets attached to the 99th stationed at Chanute, 278 of whom are enrolled in regular and advance courses. The Tuskegee officials were informed by Acting Commander H. E. O'Neill that the presence and training of colored enlisted men of the 99th had caused no problem on the post.

Keen interest and enthusiasm on the part of post officials, officers directly in charge and the instructors with respect to the general welfare and training of the men of the 99th was reported.

The aptitude and achievement of the enlisted men were reported to be as normally expected of trainees in general. However, the radio operators and mechanics were said to be in advance of normal and ahead of schedule.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Dramatist on Drama Study Tour

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — S. Earl Walker, Tuskegee dramatist director, left the campus this week on a two-month travel study which will take him to Canada, Mexico, Hollywood and leading universities of the East. He will return to the campus in September.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News From Tuskegee Institute

Inauguration ceremony of the initiation of the training of Negro men for officers and pilots in the U. S. Army Air Corps will be held at the Booker Washington Monument on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, Saturday, July 19, 1941 at four p. m.

President F. D. Patterson will make a brief address of welcome. He will be presented by G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries. Director Washington is director of the C. A. A. Private Pilot training course at the Institute and has worked tirelessly to bring to completion Tuskegee's side of the contract for elementary military flying.

Among those invited to participate in the inauguration program on Saturday are: Major General Walter R. Weaver, Commander of S. E. Training Center at Maxwell Field and his Staff Officers, representative of the American Legion, the U. S. Veterans Administration, Mayor and members of the City Council of the town of Tuskegee, Trustees, Faculty and students of Tuskegee Institute and members of the Press.

The ten flying cadets who will have the honor of being the first members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron will be sworn in at Maxwell Field on Saturday and will report immediately to Tusekgee Institute.

Ground training, mess and sleeping quarters for the flying cadets will temporarily be on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

The flying field now under construction on the old Eich place about two and half miles from town will be ready for instruction in elementary flying, August 23. The brick hangar, apron and landing field are fast reaching completion.

Basic and advanced training will begin about Nov. 1, on the government Field now being con-Clongles.

18y-1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Humanitarian Award Given To Dr. Carver

AMERICA VARIETY CLUBS HONOR TUSKEGEE SCIENTIST

Dr. George Washington Carver, humble, unassuming Tuskegee college scientist, tonight has been named winner of the 1940 humanitarian award of the Variety Club of America in annual convention in Atlantic City as the person, above all others, who had done most for the human race during the past year.

The presentation, an annual award, which carries a $650 plaque and $1,000 cash, was dramatically made with the first announcement being the flashing on the screen of a short subject dealing with the life of this great scientist, born in slavery, whose experiments with the soil and products of his native Alabama have bettered the lot of his race and that of the southern share cropper in general.

The Variety Clubs of America is the charity organization of the showmen of the nation. Film stars like Dorothy Lamour, Robert Young and nearly 15 others were present but Dr. Carver stole the show just as Miss Martha Berry, who was given the award last year, stole the spotlight at the 1940 convention in Dallas.

Dr. Carver was present. He acknowledged the ovation and said "he was lucky" to win the humanitarian citation. He is the first negro and the third person to receive the plaque. Father Flannigan, of Boys Town, is the other.

R. B. Wilby, high official of the Atlanta Variety Club, told Dr. Carver: "We southerners are pleased and delighted at the selection of such a distinguished scientist and southerner for this outstanding award."

Wilby who operates a theater in Tuskegee, said the Pete Smith short dealing with the life of Carver, which was shown, is the only film short ever to have been applauded by every audience which saw it in the Tuskegee theaters.

Milton Samuel, manager of the Macon Theater, visited with Dr. Carver Tuesday afternoon and carried a personal message of greetings from R. B. Wilby and R. M. Kennedy, who is a member of the Variety Club and district manager of the Wilby Theaters.

Dr. Carver was very grateful for his latest award and his delightful trip to Atlantic City. In his own words Dr. Carver stated that every one was gracious.

Photographs of the Parchment and Plaque, representing Dr. Carvers latest honor, The Variety Clubs of America 1940 Humanitarian Award, will be on display in the lobby of the Macon Theater beginning Sunday.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Group Sponsors May Day

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Good citizenship was the keynote of the annual May Day and bazaar held at the Chambliss Children's House here.

Prentiss Polk and Katherine Beasley of the 8th grade were elected king and queen of good citizenship. Their attendants were chosen on the basis of their good citizenship in the individual classes from the pre-school through the 8th grade.

Another highlight of campus activity was the meeting of the Southeastern Cooperative Educational Association with Dr. John Carson, Co-operative League, Washington, D. C., Dr. J. W. Broyles, Boaz, Ala., and C. R. Orchard, Farm Credit Union, Washington, D. C.

Officers of the Peoples Cooperative Association, Inc., are: W. A. Shields, president; J. D. Reed, vice president; W. B. Wrenn, secretary, and A. T. Bradley, treasurer.

Officers of the Tuskegee Institute Federal Credit Union, now in its third years of activity are: W. A. Shields, president; James A. Johnson, vice president; A. F. Bradley, treasurer; W. B. Wrenn, assistant treasurer; J. J. Flood, clerk; A. J. Neely, chairman, credit commtitee; W. R. Maynard, chairman, supervisory commitee; Charles G. Gomillion, chairman, educational committee.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

V. D. Johnston Visits Publisher

V. D. Johnston, treasurer of Howard university in Washington, D. C., and Lloyd Isaacs, of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., attended the annual meeting of University Business Officers at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Isaacs were the only two colored members present.

Both are former employees of Anthony Overton, publisher of the Chicago Bee. Before returning to Washington, Mr. Johnston spent two days in Chicago as the guest of Mr. Overton.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CHARLES W. PIERCE, retiring teacher of science at Du Sable High school, was honored last week by the faculty, student body, and Parent-Teacher association of the school. Born in La Grange, Ga., Pierce was graduated from Chicago's Armour institute in 1901 and spent his first years as a teacher under the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala. He served as a YMCA secretary during the world war and began teaching physics at Wendell Phillips High school in 1922. He has taught at Du Sable since 1935. Pierce resides with his wife at 6244 Champlain avenue.

Charles W. Pierce.

Induct Seven In Alpha Kappa Mu

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.--(SNS)—"Scholarship and citizenship" was the theme of an address delivered in the Institute Chapel here Wednesday evening by Jesse O. Thomas, General Field Secretary of the National Urban League in connection with the annual observance of Scholarship Night.

Mr. Thomas told over two thousand students assembled for the exercises that Negro elders needed to make a confession to youth with regard to their lack of social and political consciousness

One of the highlights of the program was the induction of seven students to membership in Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu National Society. Only Junior College students whose scholarship is of the highest order many become eligible for membership in this society. The following students were elected to membership for 1941: Lonnie Bridges, Annemaine, Alabama; George L. Fountain, Bridgeton New Jersey; Umer G. Hathaway, Tuskegee, Institute, Mable D Morris, Boston, Massachusetts, James I. Shelton, Houston, Texas; Carrie Belle O'Neal, Tuskegee, Alabama; Albert G. Ransom, Pensacola, Florida

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of Administration, Tuskegee Institute and National president of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, released the following names of persons as members of the honor roll for 1941: Carmen Adams Galveston, Texas; Ozie Adams, William A. Anderson, Attalla Bassey, Raymond Bridges, Joseph Brison Ewing T. Brooks, Ernestine M Brown, E. B. Bush, William Calhoun, Elizabeth Rose Campbell, Laurice Campfield, Alonzo Cephus Marshall Cole, Lloyd Cox, Susie Crenshaw, Mary Charles Cuther, Dorothy R. Davis, Arthus Dickens, Dorinda Duncan, Lola Dunigan, Raymond Edmerson, Adelaide Foster, Charles Francis, Robert T. Frazier, Eleanor Mae Gibson, Theodore Gipson, Mae Louise Goodlett, Norma Haraway, Geraldine Hastings, Arthur Henderson, Ozella Holman, William Irving, Blanche Jackson, Jerlean Jackson, Alfreda Johnson, Allen G. Lane, Johnnie Lee Lane, Florence E. Lewis, Glyde McGowan, Cordelia McKoy Bernice Mathis, Mozella Manefee Charles Moose, Lucy Newell, V Qinton Nunn, Ernest Palmore Robert L. Patterson, Annie Mae Peterson, James A. Polley, Ruth Reagin, E. Irene Reid, Ralpheen Reid, James H. Robinson, Leon Allen Ross, Vida L. Shank, Ernest Simms, Louise Simms, Ethel J Smith, Ethel M. Smith Mary Louise Starke, Calar Stephens, Myrtle Stone, Wayman Surcey, Emerson Thompson, Mary Helen Thompson, Wilbert L. Thompon Elnora Tolliver, Lonnie Tomlin Eliot Van Zandt, Dorothy Walker Margaret Washington, Fannie Velma Williams, Lewis J. Willoughby Helen Olivia Wilson and Charle Ivan Wray.

Savannah Press
MAY 5 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
MAY 17 1941

108 Get Degrees as Tuskegee Ends 60th Year

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—The sixtieth anniversary program at Tuskegee Institute was climaxed on Monday afternoon with the commencement address by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, and the conferring of degrees on 108 graduates by Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Sixteen students were awarded diplomas in nurse training; two received special certificates for refresher courses in commercial dietetics and one a trade certificate.

Honorary M.S. Given

An honorary degree of master of science was conferred on Mrs. Bertha LaBranch Johnson, of the class of 1902.

As in previous years, the commencement exercises were divided into two parts this year, the first consisted of demonstrations by each department which showed the relation of the Tuskegee program to national defense.

Department Banquet

The closing exercises opened on Thursday, at which time Alonzo G. Wright, manager of seven filling stations in Cleveland, spoke at the annual banquet of the department of mechanical industries.

On Friday, Dr. J. Max Bond awarded certificates to fifty graduates of the junior high school of the Chambliss Children's House, the largest class in the history of the school. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean at the institute, delivered the commencement address.

Classes Hold Reunion

Class day exercises were held on Friday night and Alumni Day was observed on Saturday, at which time the women of the physical education department, directed by Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, presented a program. Classes of 1931, 1921 and 1911 held reunions and a declamation contest was held at night.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College delivered the baccalaureate sermon in the institute chapel on Sunday.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
MAY 24 1941

Washington Marker Dedication Planned At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 28.—After Booker T. Washington's famous "Let down your bucket where you are" Atlanta address in 1895, many persons visited Tuskegee in Macon County, the very heart of the Cotton Belt, to see the effects of an experiment in the transformation of a so-called backward group of people into self-respecting, law-abiding citizens. Since the death of this noted educator in 1915, literally thousands of people of all races, from all parts of the world have made pilgrimages to this institution to study the growth and development of a great philosophy.

Few of the thousands who come and go each year are aware that Butler's Chapel, A. M. E. Zion Church, commonly known as "Zion Hill," pastored by the Rev. W. E. Carson, in the "Negro section" of the town of Tuskegee, is the original site where the now famous "Tuskegee Institute" began—just five minutes' drive from its present location.

MAY 29 1941

During the month of April a huge, rugged marble stone, symbolic of the man himself, was placed on the exact spot where Booker T. Washington taught his first class in a "shanty." The marker is a donation from the Alabama Marble Works, Sylacauga, Ala., through the generosity of H. M. King, assistant general manager. Sand blasted on the face of this giant stone are the following words:

"On this site stood the 'shanty' where Booker T. Washington first opened school, July 4, 1881. Later it became 'State Normal School,' next 'Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute,' now 'Tuskegee Institute'."

The foundation upon which the stone rests was built by the craftsmen who are members of Butler's Chapel.

The idea of permanently marking the place where Tuskegee Institute began dates back to May, 1940, when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt appointed T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, a member of the national advisory committee, community service programs of the WPA, and invited him to a meeting at the White House, where he got first-hand information as to possible projects that could be undertaken by local groups for community betterment. Returning to Tuskegee, Mr. Campbell called a meeting of key community folks and explained the objectives of WPA community service. An organization was effected to be known as the "Tuskegee Community Service Agency" with the following officers: T. M. Campbell, chairman; Mrs. M. K. Frazier, vice-chairman; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, secretary; Miss F. E. Riley, assistant secretary; and an advisory committee composed of Messrs. Maladio Morso, V. C. Turner, J. Maddux, L. A. Jones and Rev. W. E. Carson.

On Sept. 5, 1940, J. Howard Miller, executive secretary, national advisory committee, community service programs, WPA, Washington, D. C., while touring the State, visited Tuskegee and held a conference with the community group at which time specific community problems were revealed and solutions suggested. Inspired by these meetings, the group set about to do some tangible work. The first project was to get the assistance and cooperation of Miss Mary Weber, Alabama State director, professional and service division, WPA; and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, director of the Alabama Archives and History Department, who furnished a WPA artist to prepare a suitable plaque honoring Charles W. Greene, Tuskegee Institute's first agricultural teacher. This plaque was dedicated Nov. 4, 1940, and is located in the new extension service building on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

The placing of a marker where Booker T. Washington started Tuskegee is the second undertaking by the Tuskegee community service agency.

Mayor G. B. Edwards of the town of Tuskegee is one of the moving spirits in this project, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has manifested great interest in the movement, also.

There are five persons yet living who answered the roll call the first day Dr. Washington opened school in his "shanty" classroom. They are Mrs. W. T. Harris, Mrs. Roxie Brewer, Mrs. Kiziah Day, and Miss Caroline E. Smith, all of Tuskegee, and Smart Boyd of Greenville.

Formal dedication of this project will take place upon completion of suitable landscaping, which has been agreed upon by the city council of Tuskegee.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri
MAY 2 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTRUCTORS STUDYING IN CHICAGO

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Five members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute leave the campus this week for six weeks study at the Teachers Work Shop, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, announced today. Mrs. J. P. Guzman, Dean of Women, and Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, will do special work in guidance. Mr. Albert Murray of the English Division will devote his time to latest procedures in teaching reading and spelling. Mr. J. E. Fuller will work in functional mathematics, and Mr. C. G. Gomillion in the social sciences.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri
MAY 2 1941

Lincoln Instructor Addresses Tuskegee In-Service Teachers

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Miss Phillis Honesty, director of Home Economics and in charge of Home Management House, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., paid a flying visit to Tuskegee Institute July 12.

Miss Honesty, formerly a teacher of art at the A. & M. Institute, Huntsville, Ala., spent a busy day chatting with many old friends and seeing Tuskegee Institute for the first time.

At 11 o'clock, Miss Honesty was presented by Miss Bennie Mae Ware, acting director of the School of Instruction to address the home economics in-service student teachers. Miss Honesty brought greetings from students and faculty of Lincoln University.

Miss Honesty stated that Lincoln, because of its geographical location, has a two-fold problem —its training program has to meet the needs of both rural and of urban life.

Miss Honesty stopped at Tuskegee on her return trip from Atlanta, Ga., where she had spent several days studying the excellent Home Economics setup at Spelman College.

Ly-19-1

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News From Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION APPLICATIONS REACH NEW HIGH

Enrollment in the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute for 1941-42 points to a new high, judging from the applications received at the registrar's office up t August 15. This increase has been stimulated no doubt by a new series of 100 or more scholarships for students interested in teaching elementary and Jr. high schools. These scholarships have been made available through the generosity of interested friends.

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, explains that the all-tuition scholarship of $85.00 is for students of highest rank preparing to teach academic subjects. $35.00 will be made available to the winning students on entrance to Tuskegee Institute. The remaining $50.00 will be applied to the students' account at the rate of $6.25 per month after the first month. A second educaton scholarship valued at $55.00 pays $35.00 on entrance and $5.00 per month for the next four months following entrance to Tuskegee.

Students in the School of Education at Tuskegee will have unusually rich opportunities this year for practical experience with journalism, creative writing, debating and forum participation acting and play production in connection with Tuskegee's chain of seven Little Theatres and the latest equipment for audio-visual aids in instruction, projectors for class room motion pictures recording machines for speech correction, transcribing machines for bringing educational radio programs on national defense and other matters of vital current importance to the class room. Carefully planned educational tours are an integral part of the School of Education program.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ENROLLMENT TO INCLUDE INCREASED FOREIGN STUDENTS

The outlook for 1941-42 enrollment for Tuskegee Institute has topped that of last year the registrar announced today. The heavy increase in students for the School of Mechanical Industries is due President Patterson states to the success of the Intern Plan and to th Defense Program with a variety of offerings in various phases of aero-mechanics.

National Defense is probably responsible too for the numbers of students interestd in Agriculture. Director Otis states that the prompt placement of Tuskegee graduates in the Agricultural set up of the FSA and the Extension Service has encouraged the high enrollment in Agriculture.

Enrollment in the School of Education has been stimulated by a new series of 100 or more scholarships for students interested in teaching elementary and junior high school. These scholarships have been made available through the generosity of interested friends.

Fifty scholarships will go to old Tuskegee undergraduates who have made an average of B or better during their years in the School of Education.

Another fifty scholarships have been made available for graduates from accredited high schools. The lucky students must have maintained a B or better average during the high school years. These scholarships afford $50.00 each for monthly living expenses.

The announcement comes from th Tuskegee Scholarship Committee of which A. L. Turner is chairman, that these scholarships will not preclude their lucky holders from any additional self-help employment including, NYA.

Several thousand dollars have been made available for student aid loan fund for worthy and needy students who show exceptional promise.

More than 65 applications from young women wishing to enter the nurse training school have been placed on th waiting list. Dr. John A. Kenny, director of the John A. Andrew Nurse Training School states that 30 nurses have been accepted for 1941-42.

The School of Home Economics and Commercial Dietetics holds its own in the quota of applications. The Southern Hotel Association doubled its scholarship grant for Commercial Dietetics students. The increasing demand for trained dietitions and hostesses for army camps has run up the applicants in this training area.

Of the new foreign students to date, two have been accepted from Canada, two from Haiti and two from Africa. Negotiations are still in progress for the acceptance of students from Santiago, Chille and Havana, Cuba.

All and over 1,000 applications have been received from new students. From this number of applicants some 400 to 450 students will be accepted.

TUSKEGEE HAS SENIOR R. O. T. C.

The Department of Military Science and Tactics of Tuskegee Institute broke a precedent of over 40 years when they moved into new quarters in the Academic Building, August 28. Previously the Military staff has shared offices with the men's department which was headed by a commandant and in recent years by the dean of men in the Administration Building.

The new expansion has grown out of the authorization of Tuskegee Institute as a Senior R. O. T. C. Infantry Unit. The two other Negro schools having this authorization are Wilberforce University and Howard University. Tuskegee has previously operated as Junior R. O. T. C. and more recently under National Defense Act, section 55-C.

Col. J. J. Waterman has been assigned by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics for Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and a secondary school in Opelika. General B. O. Davis and Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., have previously held this position at Tuskegee Institute. Gen. Davis served in like capacity at Wilberforce. At present the R.O.T.C. units at Wilberforce and Howard are headed by white officers also.

Tuskegee R. O. T. C. Staff

Col. Waterman, P. M. S. & T. will have his headquarters at Auburn, Alabama. The resident members of the Tuskegee outfit are Capt. John A. Welch, acting P. M. S. & T.; 2nd Lieut. John W. Godbolt, Sgt. Henry G. Beasley. An additional lieutenant and one other non-commissioned officer have been appointed to report for duty September 1.

Capt. Welch and Lieut. Godbolt are Reserve officers on extended active duty. Capt. Welch formerly of Howard University Department of architecture and at the time of his call to active army service with the 366th Inf. at Fort Devens, Mass., was head of the division of architectural drawing, Tuskegee Institute. Capt. Welch came from Fort Devens in August. Capt. Welch received junior R. O. T. C. at Tuskegee Institute and senior R. O. T. C. at Howard University and is a graduate of both institutions.

Lieutenant Godbolt received his military training at Tuskegee and receivd his commission as a reserve officer after competitive examination. Sgt. Basley received training at Tuskegee Institute. He went to Fort Benning, Georgia for army service with the 24th Inf. in January 1941. He was appointed to the non-commissioned office of sergeant and in June was placed on the Detached Enlistd Mens List for duty with the R. O. T. C. at Tuskegee Institute.

Work in Two Parts

The R. O. T. C. program is in two parts, (1) Basic training which will be required of freshmen and sophomore men and (2) Advanced training which will be optional for juniors and seniors. The War Department reserves the privilege of restricting the number of enrollees for the advanced work. Those selected will be chosen on the basis of their leadership qualifications, demonstrated and potential.

The course is very comprehensive, Capt. Welch stated in a recent interview. The Basic course comprises 3 hours of drill and 2 hours of theory per week. The Advanced course includes 3 hours of drill and 4 hours of theory per week.

The work will include study of military discipline, customs of the Service, courtesies, military history and sanitation, map reading, practice with organizational weapons, i. e. rifle, automatic rifle, pistol, light and heavy tactics of automatic rifle squad and rifle squad, rifle platoon, weapons, platoon and rifle marksmanship.

Tuskegee Uniforms To be Retained

In response to inquiries from many Tuskegee graduates and friends who for over 50 years have thrilled to the sight of Tus-

kegee men marching in blue uniforms, President F. D. Patterson announces that the R. O. T. C. will not go into khaki or O. D. but will retain the traditional blue uniforms. These uniforms are made in the Tuskegee Institute tailor shop.

The Tuskegee Institute Band of 75 pieces under Capt. Frank L. Drye will cooperate with the R. O. T. C. as in previous years, for review, guard mount and the like.

R. O. T. C. Enrollees to be Paid

Men enrolled in the Advanced course will be paid approximately 25 cents a day from the time of enrollment until completion with the exception of the six weeks spent in camp. During the camp period the men are paid 70 cents a day. The camp period usually comes the summer after the junior year and is compulsory.

Advanced R. O. T. C. Students Exempt From Draft

Men enrolled in the Advanced R. O. T. C. will be exempt from the draft. For the year 1941-42 only Juniors of Tuskegee are eligible for Advanced course.

Upon completion of the course Basic and Advance, the men will receive commissiones as 2nd Lieutenants of Infantry, Reserved Corps of Army of the United States. Capt. Welch stated that the shortage of Negro officers will practically ensure all commissioned youth to be called to active duty. He stated that many Negro Youth who had received commissions from schools giving R. O. T. C. training had failed to comply with the minimum requirements for reappointment after five years and also for promotion. Without these minimum duties he stated the commissions automatically become dead after ten years.

ELEVEN NEW FLYING CADETS REPORT FOR 99TH AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

The second unit of 11 flying cadets reported to Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., for training for the 99th Pursuit Squadron represents a wide geographic distribution and fine educational background. The second group reported August 23 and began five weeks' processing course immediately. The first group began flying training August 25.

The new cadets now beginning 5 weeks' daily regimentation in "squads right", "at ease', 'about face', etc. are: Boyd, William Cornelius, Washington, D. C., studied, Miner Teachers Colege, has had 1 year, 10 months regular army; Brooks, Sidney Paul, Cleveland, studied Ohio State University; Brown, Benjamin A. Jr., Pensacola, Florida, studied Florida A. & M. College; Bundara, Earl L. Baltimore, studied, Morgan College; Dryden, Charles W., Bronx, New York, studied City College, N. Y. and has 77 hours C. A. A. primary and secondary flying record; Jamison, Clarence C., Cleveland, studied University of Chicago, private pilot through C. P. T. C. at University of Chicago; Joyner, Hercules Lionel, Plant City, Florida, B. S. Florida A. & M. College; Lewis, Emile Joseph, Algiers, Louisiana, studied at Xavier University, served 4 months with 367th Inf. at Camp Claiborne; McClure, Harold E., Cincinnati, studied at University of Cincinnati; Moore, Charles H., Knoxville, Tennessee, studied at Knoxville College; Smith, James Ronald, Cincinnati, graduated from St. Paul's N. & I. School, Lawrenceville, Virginia one year at University of Cincinnati.

Members of this group have previously held jobs as bank messenger, school teacher, draftsman, laboratory assistant, U. S. postal clerk, hotel waiter, life guard and Y. M. C. A. camp counseller, private in the regular army.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Freshmen See Many Points of Interest

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala.—Under the direction of J. J. Flood, personnel director, more than 500 new students were introduced to the many points of interest connected with the history, program, and personnel of Tuskegee institute through an orientation week carefully planned for the opening of the famous Alabama school, founded by Booker T. Washington 60 years ago.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

'Skegee Singers Heard By 366th

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—(ANP)—On invitation from Col. West A. Hamilton, the commanding officer, the noted Tuskegee Institute singers gave a concert for the officers and men of the 366th infantry at Fort Devens last Tuesday evening.

The program featured such favorites as "Deep River," "Go Down, Moses," and "The Battle of Jericho." Included were many plantation melodies. The concert was a break in the daily grind of life at Fort Devens an dwas thoroughly enjoyed by all the officers and men. Several white officers and members of thier families attended the concert.

The members of the Tuskegee singers are Otis D. Wright, first tenor; William Howard and Fred Parks, second tenors; Daniel Andrews, baritone, and William A. Wiley, bass and director. Three of these quintet members are graduates and two are students. Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee and business manager of the singers, accompanied the group to Fort Devens and made a brief talk.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Alabama Photographer Moves to California

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The personnel of Tuskegee Institute, Talladega college and Alabama Polytechnic institute, (white) as well as hundreds of white and colored citizens throughout Alabama and adoining states, learned with regret that J. J. Quarles, distinguished Negro photographer was leaving Tuskegee to take up permanent residence in Los Angeles.

Mr. Quarles came to Tuskegee Institute in 1921 to join the bookkeeping department. He carried on photography as a hobby, but eventually the hobby outgrew the confines of side line and became a main issue.

When Mr. Quarles returned to Tuskegee from a year's leave (for work with North Carolina Mutual), he opened a studio. Business came in floods. Appointments for sittings had to be made in advance. White patrons out-numbered Negro customers. It was not unusual to meet Mr. Quarles at the post office parcel post window mailing packages of photographs valued at $200 and $300.

Quarles' photographs have appeared on Crisis and Opportunity covers. ANP and Negro newspapers generally use his portraits as well as action pictures.

For a brief period, Mr. Quarles was offcial photographer for Tuskegee. But the teaching program and school duties added to his ever-growing business, being too heavy a drain on his time and health, he resigned and gave his full time to his own studio.

Quarles' "Eventide,' a scene of the Tuskegee Institute Chapel seen through the Lincoln Gates, hangs in hundreds of homes. Scores of his artistic studies have been honored with blue ribbons and gold seals at Gallery ehibits featuring the nations leading photographers

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'Kegee Aviation Program Gets New Executive

TUSKEGEE, Sept. 18—(ANP)—Owing to a press of duties with the army air corps detachment of which G. L. Washington has been appointed civilian director, Mr. Washington will be considered virtually on leave from duties as director of the school of mechanical industries for the next 60 days, President Patterson announced.

Since Tuskegee is the only Negro school having a government contract to give elementary military training to flying cadets, G. L. Washington as civilian director of a U. S. army air corps detachment, holds a unique position.

The brick hangar, on the new 400 acre Tuskegee-owned air field, has a capacity for housing 15 army planes. The building will also house offices for the officers and civilian instructors, mechanic shop and parachute room.

The broad concrete apron has outlets for refuelling the ships from an underground storage supply in six huge gas tanks.

The field, a natural basin circled by groves of pine and oak, required almost no grading. It is some of the best corn and cotton land in this section of Macon county. A railroad spur that runs across one end of the field will reduce future transportation problems.

The field is accessible from all directions by clear runways adequate for the high powered government planes.

It has been suggested that the Tuskegee field, because of its happy geographic location, may become a particularly convenient refuelling point for government planes traveling northwest, southeast air lanes.

At present 12 flying cadets are receiving elementary military training on the field under Charles A. Anderson, chief flight instructor. Chief Anderson is assisted by Charles Foxx and Melton Crenshaw. Tuskegee trained pilots, holding commercial licenses and instructors re-rating.

Capt. Noel Parrish is the army supervisor. But even so, with such a program of activities, Civilian Director G. L. Washington has a full time job.

18y-1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Tuskegee Class Told To Study Nazi Lessons

Dr. MacLean Says We Must Awaken Germans From Dream

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 20.—(AP)—Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, asserted here yesterday that "in our attempt to awaken Germany from her dream—and that we must do, even if many of us die to bring her back to sanity—we must not forget that in her madness she has many deep lessons to teach us in America."

The Virginian spoke before a graduating class of almost 200 at Tuskegee Institute, and approximately 2,000 visitors.

"You, the graduates of 1941, must watch Germany and her struggle and learn by heart the lessons she has to teach," Dr. MacLean said. "Remember that we learn best only from those we love most and loathe most, never from those we are indifferent to. Study, therefore, from here on out what Germany has to teach. Watch her factories, roads, homes, clothes, machines that can be built by getting men and materials together.

"But study, too, how as the days and months ahead flow behind us into history that other lesson—that next great law of life and happiness that you have been learning in college here and that Hitler has never learned. It is the law of the brotherhood of man.

"I think that you graduates of Tuskegee in this year are destined to achieve the happiness that you and I want out of life because you have here been practicing the law of brotherhood in many of its operations and have watched it work in many more."

News
Birmingham, Ala

Learn From Nazis, Tuskegee '41 Told

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, asserted here Monday that "in our attempt to awaken Germany from her dream—and that we must do, even if many of us die to bring her back to sanity — we must not forget that in her madness she has many deep lessons to teach us in America."

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Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

The Seventh Annual Institute on Short Course for Ministers will be conducted at the Institute June 2-6.

As usual, a faculty of distinguished persons will offer courses in city pastoring, rural pastoring, social and economic problems from the religious point of view along with lectures and discussions on constructive aspects of church administration. There will also be a full amount of recreation, fellowship and wholesome entertainment.

Meeting at the same time as the Summer School for teachers and Agricultural Extension workers, there will be ample opportunity for wholesome associations in many fields.

Through cooperation with the Institute, the cost of the week is extremely low. For the average minister it will range between three and five dollars.

Ministers of whatever church or denomination are invited and urged to plan now to spend this week at Tuskegee Institute and to have a share in the rich benefits offered.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. MacLean Graduation Speaker At Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute closed the 60th year of her outstanding educational history with a roster of interesting and unique programs climaxed with a commencement address on Monday, by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president, Hampton Institute, and the awarding of degrees, certificates and diplomas by Dr. F. D. Patterson president, Tuskegee Institute.

The directors of the respective schools were presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration. J. R. Otis presented 33 candidates for degrees in agriculture, James Bryant presented 15 candidates for degrees in business, Dr. Max Bond, 20 for degrees in education; Mrs. Carrie Gleed, 12 for home economics; G. L. Washington, 24 for mechanical industries, Major Cleve L. Abbott, 4 for physical education Dr. J. A. Kenney, 16 for diplomas in nurse training. Two special certificates for refresher courses in commercial dietetics, and one trade certificate were also presented

Albert L. Turner, registrar, handed the coveted crimson and gold booklets to Dr. F. D. Patterson as each graduate received a congratulatory handshake from President Patterson.

Mrs. Bertha LaBranch Johnson, Tuskegee Graduate, Class of 1902, was presented by Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, dean of administration, to Dr. F. D. Patterson, for an honorary degree of Master of Science. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Sunday in the Institute Chapel.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

PROBLEMS OF NEGRO COLLEGE TO BE DISCUSSED BY LEADING EDUCATORS AND STATE LAYMEN

Dr. Buell Gallagher of Talladega, Julius J. Flood of Tuskegee, Dr. Mendenhall and Sidney Redmond to Speak

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lincoln university will be host to citizens from all parts of the state at its seventy-fifth anniversary Educational conference Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24.

The opening session will begin at 2 p. m. Friday with subsequent sessions at 7 p. m. Friday, 9 a. m. Saturday and 2 p. m. Saturday.

The conference will open with a welcome address by President Sherman D. Scruggs, followed by an address on "Helping the Student to Realize Himself" by a speaker to be announced. This subject was scheduled to be discussed by Professor Allison Davis of the University of Chicago who will be unable to attend because of illness.

The afternoon discussion leader will be Sidney J. Reedy, professor at Lincoln U.

Dr. Buell C. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., will be the speaker at the Friday evening session, his subject being "Training Negro Youths in Social Relationships." Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, dean of women, will be the discussion leader.

J. J. Flood, personnel director of Tuskegee institute, will be the first speaker at the Saturday morning session. He will speak on "The Negro and Occupational Adjustment." G. Robert Cotton, head of the mechanical arts department at Lincoln, will lead the discussion.

The second speaker at this session will be James E. Mendenhall, acting director for the Institute for Consumer Education at Stephens college, Columbia, Mo. Mr. Mendenhall's subject will be "Consumer Education: A National Need and Responsibility."

At 2 p. m., Attorney Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis will speak on "Training for Civic Responsibility." Cecil A. Blue, head of the English department at Lincoln, will lead the discussion.

Educators and citizens all over the state have been invited to attend the conference which is revolving around the theme of the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, "The Negro College in a Changing Order." The conference is concerned with four general areas of the educational activities as delineated by the American Council on Education. The areas are "Self-realization," human relationships, economic efficiency and civic responsibility."

The conference will focus the attention of educator and laymen alike upon the peculiar problems faced by the colored college in preparing its students for life in the American society and upon the best ways to meet those problems.

In announcing the conference President Scruggs said, "We desire that our approach to the problems be practical and concrete in order that out of the addresses and deliberations shall come a body of tangible suggestions as to how the Negro college might be of much more extensive service to the Negro group in particular and to American society in general."

Tuskegee, Ala., News
May 8, 1941

IMPORTANT MEETING

The Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association in conjunction with the third bi-ennial meeting of the Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association composed of the states of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, met at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 11, 12 and 13, 1916. The meeting can be counted a success from every point of view.

The annual clinic, medical, surgical and dental, in connection with the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital was held with this meeting. As usual, a large number of operations, both major and minor, were performed on needy persons, both in the immediate Tuskegee Institute community and from points at a distance including some from Georgia. A large number of physicians, dentists and pharmacists were present. Some of the operations were very delicate, requiring considerable skill and technich.

Many very interesting papers were read. Dr. L. W. Johnston, of Tuskegee, Alabama, represented the State Health Board and the Board of Medical Examiners of the State, and gave a very instructive address, urging the physicians to attend their meetings and showing the necessity of constant study and keeping abreast of the times. He also urged them to act as health guardians of the people in general by watching out for contagious and infectious diseases and doing their duty when such arise. The address was helpful and highly appreciated.

Members of the faculty and members of the Tuskegee Institute showed many courtesies to the visitors and they seemed to have been much benefitted and to have enjoyed their stay, going to their homes realizing as never before how much Tuskegee Institute, its Hospital and Nurse Training Department means to the whole country and especially to the negro race in the South.

Representatives were present from Nashville Tenn. and Chicago, Ill. These in addition to the regular members.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson Honored At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, May 22—Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Prentiss Institute, Chairman of the Advisory Board, and past President of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., and President of the Southeastern District of the National Association of Colored Women, was honored by Tuskegee Institute last week, the Institute of which she is a graduate, in recognition of her achievements in educational, social, and civic circles, called Mrs. Johnson back to bestow upon an honorary degree.

Mrs. L. T. Miller, Yazoo City, Chairman of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and past President of the State and the National Federations was named president-elect in the recent annual session of the Women's Auxiliary to the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Mississippi. This organziation is affiliated with the National Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association. Mrs. Miller, outstanding in her own right, is the wife of Dr. L. T. Miller, a surgeon of national reputation Still fresh on the minds of club members is the news of a few months ago when Mrs. M. M. Hubert, President of the State Federation, was elected to head the Mississippi Delinquent Home Association.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
June 10, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Shares James Bequests

NEW YORK, June 9.—(AP)—The will of Arthur Curtiss James, one of America's 12 richest men, filed for probate in Surrogate's Court today, provided for the forming of a foundation for religious and charitable purposes and named 28 institutions as beneficiaries of a fund maintaining the foundation.

The man who owned a fourth of the nation's railroad industry died last Wednesday, 20 days after the death of his wife, Harriet Eddy Parsons James.

James's estate, listed at "more than $10,000," was originally left to Mrs. James, but under a codicil the will was amended providing for the foundation.

The 100-page will named 200 legatees, with bequests ranging from $25,000 to $100,000 to relatives. Some 100 employes will receive $500 for each year in James's employ.

Some institutions named included, Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Honor Student Is Featured Speaker

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Featured on the final commencement program at Tuskegee Institute Monday was an address by Mrs. Umer G. Hathaway, highest honor student. She spoke from the subject, "A New Educational Program for the Elementary School."

Mrs. Hathaway stressed the following points: (1) the church is a vital feature in the development of a rural community; (2) the teacher as well as the preacher must live among the people seven days a week; (3) the cooperative idea must be recognized as a vital part of the modern rural community; (4) rural teachers must be better prepared if they are to live in the community; (5) better houses and better home conditions must be the aim of rural leaders.

MAY 24 1941

Mrs. Hathaway showed in a most interesting way how steps in all these directions had been taken by the cadet teachers in the school fo education during their periods of residence in the seven rural laboratory schools conducted by Tuskegee Institute.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEATER NAMED FOR R. R. MOTON

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 22. (ANP)—The newest theater in the Lichtman chain of movie houses, was opened here May 10, and has been named in honor of the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee institute president, as a tribute to his work not only in this area, where for many years he served as commandant and dean of men at Hampton institute, but over the nation, toward the betterment of his race. The Moton theater has been described as the most beautiful motion picture house on the entire Tidewater, Virginia, peninsula.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
June 3, 1941

Tuskegee Offers Free Aero Training

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 3.—(AP)—Free schooling in aeromechanics will be available to 45 Macon County negro youth, between 17 and 25, until August 19, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Insitute, announced today.

First classes opened today.

This training unit in aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for national defense programs, and $3,400 was spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including text-books, will be purchased from the fund and will be furnished free.

Three licensed mechanics have been employed on the teaching staff.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Inst. Singers Here Monday Night

The Tuskegee Institute Singers will appear here on Monday evening, in the Academy of Music, as guest artists on the annual program sponsored by the M.M.A. Musical Art Institute and the Pioneer Business School.

These singers coming from this institution in Alabama will be enroute to the New England States where they are scheduled for five major presentations. Dr. Frank B. Chisholm, former student and graduate of Tuskegee, representing the singers. Dr. Chisholm is a resident of Saybrook, Conn.

The program is scheduled to begin promptly at 8.30 o'clock. Others who will appear on the same program are the artists who have been awarded the scholarships from the Ethical Music Guild. Among these are: Hilda Wilmore, contralto; Dennis McNeill, tenor; and Rebecca Winnfield, pianist. A fashion revue will also be presented on the same evening with Harry Mo[illegible] furnishing the music for the prom.

JUN 26 1941

One admission price will serve for all three events.

—A Colored Judge—

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Quintet Heard At Academy

More than 200 persons heard the famous Tuskegee singers Monday evening at the Academy of Music Foyer, Broad and Locust streets.

The Tuskegee Quintet was the special guest of the M.M.A. Musical Art school and Pioneer Institute of Business Training at their annual presentation. The singers are touring the East in behalf of their school.

Messrs. Otis Wright, Fred Parks, William Howard, Daniel Andrews and William Wiley are the members of the quintet.

JUL 3 1941

Two groups of selections were offered by the singers which included: "Viking Song," "Where Ere You Walk," "[illegible] Mine," "Swing Along Chariot," "Good News," "Balm in Gilead," "The Rocks and the Mountains," "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho," and "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel."

18y-1941

TUSKEGEE DEBATERS OFF TO A GOOD START

NOV 29 1941

Pres. Johnson Succeeds in Bringing in New Members

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Tuskegee Institute debaters are off to a good start under the expert guidance of Prof. Henry R. Jerkins, debate coach. President Theodore Johnson has succeeded in bringing a large number of new members into the Society. The sophomores are especially well represented. This is, no doubt, due to the fine showing made by William Dobson and Theodore Lange and Crawford Russell last year. Dobson and Lange, although freshmen, were a part of the team that made the great Eastern tour. This tour included debates with Brooklyn College and Columbia University, the latter was broadcast over the New York state hookup.

Although Coach Jenkins would not commit himself, because negotiations are not yet complete, he stated that plans were in the making for engagements with several outstanding Texas colleges and three prominent New York colleges.

Coach Jenkins stated that the early skirmishes during the weekly Monday night meetings had brought out

At a recent meeting of the society, Mr. Wm. A. Shields, president of the Peoples' Cooperative Store, Tuskegee and Mr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Community Service League and teacher of sociology and economics, led a stimulating and informative discussion on the working of the Labor unions. Other members of the faculty and outstanding persons in the community have been invited to contribute to the weekly preliminaries.

NOV 29 1941

The question under consideration at present is government regulation of Labor unions.

The faculty members appointed by Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, to work with Coach Jerkins as a debate committee are: Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Prof. C. M. Brooks and Mr. Nathaniel Colley.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Two Distinguished Families United

DEC 4 1941 DEC 4 - 1941

Members of distinguished American families were assembled at "The Oaks" at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on the occasion of the reception which was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Douglass, 3rd, last week. Reading from left to right are: Edith M. Washington, Mrs. G W. A. Johnston, Gloria Washington, Mrs. E. Davidson Washington, Booker T. Washington, 3rd; Mrs. Nettie Hancock Washington, mother of the bride; the bride, Mrs. Nettie Washington Douglass; the groom, Dr. Frederick Douglass, 3rd. Mrs. Fannie Howard Douglass, mother of the groom; Mrs. Lella Washington Lee, John H. Washington and Mrs. Edith Johnson Clark.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEEMS IT "A REAL PRIVILEGE TO SHARE IN RESPONSIBILITY"

NOV 29 19

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26—(ANP)—Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, Congresswoman from Cleveland and a member of one of this city's pioneer families, has been elected a member of the trustee board of Tuskegee institute, an announcement from Dr. William Jay Schiefellin, chairman of the board and President F. D. Patterson, said this week.

Mrs. Bolton, one of the foremost women in America, active in many fields relating to the interests of women, succeeded her husband, the late Chester C. Bolton, in Congress.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Two Officers Join ROTC Unit at Tuskegee

DEC 6 - 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — President F. D. Patterson announced this week that he had received notice that Second Lieut. John D. Patton, recent graduate from the Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., had been assigned to duty with the ROTC at Tuskegee Institute.

Lieut. Patton came to Tuskegee in 1937 as a sergeant from Company F, 24th Infantry D.E.M.L., to serve on the staff of the commandant and dean of men. He was also boxing coach and assistant football coach.

Sgt. Patton reported to Fort Benning to attend the Officers' Candidate School on August 8, 1941, and received his commission as second lieutenant in November. A native of Nashville, Tenn., he, his wife and their son have lived on the campus at Tuskegee since 1937.

Another Joins ROTC Unit

Sgt. Major Thedore Hicks, of the 3rd Battalion, Headquarters Detachment, 24th Infantry, at Fort Benning, Ga., was recently granted discharge that he might re-enlist for appointment DEML with the ROTC Unit at Tuskegee Institute.

Sgt. Hicks was born in Brooklyn, but as a small boy moved with his family to Syosset, Long Island, where he attended the public schools. In 1929, he enlisted and was assigned to the First Medical Regiment, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. He remained with that outfit until it was broken up to send a detachment to West Point, N.Y.

He asked to be transferred to the Tank School Detachment at Fort Meade, Md., where he was stationed from February, 1931, until June, 1932, when he joined the famous 24th.

DEC 6 - 1941

Sgt. Hicks is married. Mrs. Hicks and the children will continue in New York for the present.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Campbell, Pierce Honored In D. C.

DEC 1 - 1941

WASHINGTON, —(ANP) —During the regular session of the supervisors and field workers of the department of agriculture bureau of extension work, a portion of the time was devoted to a tribute to T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce, colored members of the staff, who have completed some 35 years with the extension bureau.

Some 100 workers heard the two Negro tributed by the secretary of agriculture in a letter which was read to the gathering and Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension worker; Dr. C. B. Smith, retired former director of the bureau, Charles L. Chambers, southern field representative of the U. S. extension work; Reuben Brigham, assistant director of extension work, and Walter H. Conway, who acted as chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Wilson in his speech implied that there was probably a need for speeding up the employment of Negroes in extension work and for furthering the service. Others who followed paid tribute to the efforts of Pierce and Campbell in their fields, while they themselves expressed their thanks at being in the department and told of the work they had done.

DEC 1 1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Is Represented In Color Travelog

C. of C. Announces Premier Showing In Chicago

NOV 20 1941

Alabama's two-reel, natural color motion picture travelog, which has been in production for the last six months, will have its premiere at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago on Dec. 7, it was announced today by officials of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. The occasion will be the first Travel Show of the season sponsored by The Chicago Daily News, an event that normally attracts between 3,500 and 4,000 persons.

Tuskegee is represented in the State Chamber travelog by a scene made at the old Alexander Home, one of the outstanding ante-bellum homes of this section. Another scene pictures the campus at Tuskegee Institute.

Entitled "Alabama, Yesterday and Today," the first print of the movie is expected to be received in about a week. It will be shown here in Alabama several times before going to Chicago if it is received in time.

NOV 20 1941

The movie was produced by the State Chamber, the State Planning Commission and the State Highway Department as a part of their tourist promotion campaign. It carries a full sound track of narratoin and music and provides a 28-minute show.

Following its premiere in Chicago the film will be distributed throughout the Midwest and East to travel shows, tourist club meetings and similar events. Extra prints will be obtained for simultaneous showing in diferent Northern cities and for use in Alabama.

Commercial motion picture executives in Chicago, where the film was edited, have pronounced it the best state-produced travelog they have seen and compare it favorably with Technicolor films costing several times as much, State Chamber officials said.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Lists Cadet Officers For ROTC Unit

NOV 29 1941

Patterson Announces Appointments For The Year

TUSKEGEE, Nov. 28.—Capt. John A. Welch, acting P. M. S. & T. of the Reserved Officers' Training Corps, Tuskegee Institute has announced the appointment by President Patterson of the following cadet officers in the Infantry Unit of the ROTC for the year 1941-42:

Captains: Elliot Vanzandt, commanding Company A and acting regimental commander. Vanzandt comes from Chicago and has made an enviable record in varsity basketball and tennis; Theophilus, C. Cottrell, commanding Company E and acting battalion commander 1st Battalion. Cottrell is from Jacksonville, Fla.; Clifford H. Russell, also a native of Florida, commanding Company B and acting battalion commander 2nd Battalion; Upshaw Sams, a Texan and varsity football star and track ace, commanding Company G and recreational and P. and T. officer 1st Battalion; Bradley D. Jackson, Asheville, N. C., commanding Company C and P. and T. officer 2nd Battalion; George L. Fountain, New Jersey, commanding Company F.

First lieutenants: Chester D. Baccus, Tulsa, Okla., Co. B; James E. Penn, Reidsville, N. C., adjutant 1st Battalion; Raymond Head, Griffin, Ga., football speedster, Co. C; Lloyd R. Bradley, Trenton, N. J.; Co. G; Joshua H. Brown, Hilton, Ga., outstanding varsity athlete, Co. A; Wilbert T. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn., Co. A; Leo E. Breedlove, St. Louis, Mo., Co. F.; Austin E. McLinn, Athens, Ala., Co. 1; Maxwell E. Faulkner, East St. Louis, Ill., president Y. M. C. A., adjutant, 2nd Battalion.

Second lieutenants: James M. Francis, Keysville, Ga.; Stanley M. Goldsboro, Bridgeton, N. J.; Jesse C. Davis, Port Arthur, Texas; William L. Crocker, Schenectady, N. Y.; Lloyd G. Manning, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Samuel J. Vincent, Harthorne, Okla.; Styano B. Turner, Homer, La.; James F. Hudges, French Lick, Ind., band; James M. Hutchinson, Auburn, Ala., band.

NOV 29 1941

Non-commissioned officers: 1st Sergeants: Aaron C. Bass, Junious L. Blake, Ebenezer Bush, Randolph Goodwin, James A. Pomey. Sergeants: Junius Batisto, Noah Brewer, Roy W. Clark, William D. Collins, Leonard A. Harper, M. Anderson Lark, John E. McCain.

The special orders listing these assignments were effective as of Nov. 7, 1941. The ROTC staff has recently been increased through the appointment of Sergt. Maj. Theodore Hicks in October and 2nd Lieut. John D. Patton on Nov. 19. Capt. John A. Welch, 2nd Lieut. John W. Godboldte, and Sergt. Henry Beasley have been with the unit since its organization in September, 1941.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Patton Assigned To 'Skegee ROTC

NOV 30 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(SNS) —President F. D. Patterson announced Saturday that he had received notice that Second Lieutenant John D. Patton, recent graduate from the Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., had been assigned to duty with the ROTC at Tuskegee Institute.

Lieut. Patton came to Tuskegee in 1937 as a sergeant from Co. F the 24th Infantry, D.E.M.L. to serve on the staff of the Commandant and Dean of Men. Sgt. Patton was also the enthusiastic boxing

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Fifth Annual Farm Confab At Tuskegee

DEC 7 - 1941

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 4—(ANP)— Programs are off the press for the 5th Farm and Home Week and Fat Stock show at Tuskegee institute, December 3 to 10.

Tuesday night will give those attending the course an opportunity at the annual banquet to tell how they will put into practice what they have learned during the week. President F. D. Patterson and other distinguished guests will make short addresses to the group. Prof. J. R. Otis, director of agriculture, will award certificates to those who have attended three consecutive years.

The fat stock show promises to have more entries and better stock than last year, which was considered a banner year. The auction sale will be held in the Alumni bowl on Tuesday morning.

DEC 7 - 1941

A new course offered this year is in farm accident prevention. The instructor is Miss Elizabeth Campbell who holds a Red Cross Instructors' certificate. Although this course has been made possible through the interest of Mrs. O. W. Pearson, director of home economics, the farmers as well as their wives may register for the course. The course will include demonstrations in first aid. Miss Martha Driver will be assistant demonstrator.

DEC 7 - 1941

The entire program will emphasize nutrition and health as they are influenced by crops, housing and living conditions.

The climax of the week will be the annual Tuskegee conference on Wednesday with Haygood Patterson, commissioner of agriculture for Alabama, as the principal speaker. Certificates will be awarded to merit farmers by President Patterson.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Woman Representative Made Tuskegee Trustee

NOV 30 1941

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton
Harris & Ewing, 1940

NOV 30 19

Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio has been elected to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, it was announced yesterday by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board. Representative Bolton has been interested in Negro education.

18y-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Has Senior ROTC; Ex-Student Heads Corps

Tuskegee Institute now has a Senior ROTC Infantry Unit. The two other Negro schools having this authorization are Wilberforce University and Howard University.

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Col. Waterman will have his headquarters at Auburn, Ala. The resident members of the Tuskegee outfit are Capt. A. Welch, acting P.M.S. & T.; 2nd Lieut. John W. Godbolt and Sgt. Henry G. Beasley.

Alumnus Is Captain

Captain Welch and Lieut. Godbolt are Reserve officers on extended active duty. Capt. Welch, formerly of Howard University Department of architecture and at the time of his call to active army service with the 366th Inf. at Fort Devens, Mass., was head of the division of architectural drawing, Tuskegee Institute. He received junior ROTC at Tuskegee Institute and senior ROTC at Howard University and is a graduate of both institutions.

Lieutenant Godbolt received his military training at Tuskegee and received his commission as a reserve officer after competitive examination.

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In response to inquiries from many Tuskegee graduates, President F. D. Patterson announced that the ROTC will not go into khaki or O. D. but will retain the traditional blue uniforms. These uniforms are made in the Tuskegee Institute tailor shop.

The Tuskegee Institute Band of 75 pieces under Capt. Frank L. Drye will cooperate with the ROTC as in previous years, for review, guard mount and the like.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

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Willis I. Peck of Anderson S. C., president of the Tuskegee General Alumni association, has issued a call for graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute, who reside in the middle west, to assemble in Chicago, October 9, to take up urgent business of the organization. Tuskegeeans from Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, and other states are expected to be here for the meeting.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ALLEN SCISCO NEW DIRECTOR AT TUSKEGEE

All Around Track Track Star

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Scisco is one of Tuskegee's most outstanding athletes. He served as captain of the 1938 track team and was co-captain of the football and basketball teams during the 1938-1939 season. While a member of the track team he participated in several national track meets and won numerous honors. At the National A. A. U., Track and Field meet at Randall Island, New York, in 1938, he placed third in the decathlon. Up to that time he was the first Negro athlete to place in this event.

Scisco was a member of the football team when Tuskegee met Wilberforce at Soldier Field in Chicago in 1938 and was honored by having the editor of the Dowagic Daily News, Dowagic, Michigan, and scores of friends make a special trip to Chicago to see him play. After the game his home town friends staged a reception in his honor. Scisco entered upon his new duties Sept. 8.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 16, 1941

New State Map Folders Ready For Distribution

Special Mileage Chart, Route Of Principal Highways Feature '42 Alabama Road Diagram

First copies of the official State Highway map folder for 1942 have been received from the printer by the State Highway Department which this week, will begin their distribution throughout Alabama and the nation.

Department map-makers and artists believed the ultimate had been achieved in road information and color-photography eye appeal in turning out the 1941 folder. After looking over the product for 1942, however, they frankly admit it surpasses its predecessor and exceeds in both utility and appearance, their most optimistic expectations. The new color combination is silver on blue.

Capitol On Cover

Replacing the nautral color photograph of the Highway Department building which appeared on the cover of the 1941 map-folder, is one of the beautiful and stately capitol building.

On the reverse cover is reproduced in natural color, a photo of one of Alabama's loveliest and shapeliest daughters, clad in shorts and sweater, poised on the bowsprit of one of the pleasure yachts that abound in Mobile Bay and adjacent waters—waving her head-scarf and smiling jaunty greeting.

Other natural-color photographs reproduced on the map cover, include an entrancing panorama shot of the famous Fort Payne valley, Ross hall at Auburn, the Edmund Pettus bridge at Selma, the Alexander home at Tuskegee, Gorgas Memorial library at the University, Pulpit rock and Mirror lake in Cheaha State park, training "ships" on the line for a take-off at Maxwell field, a state highway patrolman and his squad-car, an open-hearth furnace in operation in the Birmingham district, turning out steel for defense, and Tompkins hall at Tuskegee Institute.

The pictures are grouped about a centre panel in which is displayed a detailed scenic map of the State done in a variety of colors, and illustrative of what the various sections of Alabama are most noted for.

Mileage Chart Added

One of the most striking new features of the 1942 map-folder, is the special mileage chart. Using it as a guide the accurate distance between any of the principal cities and towns of Alabama, can be determined in a matter of seconds. This chart will prove useful to motorists, tuorists, travelers and business men, in many ways, it is believed.

More attention is also given in the new folder, to the important fact that Alabama is the highway cross-roads of the southeastern states. A unique, separate map, shows not only where the principal highway trunk routes of the Southeast intersect in Alabama, but points to which these routes extend in all sections of the country beyond Alabama's boundaries. A glance at this separate map in the center of which flies "Old Glory," fully explains why the War Department has formally designated 1,500 miles of Alabama highway, as strategic highways.

Principal Highways

Two detail maps, showing the routes of principal highways through the cities of Anniston and Tuscaloosa, are added to those of Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Gadsden, appearing in the 1941 folder.

Copies of the 1942 highway map folder may be obtained on request by postcard or letter, or by calling personally, at 110 State Highway Department building, at Montgomery.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Washington Given Leave Of Absence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Owing to a press of duties with the army air corps detachment of which G. L. Washington has been appointed civilian director, Mr. Washington will be considered virtually on leave from duties as director of the School of Mechanical Industries for the next 60 days, President Patterson announced.

Since Tuskegee is the only Negro school having a government contract to give elementary military training to flying cadets, G. L. Washington, as civilian director of a U. S. army air corps detachment, holds a unique position.

The brick hangar, on the new 400 acre Tuskegee-owned air field, has a capacity for housing 15 army planes. The buliding will also house offices for the officers and civilian instructors, mechanic shop and parachute room.

The broad concrete apron has outlets for re-fueling the ships from an underground storage supply in six huge gas tanks.

The field, a natural basin circled by groves of pine and oak, required almost no grading. It is some of the best corn and cotton land in this section of Macon County. A railroad spur that runs across one end of the field will reduce future transportation problems.

The field is accessible from all directions by clear runways adequate for the high powered government planes.

At present twelve flying cadets are receiving elementary military training on the field under Charles A. Anderson, chief flight instructor. Chief Anderson is assisted by Charles Foxx and Melton Crenshaw, Tuskegee-trained pilots, holding commercial licenses and instructors re-rating. Capt. Noel Parrish is the army supervisor. But even so, with such a program of activities, Civilian Director G. L. Washington has a full time job.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. B. O. Davis Accepts Knitting Chairmanship

Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., wife of Captain Davis, on duty with the U. S. Army Air Corps Detachment at Tuskegee Institute, has accepted the chairmanship of Knitting production for the Tuskegee Institute Chapter American Red Cross, Dr. F. D. Patterson chapter chairman, announced Saturday.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Davis, who is an enthusiastic social worker and expert knitter, this important phase of chapter production will have needles clicking throughout the community. Approximately 200 lbs. of yarn will be made into sweaters, socks, caps, and children's garments before Xmas.

The chapter's spring knitting quota was efficiently completed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Wm. L. Dawson. Mrs. Dawson will continue to work with the knitting committee as first vice-chairman, as knitting instructor, and assistant checker.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Windsors Plan Visit To Tuskegee Institute

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(U.P.)—The British press service today said the Duke and Duchess of Windsor planned to visit Tuskegee Institute, negro college in Alabama, around Oct. 27. From Tuskegee they will proceed to Miami to return to the Bahamas.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee President To Attend Meeting

According to reports received here early this week, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, is arranging to attend the proposed regional meeting of Tuskegeeans in Cleveland, O., November 1 and 2. Percy R. Hines, former president of the club, stated that Willis I. Peek, president of the Tuskegee general alumni, has indicated that he will also be present.

With the Tuskegee-Wilberforce annual gridiron classic taking place on October 10, the last regular meeting of the club before the game is scheduled to be held Sunday, September 28, at the Good Shepherd Community center.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Couple To Visit

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who will visit Tuskegee Institute, Alabama's famed Negro school, on their trip back to Nassau from the duke's ranch near Calgary, Canada. In a dispatch from Washington Tuesday, Associated Press said the duke and his American-born duchess will visit the institute because of his interest in Negro education in the Bahamas, where he is governor. The dispatch said date of the visit probably would be Oct. 22 or 23. The duke and duchess are expected to reach Baltimore Saturday from the Canadian ranch and they will spend five to six days as guests of the duchess' uncle, Gen. Henry M. Warfield. They will be in New York at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for the next six days and then will leave for Nassau by way of Tuskegee, Associated Press said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 25, 1941

NEGROES OF AREA LEAVE FOR SCHOOL

Largest Number in History of City to Attend Colleges of Nation This Year

The largest number of Negroes in the history of Chattanooga are leaving this week for colleges and training schools of higher learning, it was stated yesterday.

Prof. William J. Davenport, principal of Howard High school, said an accurate list of all former students at the school now leaving was not available, but intimated that scholarships offered locally and by several Negro colleges for outstanding student and athletic work "has considerably increased the group this year"

Entering Spelman college for women, in Atlanta, are Eleanor Bryson, Rebecca Guyton and Ruth Taylor; Clark college, in Atlanta, Earnestine Lawson, Gloria McGhee, Minnie Coates, Carol Stanton and Jewel Lemmons; Morehouse College for Men, in Atlanta, Glover Hines, Warren Dean, Douglas Carter, ("Snooks") Stinson and Thomas Hendricks.

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial college, Nashville, Vivian Cobb, Lucille and Camille Robinson, Alice Worley and Thelma Whitaker; West Virginia State college, Evelyn Cox, Patricia Bynes, Lois Nicholson, Katherine Hill and Arwin White; Tuskegee institute, John Peter Greer, Jr., Leonard Hudson, John Franklin, Joe White, Charles Hendricks, Mary Wallace, Virginia Blake and Armesia Harper.

Hampton institute, Virginia, Geraldine Holland, Willie Mae O'Neal, Emma Taylor, Emily Mann, Horace James and Robert Winston; Dillard university, New Orleans, Leona Glover, Dorothy Pentecost, Evelyn Moore, Lillie B. Smith, Billy Murphy and Napoleon Lewis; Howard university, Washington, D. C., Juliette McCauley and Edna O'Neal; Swift Memorial college, Mary McCauley and Thomas Moore; Fisk university, Nashville, Tardiefay Davis and Billy Dorsey.

Camden academy, Alabama, Joyce Robinson; Knoxville college, Katherine and Edith Fearn, Nellie Clark, Lillian Easterling and Jennie B. Wisdom; Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, Jesse Belmont Barber, Jr., and Wiley college, Marshall, Tex., Evelyn King.

With the reopening of school next week Prof. Davenport stated that the largest enrollment in the history of Howard High school is expected. Prof. T. D. Upshaw, Jr., principal of Booker T. Washington County High school, stated that enrollment there will be increased this year, in spite of the removal of several families in the county from the area where the Volunteer Ordnance works will be constructed. The school, originally thought to be in the area, will be left intact, and the experimental grounds and campus surrounding it have already been cleared for use.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Windsors' Tuskegee Plans Still Indefinite

Plans of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor for visiting Tuskegee, and apparently also Montgomery, have not been worked out, according to a telegram received by Gov. Frank Dixon Friday. Gov. Dixon had wired the Duke of Windsor at Baltimore asking to be advised of plans for his contemplated visit to Alabama and inviting the Duke and his Duchess to be guests at the executive mansion here.

A reply received Friday from the Duke's aide de camp stated: "Duke of Windsor wishes me to thank you for your kind invitation. His Tuskegee plans are still indefinite. Will notify you when anything definite is arranged." The telegram was signed "Philips, A. D. C.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Duke Of Windsor, Patterson Confer

NEW YORK, (ANP)—The duke of Windsor, traveling in this country as the governor of the Bahamas, conferred for a half hour here Thursday with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, in the Waldorf-Astoria suite of the former English king and his wife, during which time he promised that he would visit the famous institution within a month or so, probably by plane.

William Jay Schiefflin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, accompanied Dr. Patterson on the visit to the duke for the purpose of seconding the invitation that was to be extended to make the trip to Alabama. The trustees had met earlier that day.

18y-1941

Tribune
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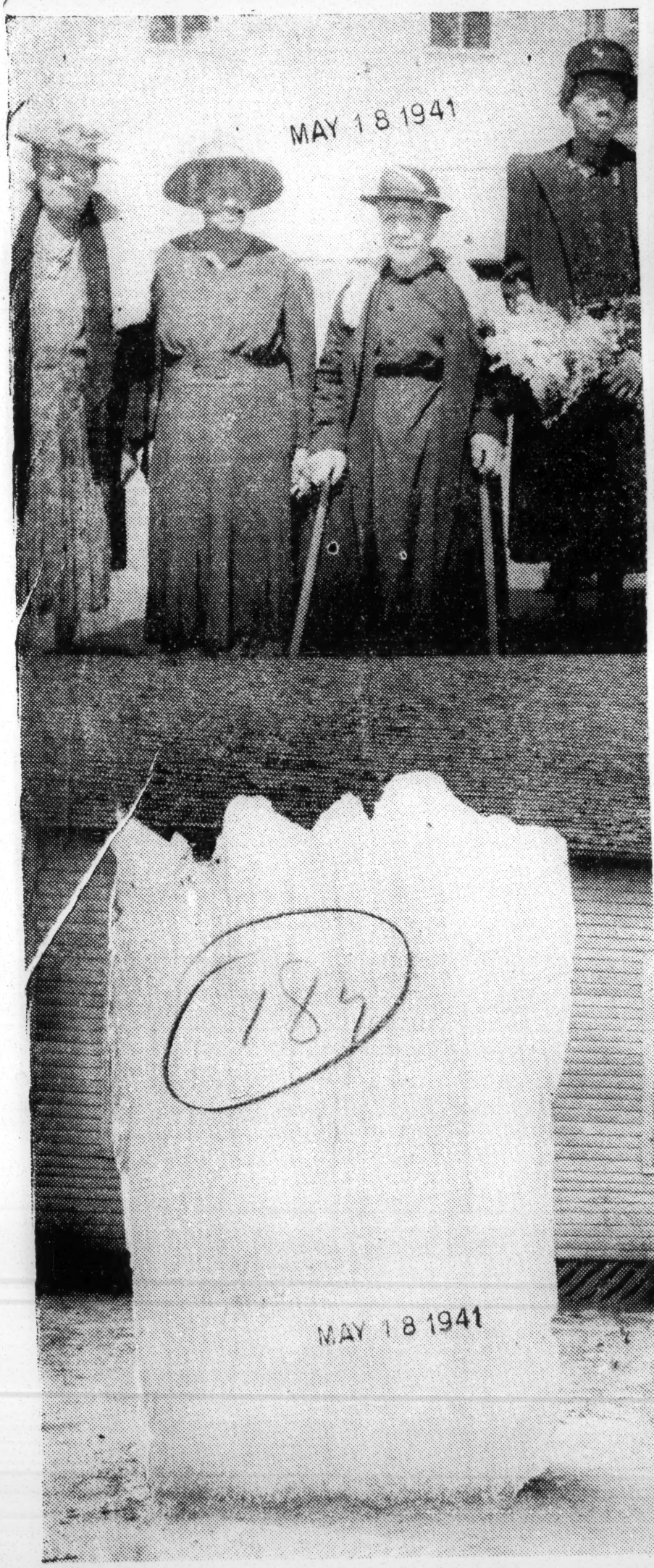
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cradle Of Tuskegee Institute



This huge, rugged marble stone, symbolic of Booker T. Washington, has been erected on the exact spot in Tuskegee, Ala., where Mr. Washington taught his first class in a "shanty," marking the beginning of Tuskegee Institute. The marker is a donation of the Alabama Marble Works, Sylacauga, Ala. There are five living persons who answered Dr. Washington's first roll call. Four of them pictured here are l to r Mrs. W. T. Harris, Mrs. Roxie Brewer, Mrs. Kiziah Day and Miss Carolina E. Smith, all of Tuskegee. Smart Boyd, the fifth, who resides at Greenville, Ala., is not pictured.

13y-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Who Said Beauty, No Brains?

The person who invented tthat little slogan "beauty, but no brains," was certainly mistaken, anyone can see by looking at this quartet of brilliant students of Tuskegee Institute. They are four of 76 who achieved excellence in scholarship during the Academic Year 1940-41 and were honored at chapel exercises in connection with the annual observance of Scholarship Night. At top l to r are Margaret Washington, granddaughter of the Tuskegee founder; Louise Simms, Hempstead, N. Y. Bottom, Misses Mae Louise Goodlett of Tulsa, Okla., and Charlene Cuther of Joplin, Mo. — (Photos by Polk.)

MAY 18 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Closes 60th Year With Colorful Commencement

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 19.—Tuskegee Institute closed the 60th year of her outstanding educational history with a roster of interesting and unique programs climaxed with a commencement address today, by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president, Hampton Institute, and the awarding of degrees, certificates, and diplomas by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute.

The directors of the respective schools were presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration. J. R. Otis presented 33 candidates for degrees in agriculture, James Bryant presented 15 candidates for degrees in business; Dr. J. Max Bond, 20 for degrees in education; Mrs. Carrie Gleed, 12 for home economics; G. L. Washington, 24 for mechanical industries, Major Cleve L. Abbott, 4 for physical education; Dr. J. A. Kenney, 16 for diplomas in nurse training. Two special certificates for refresher courses in commercial dietetics, and one trade certificate were also presented.

Albert L. Turner, registrar, handed the coveted crimson and gold booklets to Dr. F. D. Patterson as each graduate received a congratulatory hand shake from President Patterson.

Mrs. Bertha La Branch Johnson, Tuskegee graduate, Class of 1902, was presented by Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, dean of administration, to Dr. F. D. Patterson, for an honorary degree of master of science. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Sunday, in the Institute Chapel.

Early in the week many alumni, especially those of the reunion classes of 1931, 1921 and 1911, began to arrive from all parts of the country together with parents and members of the graduating class. Among the early arrivers were Robert Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio, who was guest interne representative at the annual dinner of the Department of Mechanical Industries on Thursday night, May 15; Emory Thomas, Brunswick, Ga., present to attend the same function; J. J. Henderson, guest interne representative, from Durham, N. C.; Peter M. Jones, Memphis, Tenn., guest interne representative; Alonzo G. Wright, Cleveland, Ohio, principle speaker for the mechanical banquet; Mrs. Edward Barney, wife of Edward Barney, class of 1911, outstanding contractor, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Fannie Mathaway White, retired teacher of George W. Carver School, Lexington, Kentucky, and Dr. R. E. White; Warren Henry, class of 1931 comes from Chicago, Ill., to deliver the alumni address.

Feature for Thursday night was the annual banquet of the department of mechanical industries with Alonzo G. Wright as the principal speaker. Wright, manager of seven filling stations in Cleveland, Ohio, has the distinction of having more overturn in his seven stations than is true of any other station in Ohio.

Friday afternoon occurred the commencement exercises of the Junior High School of the Chambliss Children's House. Dr. J. Max Bond awarded certificates to 50 students, largest class in the history of the school. President F. D. Patterson congratulated Mrs. Hattie S. West, principal of the school, on the fine record made during the year. The commencement address was made by Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, administrative dean, Tuskegee Institute. A feature of the Children's House Commencement was the presentation of a gift to Mrs. Georgia K. Logan, kindergarten teacher from 1915 to 1930. First honor student of the school was Harvey Davis; Mary E. Reynolds, second honor student.

At 7:30 Friday night, White Hall lawn was the scene of the beautiful traditional Class Day exercises.

Saturday was Alumni Day. For the entertainment of the visitors, the young women of the physical education department directed by Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, presented a physical education demonstration on the gymnasium quadrangle.

Saturday night, Logan Hall was packed for the speaking contest for the president's prize of $50, and the awarding of annual prizes.

Following the custom of many years, the commencement exercise was divided into two parts: Demonstrations by departments at 10 a.m. showed the relation of the Tuskegee program to national defense.

At 1:30, Monday afternoon, the colorful academic procession started from Carnegie Hall headed by President F. D. Patterson, President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, speaker of the day, Warren E. Henry, alumni speaker, members of the executive council, faculty, graduates, visitors, and student body.

The institute concert orchestra directed by Capt. Frank L. Drye, played "War March of the Priests" by Mendelssohn, and the institute choir, William L. Dawson, conductor, sang "Great and Marvellous" by Turner.

Mrs. Umer G. Hathaway, highest honor student spoke from the subject "A New Educational Program for the Elementary School." Mrs. Hathaway stressed the following points: The church is a vital feature in the development of a rural community; the teacher as well as the preacher must live among the people seven days of the week; cooperative living and the organization of cooperative stores and cooperative marketing must be recognized as vital features in the modern rural community; Better house and better home conditions must be the aim of rural leaders. Mrs. Hathaway showed most interestingly how steps in all these directions had been taken by the cadet teachers in the School of Education during their periods of residence in the seven rural laboratory schools conducted by Tuskegee Institute.

Malcolm S. MacLean, recently elected president of Hampton Institute, and for many years head of the General College, University of Minnesota, brought a message of great inspiration and practicality to members of the graduating class.

Sunday night, May 18, at the last vesper services for the year, President F. D. Patterson in his closing chapel talk for the year spoke with deep feeling not only to the outgoing seniors, but to the many men of the student body who would be called by their country before the school term opened again in the Fall.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Training School To Close May 22

WAUGH, ALA., May 14.—The school year at the Montgomery County Training School will close May 22. Albert L. Turner, registrar of Tuskegee Institute will deliver the commencement address at 1:30 p.m. The commencement sermon will be delivered Sunday at 1:30 p.m., by the Rev. J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the Alabama Reform School, Mt. Meigs, Ala.

There are several interesting programs scheduled before next Thursday. On Friday evening, the high school classes will present a play under the direction of Mrs. Lucile O. Green. On Monday at 7:30 p.m., the elementary grades will hold their closing program for the year. Miss Mary Louise Johnson, Mrs. Laura H. O'Neal and Miss Willie F. Backstrom will have charge of the exercises. The graduates and faculty reception will be held at the principal's home on Tuesday evening. The reception is the annual affair given for the graduating class by the principal and faculty members. It is with much interest that they look forward to this unique affair.

On Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the senior class will hold its class day program in the school auditorium.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

1931 Tuskegee Class To Observe Anniversary

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 15.—The 10th anniversary of the class of 1931 of Tuskegee Institute will be held here May 17, 18 and 19 in connection with the regular scheduled commencement activities. Members of the class who are located in various sections of the country are expected to return to the Institute and participate in the exercises, John M. Cheatham, chairman, stated.

Warren E. Henry, of Chicago, will deliver the alumni address in the chapel at 2 p.m. Monday. The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hampton, T'kegee Share Railroad Builder's Estate

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Both Hampton institute in Virginia and Tuskegee institute in Alabama shall share in the will of the late Arthur Curtis James, railroad industrialist, eight-tenths of which will be used to establish the "James Foundation."

The income of the fund will be employed in aiding charitable, educational and religious organizations and institutions which had enjoyed the benefactions of James during his life. No appraisal of the estate has been made, but it is believed to be considerable.

The will stipulates that part of the fund be used for the institutions, income of which shall be divided into 28 shares. In the distribution, Hampton is to receive two shares and Tuskegee will get one share.

James died two weeks ago. Less than a month ago, his wife, Mrs. Harriet Parsons James, passed away. When her will was offered for probate, it was revealed that a $50,000 request had been made to the Lincoln School for Nurses, New York.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

TUSKEGEE CHAPLAIN AT ADULT MOVEMENT MEET

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, is attending the regional conference of the National Adult Movement at Bridgewater, Va., meeting from June 16 to 23.

18y-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Vocational Teachers From 17 States Hold Five-Day Conference At Tuskegee Institute

MAR 1 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Tuskegee Institute was host to 104 State supervisors of agriculture and home economics and representatives of teacher training institutions for Negroes for a busy five-day conference Monday to Friday.

The conference, which brought together white Federal agents from the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Negro workers from sixteen states was described by Miss Marie White., Southern regional agent, as having the largest attendance of its ten years of existence.

"The major emphasis of the entire conference" stated Miss White, "is being given to consideration of the joint program of the vocational agriculture teachers and the home economics teachers in relation to the program for improved farm family living."

Miss White stressed the fact that "all members of the conference group are taking active part in all committee work being done."

A feature of the Monday session was the address of welcome by Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute, host to the conference, and an address by Miss Edna P. Amiden, chief of Home Economis Service, Washington, D. C.

President Patterson said, "It is very fitting that this conference of workers interested in improving the standard of living of rural Negro families should meet at Tuskegee Booker T. Washington and his successor the late Robert R. Moton throughout their term of service at the head of this institution were interested not only in agriculture, but in bringing white and black together to talk and plan practically and realistically in regard to problems of Negro life, not simply to emote."

President Patterson continued, "We are fortunate to have you here at this time when national leaders are just beginning to discover the people, although Columbus discovered the land in 1492."

Home Economics And Defense

Miss Amidon stated that Home Economics could make a definite contribution to National Defense by (1) making folk more employable through improving their personal living especially in regard to diet, (2) by training for homemaking those who must carry the dual load of home-maker and wage-earner, (3) by cooperating with other services for training for the service occupation for hire, especially in connection with food industry, (4) by extending community service to include training nurse maids and play directors against the time when mothers may be needed in factories or other out-of-the home defense activities."

MAR 1 1941

Reports on what is being done in the various states to forward National Defense Training Programs occupied the conference on Monday. Reports revealed uneven progress in participation; while Texas and Virginia have projects well underway, West Virginia and Kentucky have practically none.

Reports and discussion revealed that major problems confronting the workers in their efforts to carry on Defense programs were: (1) The difficulty of finding trained personnel for teaching the trade work to Negro groups. (2) No buildings for the shop work. (3) The difficulty communities have in meeting the cash requirements for the erection of shop buildings with NYA, WPA aid. (4) The difficulty in meeting the requirements of the National Youth Administration in carrying on cooperative instruction and production projects.

R. E. Commack State Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Alabama, reported that to date the Alabama School had no defense programs; that the only defense classes in vocational agriculture were in the 4 Alabama CCC camps. Mr. Commack stated that plans for defense programs in Alabama schools would be ready by July 1, 1941.

Leadership Training Schools formed the chief topic of discussion for Tuesday sessions. W. A. Ross, subject matter specialist, Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education and outstanding leader in the New Farmers of America and Future Farmers of America programs, fired every one with his enthusiasm for the future of Negro farm youth. In the afternoon, Mr. Ross addressed the upper classmen in the schools of Agriculture and Home Economics on subject matter and teaching materials. Mr. Ross paid high tribute to Abraham Lincoln and to Booker T. Washington, both of whom he said symbolized real education.

Defines Education

Ross defined education as not something that could be plastered on, but a reflection of what a man has done and how he did it. "Subject matter," Ross said, "is merely a means to an end. The end is a capable citizen."

"The best teaching material," Ross concluded, "is the material which is closest at hand. We can not do better than to follow the advice given by Booker T. Washington in his famous Atlanta Exposition Speech, 'Let down your bucket where you are'."

"Adequate Food For Farm Families" was the topic for Wednesday and Thursday. Here the emphasis was put on closer coordination of Vocational Agriculture with Home Economics.

MAR 1 1941

At vesper services in the Institute Chapel on Wednesday night, President Patterson presented the conference group to the student body. Alva Tabor, itinerant teacher-trainer, Georgia, and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute responded for the conference.

Committee meetings at work on the proposed conference bulletin to be published through the U. S. Office of Education occupied much of Thursday and Friday.

W. N. Elam, Federal Agent, Agricultural Education, when approached on the subject of the proposed bulletin said, "This bulletin will be a 'first' in Teacher-Training publications. We plan to publish a series of Bulletins dealing with problems concerning the joint program of Agriculture and Home Economics throughout the United States. The first bulletin will be titled, "Negro Farm Families Can Feed Themselves."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Obituary

EDMUND H. BURKE

Final rites for Edmund H. Burke, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, who died in John Andrew Hospital at Tuskegee last Friday, were conducted at the church of the Crucifixion, 149th St. and Convent Ave., by the Rev. Egerton E. Hall, rector, Tuesday. Funeral services were also conducted by the Montserrat Progressive Society, of which he was a devoted member, at Eric C. Phillips' Funeral Home 110 West 131st St., Monday evening. Burial was made in Woodlawn Cemetary.

Mr. Burke was born on March 6, 1886, in Montferrat, West Indies, and received his education there and in the French island of Martinique.

MAR 15 1941

He spent several years in the government service before coming to the United States in 1905. He rose from the ranks of a janitor in the New York subway to auditor in the employment of L. P. Hollander Company of Boston, with which he was affiliated for 26 years.

The deceased joined the staff of Tuskegee Institute in 1934, and served as comptroller and secretary of the trustee board. He was a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Sigma Pi Phi, (Boule); an Elk and a Mason. A great lover of tennis, Mr. Burke was one of the founders and officers of the American Tennis Association; chairman of the finance committee of the John A. Andrew Hospital Aid Society; chairman of the Tuskegee advisory committee; lay reader of St. Andrews Episcopal Mission; a former adjutant of the 369th Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard. He was also one of the founders of the Church of the Crucifixion, who worked hard with the founder-rector, the Rev. Jr. Edmeade to establish the church.

MAR 15 1941

Mr. Burke, who was a direct descendant of the great British statesman and liberal for whom he was named, is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lena Chambers of New York City; his widow, Mrs. Frances Burke; three sons, Edmund H. Jr., Wilford H. and Harold R., of Cambridge, Mass.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary of Tuskegee Dies

MAR 14 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Edmund H. Burke, secretary of Tuskegee institute, died at John A. Andrew hospital here Friday morning at 3:30. Mr. Burke an expert in the field of accounting and auditing, was born in the British West Indies and received his early education in Martinique.

Elected secretary of the board of trustees after valuable service as comptroller, he was beloved by students and faculty. A regular teacher in the Episcopal Mission's Sunday school, Mr. Burke took courses in agriculture and related subjects to give himself the feel of the current day student's viewpoint.

At one time Mr. Burke served as auditor for one of the most important importing firms in lower New York city. It was his remarkable record there which led to his service at Tuskegee. Mr. Burke leaves a widow and daughter, both live in New York city where funeral services will be held.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATES TO ELECT TRUSTEE

MAR 29 1941

DURHAM, N. C., March 27.—Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute as valedictorian in 1920, is being prominently mentioned for the position of alumni member of the trustee board. The New England Tri-State Alumni Association, comprising graduates in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have united with the Durham club in endorsing Heningburg as their candidate. Other clubs and individuals throughout the country have added their endorsement.

MAR 29 1941

During the past year, the chairman of the board requested the General Alumni Association to nominate a graduate for election to the board. The election will take place at Tuskegee Institute on April 4, during the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association. Willis I. Peek, of Anderson, S.C., is president of the general body, and Alvin J. Neely of Tuskegee, is executive secretary.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEBATER

Miss Dorinda Duncan, member of the Tuskegee Debate Society, is one of the students representing the institute on its debate tour, where they will meet teams from many of the leading white and colored colleges. She will debate in New York against three white teams. She is a native of Pennsylvania and is active in campus circles. Miss Duncan is a sophomore in the school of education.

MAR 29 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

TUSKEGEE RECEIVES SENIOR R.O.T.C. UNIT

MAR 22 1941

WASHINGTON, March (ANP) —Tuskegee institute has been given a senior Reserve Officers' Training corps unit by the war department, it was revealed here Monday although official announcement has not yet been made. This concession was understood to have been obtained personally by President F. D. Patterson.

MAR 22 1941

This will make Tuskegee the only Negro school other than Howard university to have such a rating. Many others have consistently been turned down. Many white schools have also asked for this kind of unit.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

VETERAN EDUCATOR AT TUSKEGEE DIES

MAR 27 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 26—(AP)—Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee Institute and veteral educator, died at his home here Wednesday.

Dr. Williams was a native of Stonebridge, Va., where he was born July 3, 1869.

He was a graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Harvard University.

He was a member of the education commission to the Virgin Islands in 1930 and also was a member of a commission to Haiti.

MAR 27 1941

In recognition of his service in the field of education, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., conferred an LL.D. degree in 1923. In 1934 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal for his knowledge of and distinguished service in Negro Education.

Funeral will be conducted at the Institute chapel Saturday.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Session To Be Held At Tuskegee

MAR 23 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS) — Junior participation in the Nation's defense program will keynote the fourth annual rally of Negro Junior Red Cross members, to be held in Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, March 28 and 29.

Junior Red Cross delegates from schools in eleven southern states have been inivted to attend the two day session. As Chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute and newly elected member of the American Red Cross Board of Incorporators, will act as host and welcome the young delegates. Dr. Patterson also will be one of the principal speakers at a banquet on the opening night of the conference.

MAR 23 1941

TO DISCUSS HEALTH

National Red Cross officials who will meet with the group include Livingston L. Blair, Assistant National Director, Junior Red Cross; Mrs. Ethel B. Matson, Assistant to the Director, Junior Red Cross both of Washington, D. C.; Stone J. Crane, Red Cross Field Representative in Alabama.

Chief among topics they will discuss are Health for Defense with emphasis on First Aid, Water Safety, Accident Prevention and Public Health Nursing; Civic Understanding through a better Social Concept of the Junior Red Cross as part of Education for the Defense Program; Junior Red Cross Participation in War Relief Production; Use of the National Children's Fund for Relief at Home and Abroad and other related subjects.

The Juniors themselves plan and conduct these annual meetings Teacher-sponsors and adult Junior Red Cross leaders accompany the Juniors and attend their meetings, but except for one joint session with Junior delegates they take no active part in the conference.

FROM ELEVEN STATES

MAR 23 1941

The eleven states from which Junior members are expected to attend are Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana Mississippi, and Georgia. In the past three years the conferences were held respectively in Ashville North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia and Atlanta, Georgia.

Among the outstanding war relief accomplishments of the American Junior Red Cross in the past year were the making of more than 100,000 garments for children in war torn countries abroad, and the allocation of $50,000 from the National Children's Fund for the establishment in England of nursing homes for children injured in warfare.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
March 26, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit Tuskegee

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 26.—(AP)—Valdostans were ready today to welcome Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, scheduled to take part in dedicatory exercises at a new library building of Georgia State Woman's College tomorrow.

Mrs. Roosevelt headed for Valdosta by motor from Charleston, where she spent last night as guest of Mrs. George Huntington. After leaving here, she plans to visit Tuskegee, Ala., Friday and Saturday.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
March 13, 1941

Institute "Little Theatre" Is Grateful

The Campaign for the enlargement of the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre and its subsidiary playhouse for rural people, "The Bucket Theater," is nearing its goal.

The supporters, to a large extent, have been local people, businesses, faculty and students at Tuskegee Institute, and workers at the Veterans Hospital.

The contributors have helped the Little Theater to establish itself as a community supported enterprise, a fact that should make any Theater particularly proud.

The director and members of the Tuskegee Institute Little Theater are most appreciative of the support received and take this opportunity to make public their sincere gratitude.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
March 12, 1941

HENRY FORD ATTENDS MUSEUM DEDICATION

Confers For Hour With Noted Alabama Scientist Tuesday

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 12.—Henry Ford, Detroit Automobile manufacturer, and Mrs. Ford participated Tuesday in the dedication of the George W Carver Museum here, named for Tuskegee Institute's noted Negro scientist.

The Fords inscribed their names on a concrete slab into which plastics made by soy beans and fiber, developed by Dr. Carver, had been inserted. Previously, Ford and the scientist conferred alone for an hour.

Ford often has expressed interest in Dr. Carver's experiments in the industrial utilization of farm products. On display in the museum are numerous fibers and other articles, many of them made from waste materials.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford came to nearby Chehaw, Ala., where they were met by F. D. Patterson, institute president, in a private railroad car and left for Atlanta after inspecting the big college for Negroes. Mrs. Ford was shown through the girls' industrial building and the department of home economics.

Madison, Fla., Recorder
March 7, 1941

HAITIAN VISITS STATE TO STUDY AGRICULTURE

Gainesville, Fla.—After studying and observing Florida agriculture for five weeks, Gardy Neptune, of Port au Prince, Haiti, recently returned to Tuskeegee Institute in Alabama to complete work on the degree he will receive in May.

While in the state, Neptune conferred with Frank Pinder, Alachua Negro farm agent, and other Negro extension workers, and visited many Negro farmers in Alachua and Hillsborough counties. He was very much impressed with the extent of diversification on some farms operated by Negroes in Florida and said he was going to emphasize a similar program when he returns to Haiti next summer to do agricultural demonstration work for the Haitian government.

18y-1941
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee To Hold Summer Sessions

FEB 13 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 12.—Announcement of the annual sessions of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School was made here today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. The first session of five weeks will open June 5 and will continue until July 5; the second session will begin July 1, and will close Aug. 9, with a regular program of commencement activities, Dr. Patterson added.

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, said it is the aim of the Summer school to serve public education in the South to the fullest possible extent; that a special effort is made to meet the needs of those wishing to renew, or extend certificates of teachers and others wishing credit toward degrees; of public school teachers wishing to study progressive methods of teaching any grade of school work; of students enrolled in the regular session of this and any other college who wish to make up work. Those desiring special work in home economics, agriculture, mechanics, public school music, art, speech, physical education, social service and other special fields, will be accommodated. Courses have also been arranged for those interested in teaching in junior and senior high schools or in securing additional training in that field.

Recreation will include tennis, soft ball, baseball, swimming, badminton, golf and horseback riding along many of the beautiful bridle paths of the institute. There will be entertainment features by leading artists and plays by members of the Little Theater. Some of the outstanding motion pictures of the year will be shown three times per week. Summer School catalogs are ready for distribution and may be obtained from the office of A. L. Turner, registrar, Dr. Patterson stated.

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Actors To Present Play In Birmingham

FEB 13 1941

The Little Theatre of Tuskegee Institute, under the direction of Saunders E. Walker, will present the play "Our Town" in the Parker High School Auditorium, Birmingham, Friday, February 14, at 8 p.m.

FEB 13 1941

Mr. Walker, a native of Birmingham, holds degrees from Talladega College and the University of Michigan, has studied at Harvard, and was awarded a fellowship in the department of Drama at Yale University. He introduced the Little Treatre movement at Tuskegee after experimenting with a Community Theatre as a High School Theatre. He terms the movement as the Bucket Theatre from Booker T. Washington's admonition "Cast down your buckets where you are."

The program is under the auspices of the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club.

Officers of Birmingham-Tuskegee Club are:

President, E. L. Adams; Vice-Pres., Wm. A. Berry; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Hawkins; Assistant Secretary, Miss Elnora Armstead; Treasurer, T. J. Guice; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Hawkins; Chairman of Publicity Committee, A. A. Davenport; Chairman of Executive Committee, Robert Mabry.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

40 Enroll For Course In Rural-Carpentry

JAN 11 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—During the past fifty years, Tuskegee Institute has been holding short courses for farmers, rural preachers, extension agents, cooks, and midwives; but not until this year did Tuskegee, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service, offer a course for rural Negro carpenters.

Forty of these farmer-carpenters and builders came last month to Tuskegee, twentyeight from Alabama, and the remainder from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, and enrolled for a week's intensive training in blue print reading, structural foundations, framing, chimney building, interior and exterior carpentry, roofing, painting, practical estimating, and selecting materials.

These carpenters will return to their several communities and assist the county agent in organizing local demonstration housing schools which will be followed up by the extension agricultural engineers; so that, eventually the self-help idea of home improvement will reach the remotest rural areas.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE GROUP TO GIVE PLAY HERE

FEB 1 4 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 13—The Tuskegee Institute Little Theater will present Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" at Parker High School, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. Friday.

"Our Town" is being presented by the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club, Edward Q. Adams, president. There are 35 persons in the cast.

Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, will appear on the program.

Saunders E. Walker, formerly a member of the faculty of the Parker High School, is director of the drama at Tuskegee Institute.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TUSKEGEE STARTS SHORT COURSE IN RURAL CARPENTRY

JAN 10 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—Tuskegee institute held its first short course in rural carpentry last week with 40 farmer-carpenters and builders in attendance.

Twenty-eight came from Alabama, the remainder from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. They enrolled for a week's extensive training in blue print reading, structural foundations, framing, chimney building, interior and exterior carpentry, roofing, painting, practical estimating and selecting materials.

Wetumpka, Ala. Herald
February 20, 1941

MEMBERS OF SENIOR CLASS VISIT A. P. I. AND TUSKEGEE

A large number of the students of the Senior Class of the Wetumpka High School visited Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, and Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, on Tuesday of this week.

This trip was planned so that the students could get some idea of college life. They found it to be very beneficial, as it created an ambition in those who had not planned to attend college.

The students thought that Tuskegee Institute was an outstanding feature in education, contributing much towards progressive education for Negroes.

The following comprise the membership of the Senior Class: Marie Arant, Inez Baker, Cathryn Benton, Joseph William Benton, William Bullard, Mary Jim Bush, Randolph Cannon, T. Carpenter, Lloyd Chandler, Eloise Collier, Phoenix Collier, George Collins, Edith Cooper, Webster Cooper, Jane McDonald Culverhouse, Blanche Daniels Ellis Jean Daniels, Emma Frances DeBardelaben, Elizabeth Frances Dickinson, Robert McLain Dickinson, Audrey Louise Dillard, Reid Dozier, Sara Sims Edwards, Joe Billy Fain, Cathlyn Louise Goolsby, Annie Berta Grier, Edith Raye Hall, Katherine Hamlet, Herbert Harden, Annie Mae Harrison, Catherine Louise Heisler, Alder Marie Heisler, George Ray Hill, Cleo Holman, Lilaoise Holman, Franklin Holt, Harlan Holt, Truman Holt, Janie Etta Law, Frank Nelson Law, Mavis Lewis, Laura Aldean Logan, Doris Christine Macon, Arra Elizabeth Martin, Dorothy Jean McCarley, Sara Seals McDaniels, Ruth Merrell McDonald, Elinor McJunkin, Maggie Lee Murchison, Lula Jean Murchison, William David Murchison, Nelson Murchison, Jacqueline Oliver, G. D. Owens, Edsel Owsley, Nettie Ruth Parker, William Richard Perkins, Elizabeth Louise Reams, Robert Reams, William Bailey Reneau, Eloise Reynolds, Cecil Williard Russell, James Monroe Sanford, Lotis Sanford, Madora Lancaster Smith, Ed Speer, Raymond Stone, Claudia Stone, Dorothy Louise Strickland, Delma Estes Taylor, Florence Lorraine Tinsley, Thomas Warren Tinsley, Jean Barker Venable, Emogene White, Bonnie Raine White, Jane Frances Williams, Christian Winard, Margurite Young.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Vocational Teacher Trainers From 17 States Hold Session At Tuskegee Institute

FEB 27 1941

Tuskegee Institute was host to 104 State supervisors of agriculture and home economics and representatives of teacher-training institutions for Negroes for a busy five-day conference, February 10-14.

FEB 27 1941

The Conference, which brought together white Federal Agents from the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. and Negro Teacher - Trainers and supervisors from 16 states had the largest attendance of its 10 years of existence.

The major emphasis of the conference was on a joint program of vocational agriculture and home enconomics for improved farm family living.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Defense Aid For Negro In South Lags

FEB 28 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute was host to 104 State supervisors of agriculture and home economics and representatives of teacher training institutions for Negroes for a busy five-day conference February 10-14.

The conference, which brought together white Federal Agents from the United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Negro workers from sixteen states, was described by Miss Marie White, southern regional agent, as having the largest attendance of its ten years of existence.

FEB 28 1941

Problems Listed

Defense Training Programs occupied the Conference on Monday. Reports revealed uneven progress in participation; while Texas and Virginia have projects well underway, West Virginia and Kentucky have practically none. Reports and discussion revealed that major problem sconfronting the workers in their efforts to carry on Defense programs were: (1) The difficulty of finding trained personel for teaching the trade work to Negro groups. (2) No buildings for th shop work. (3) The difficulty communities have in meeting the cash requirements for the erection of shop buildings with NYA, WPA aid. (4) The difficulty in meeting the requirements of the National Youth Administration in carrying on cooperative instruction and production projects.

Mr. R. E. Commack, State supervisor of Agricultural Education for Alabama, reported that to date the Alabama School had no defense programs.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equipment Manufactured By Race Man Used At Warm Springs, Tuskegee

MAR 1 1941

CHICAGO, Ill. —(ANP)— Paul E. Johnson, manufacturer of physical therapy and X-ray equipment who operates one of the most important manufacturing concerns within the race, with his plant located in Chicago, announced last week that he has furnished therapy equipment to both the Warm Springs, Ga., infantile parlysis unit and the new hospital of the same type located at Tuskegee Institute.

RECOGNIZED

Mr. Johnson, speaking with pardonable pride of the increasing recognition which hospitals and physicians are giving to the apparatus which he makes completely, said he was especially gratified at the support which came from people within his own group.

He sells to many white organizations as well but, as he exhibited photostatic copies of checks for $1,550 from Tuskgee; $1.550 from Dr. B. O. Moore, who operates a hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., and a similar amount from the Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, he said.

MAR 1 1941

"Negro hospitals and insurance companies are converting the nickels, dimes and quarters received from their Negro policyholders into modern equipment costing from $1,000 to 3,000, purchased from a Negro manufacturer. That is a lesson in practical racial economics, for every machine purchased adds to the employment of Negroes."

Mr. Johnson, who has been engaged in production of his line for a score of years, makes shockproof X-ray, short wave diathermy, electro-surgical, galvanic current, sinusoidal current, artficial fever and colonis-therapy equipment and also manufactures mercury quartz lamps, luminious infra-red lamps, carbon arc lamps, water-cooled lamps, hospital and YMCA solariums and physical therapy accessories.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Plans Sewing Project

MAR 2 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Feb 27—Mr. J. U. Mundy, principal, Tuskegee high school, has been notified that a home project for 50 Negro girls of Macon county has been authorized by the National Youth Administration.

The project is being sponsored by the Tuskegee Men's Club with the Tuskegee high school as co-sponsor. Mr. Mundy has been working diligently for weeks to get the project going to bring cash income and part time employment to Negro girls between 17 and 25 who are out of school and out of work. Girls of 16 years are eligible if they have finished high school and have on all other points met the requirements of certification.

The new project will carry on sewing and knitting. The project probably will be housed, according to Mr. Mundy, in some available room on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. This central location will be most convenient to young women from Greenwood, New Rising Star on the west, and Tuskegee, Cotton Valley, Zion Hill, and Rockefeller Hill on the east.

MAR 2 1941

The young women employed in this N. Y. A. project will make garments to fill the needs of welfare agencies of the county, and hospital garments for the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

A supervisor of the new project has not yet been appointed, although several applications for the work have been filed.

Mr. Mundy stated that employment on the project would enable several girls to resume their high school course which they had been forced to drop because of lack of funds.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Westminister Choir Sings At Tuskegee

FEB 22 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Westminster Choir, one of America's most outstanding choral organizations, sang before a large audience in the Institute Chapel here Friday night.

From the first number, "Sing Ye to the Lord," by John Sebastian Bach, to the very last note of the concludidng selection, the audience was regaled with a program of song of increasing interest and pleasure. Not only did the singing captivate the audience, but the fine discipline of the members of the organization also won wide favorable comment.

Dr. John Finley Williamson, the renowned conductor, anchored himself in the hearts of the appreciative audience because of the warmth of his sincerity, and the charm of his personality, and his very generous response with encores to their repeated and prolonged applause. In grateful appreciation of the founder of Tuskegee Institute he dedicated a number to his memory and a number was also dedicated to the Tuskegee choir and its nationally known conductor, William L. Dawson.

FEB 22 1941

Dr. Williamson paid a fine tribute to Dorothy Maynor who sang with the Westminster Choir, and also expressed appreciation for the pleasure it gave him to hear the Tuskegee choir when it sang at Carnegie Hall several years ago.

The singing of such artists as these do more than can at the moment be realized to foster where it now exists, and to kindle in new hearts, the understanding and the love of fine music.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Summer School

FEB 22 1941

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Announcement of the annual sessions of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School was made here this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

The first session of five weeks will open June 5 and will continue until July 5; the second session will begin July 7, and will close August 9, with a regular program of commencement activities, Dr. Patterson added.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE

FEB 27 1941

The Westminister Choir, one of America's most outstanding choral organizations, sang before a large and enthusiastic audience in the Institute Chapel here Friday night. Having been looked forward to since early Fall, when the announcement was made that this famous choir would appear on the campus, those who heard these singers that evening in a beautiful and difficult program were warm in their praise for the festival of music brought to them by the Entertainment Course, and were pleased because they had been rewarded far beyoud any pleasant anticipation which they may have had.

The 8th Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, which will be played in Logan Hall, February 27, 28 and March 1, is slated to be one of the closest contested tournaments which have been played here since this athletic extravaganza was inaugurated by the Southern Conference 8 years ago.

The leading weekly papers including The Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, Journal and Guide, Kansas City Call Atlanta Daily World, Chicago Bee, Amsterdam News, Indianapolis World, New Orleans Sentinel, Louisiana Weekly and several other outstanding local news gathering agencies will have representatives on hand to give coverage to the tournament. The Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service will also handle daily dispatches from local representatives.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

AUTHOR TO GIVE TUSKEGEE TALK

FEB 28 1941

Dr. Abraham Flexner To Speak At Institute On Founder's Day

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 27—Dr. Abraham Flexner, educational philosopher and author, will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Tuskegee Institute chapel at 2 p.m. Sunday, April 6, F. D. Patterson, institute president, announced. The annual ceremony honors the memory of Booker T. Washington.

The alumni address is to be delivered by Wilbur J. Hardaway, class of 1921, real estate dealer and city councilman of Gary, Ind., Saturday night, April 15. The Tuskegee board of trustees, the John A. Andrews Clinical Society and members of the institute's 20-year reunion class will be among the guests.

FEB 28 1941

A cross-section of the activities of the theater in rural laboratory teaching centers is being prepared by E. Saunders Walker, speech and dramatics teacher, for the entertainment of Founder's Day celebrants.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

APPOINTED

FEB 23

P. M. CAMPBELL
Field Agent of the U. S. Agricultural Service, and member of the newly established committee of National Defense Training.

18y-1941
Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

FIRST LADY VISITS CAMPUS

APR 3 1941

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was guest of the Institute for several days, the occasion being the meeting of the Rosenwald Fund. Besides attending the meetings of the Rosenwald organization the President's wife addressed a large audience which taxed the capacity of the Institute Chapel Friday evening.

* * *

Dr. W. T. B. Williams Passes

The funeral of Dr. W. T. B. Williams who died at his home Wednesday morning at nine o'clock after a lingering illness was held in the Institute Chapel Saturday afternoon. Chaplain Harry V. Richardson conducted the services. Hundreds of telegrams and funeral designs were received from friends of the deceased all over the country. The following statement of appreciation from the Executive Council which is typical of all was read at the funeral:

An Appreciation of
William Taylor Burrell Williams

The death of W. T. B. Williams Wednesday morning, March 26, 1941 brought a gloom of sorrow over the entire Tuskegee Institute community—where he had so conscientiously labored as an official of Tuskegee Institute for twenty years. During these years the community has been greatly enriched by his presence contact, spiritual, and cultural life, which he exhibited in his various walks. He has been well classed as a rare scholar and gentleman of the old school who carried with him, wherever he went, a freshness and love for things new.

APR 3 1941

Beginning in 1902 he was called to Hampton Institute by Dr H. B. Frissell, Principal, where he made his home and headquarters for seventeen years, representing the Institute and different educational boards: The Southern Education Board; the General Education Board; the John F. Slater Fun as well as the Jeanes Foundation. In all of these connections he was spokesman in the educational interest of the Negro.

In his public career he stressed rural education and to this end, when the Jeanes Foundation was organized in 1907 he was appointed field agent. This work took him throughout the South in rural districts, helping the needy. Following the Jeanes work, county training schools were organized in 1912. These schools were rapidly established in rural districts in many counties, and, high school subjects were taught along with industrial subjects to the country boy and girl.

Booker T. Washington sought his advice and association when he made his educational speaking pilgrimages throughout the South, and, Mr. Williams always accompanied him on these trips. He was deeply interested in the Negro ministry and in association with Dr. James M. Dillard, head of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, for a number of summers taught at the preachers Institute, held at Bettis Academy, South Carolina. In further recognition of his service, Mr. Williams was awarded the Twentieth Spingarn Medal in 1934 for his knowledge of and distinguished service to negro education. He was a man of great learning and culture and his work in the educational development of the negro will stand as a mile stone in the progress of our race.

APR 3 1941

Dr. Moton, like Dr. Washington, sought Mr. Williams' advice on problems of education. Since 1920 he has made his home at Tuskegee Institute and served the school in various capacities. The board of trustees appointed him vice president of Tuskegee Institute in 1936, and in this position he was of valuable service to Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president.

In the passing of this distinguished educator Tuskegee Institute has lost a conscientious and devoted worker and the Negro race one of its great constructive leaders.

The Tuskegee Institute faculty and staff members extend heart felt and deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

It is ordered that a copy of this minute be spread upon the records of the Executive Council and faculty of Tuskegee Institute and that a copy be sent to the press and also that a copy be sent to his wife.

APR 3 1941

The Community Service Program meeting was held Monday evening at the Greenwood Baptist Church. A goodly number was present, though not a full house as the merits of the meetings would warrant. One of the principle features of the meeting was the splendid minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting which were written and read by Mrs. B. B. Walcott, the Secretary of the organization. So full interesting and informing as to the needs of the community were the minutes that it was decided to publish the same and give a copy to all who desire one. Be sure to get your copy from Mr. T. M. Campbell, president and be informed as to the splendid work of this new organization, sponsored by the Federal government and that is doing so much for the community. Dr Patterson was present and made helpful remarks. The next meeting will be held at the Agricultural Extension Building Friday night, April 25th. Please plan and arrange to be present.

APR 3 1941

National Negro Health Week

The observance of National Negro Health Week is quite general over the country. The theme for 1941 is: Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness." Dr. F. D. Patterson, the local Chairman sent letters to all the ministers of local churches urging their cooperation in this total defense measure. The United States Public Health Service is vitally concerned in this program of health for the race and has adopted the National Negro Health Week definitely as a part of its program. The following is an excerpt from a Radio Broadcast on the subject:, by Dr. James a Dolce of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

In defense of country, men within the borders of a nation are united as never before. In these weeks of organizing the resources of America toward defense, there is becoming apparent the solidarity of our population—people of all ages, both sexes, all races—joined in the common effort.

APR 3 1941

It is in times like these that the interdependence of all groups in matters of health is more than ever realized. When we understand that defense depends upon human effort, the importance of individual, family, and community health looms large in the total picture.

The theme for National Negro Health Week in 1941 is "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness." The choice expressed the determination of the Negro people to enter wholeheartedly into the defense plans of our country. This implies that all the groups and individuals who take part in the program, accept responsibility for the betterment of personal health and agree to acquire some skill in first aid as their contribution to the National Defense Program.

* * *

Memorial Service
To Dr. R. R. Moton

Memorial service to the late Dr. R. R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute will be held in the Institute Chapel Friday afternoon at three o'clock. The public is invited to this service.

APR 3 1941

Founders Day exercises will be held at the Institute Chapel next Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The public is invited to this service.

* * *

The John A. Andrew Clinic medical and dental, will be held at the Institute Hospital beginning Sunday, April sixth and going through Friday April eleventh Distinguished physicians of both races from all over the country will be present and take part in this clinic.

Six young ladies of the Juvenile Choir of the Greenwood Baptist Church accompanaied the pastor, Rev. Chas. W. Kelly to Pepperill, Alabama Wednesday evening and shared in the services of the Baptist Training Union. The service was rendered at the invitation of the pastor of the Pepperill Baptist Church, Rev. Merrill.

* * *

Mrs. Annie M. Garner Passes

The whole community was greatly saddened at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Annie M. Garner of Greenwood Monday morning. Mrs. Garner, the wife of Major Garner, was one of the older citizens of the community. She had been employed in the school's laundry for over twenty years and until recently was on the job until illness prevented her working. Funeral services will be held from the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church of which she was a most faithful member. The pastor Rev. T. R. Newman will officiate.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HAS FOUNDER'S DAY

APR 8 1941

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., April 7.—Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, celebrated Founder's Day with an elaborate and colorful program Sunday.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

The institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"'The soil knows no discrimination;, it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

APR 10 1941

In Memory

Of Robert Russa Moton

His host of friends who remembered him affectionately with the hundreds of students and teachers of the Institute assemuled in the Institute Chapel Friday evening to pay a tribute of respect and love to the late Dr. R. R. Moton, President emeritus of the school. After the organ prelude and the invocation the choir rendered most effectively, "Give Peace in Our Time." The scripture and prayer were read and offered by the Chaplain after which Jack Montgomery played Dr. Moton's favorite selection "Londonderry Air." Expressions of tribute were made by President Patterson and Dr. William J. Scheffelin, President of the Board of Trustees of the school, and Dr. E. H. Dibble manager of the Veteran Facility. Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett of Hampton Institute then conducted the choir in one of his own selections an old melody transcribed from the singing of Dr. Moton. Expressions "In Memoriam" were given by Mr. Albion L. Holsey Secretary of the National Negro Business League; Captain A. J. Neely, Secretary of the Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute and Mr. Walter R. Brown, the Dean of Men at Hampton. Excerpts from Dr. Moton's Lincoln Memorial Address were read by Miss Ozella Holman of this years class at the Institute. "How Firm a Foundation," one of Dr. Moton's favorite songs was sung by the large congregation after which the main addresses were delivered by Mr. Leo M. Favrot Field representative of the General Education Board (Retired) and Mr. Channing H. Tobias Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Dett led the choir in another of his own original selections, "Gently, Lord O Gently Lead Us." The service closed with the benediction by Dr. G. Lake Imes. who served Dr. Moton for many years as Secretary.

Founder's Day

Founders Day at Tuskegee has long since become an Institution, looked forward to not only by the school constituency but by friends of the school scattered over the whole country north and south, east and west. The Institute Chapel was taxed to its capacity. Doctors attending the Annual John Andrew Clinic came a day early to be present The Trustees are here to share in a memorial service to the Founder who grows in the minds and hearts of all of us with the passing years. Among the Founders Day speakers have been distinguished men of the land, including such as: Hon. William H. Taft, Dr. M. Ashby Jones Hon. Josephus Daniels, Dr. John H. Filney, Dr. Kelly Miller, Hon John Temple Graves, II and Hon. James A. Farley. The address this year was to have been delivered by Dr. Abraham Flexner who could not serve because of illness. Dr. G. Lake Imes, who knew and served the Founder and school as few men, being Secretary of the Institute and Assistant to the President (retired) gave the address. Twenty five years ago, just after the passing of Dr. Washington, Dr Imes spoke on, "Remember Booker Washington," which was an epic address which was published in booklet form. Dr. Imes' message Sunday will be remembered as one of the finest appraisals of Dr. Washington as has been yet delivered. His subject was, "The Philosophies of Booker T. Washington." The music was most appropriate, "Deep River" sung by the Choir, melody "King of Kings" sung by the school and "Faith of our Fathers" by the congregation.

APR 10 1941

The "Bible Society Record" published by the American Bible Society of N. Y. contains in the February issue a tribute to two faithful workers of the Society. Dr. and Mrs. John P. Wragg who served the organization for two score years. Dr. Wragg began the agency among Negroes more than forty years ago, and after his passing the work was continued by his wife. And even after their passing their work is continued in a Trust Fund of $66,000 which they left in their will from their sacrificial savings. These dear friends of humanity are the God Parents of Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Dean of Women at the Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

The Tuskegee Men's Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, April 13 at the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church. Dr Prince P. Barker, of the United States Veterans Administration will discuss the topic: "The Importance to the Community of a Mental Hygiene Program." The public, men and women, are invited.

* * *

Noon Day Lenten services are being held each day at 12:40 P. M. and holding twenty minutes or until one o'clock at the Institute Chapel. These services are for meditation and prayer. All are cordially invited to drop in and share in these pre-Easter meditations.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Eubanks of East St. Louis are guests in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Alexander in Greenwood.

* * *

Dr. E. B. Jefferson and son of Nashville, Tenn. are guests in the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Greenwood.

APR 10 1941

Dr. John Hall of Boston, Mass is here attending the clinic and is the house guest of Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Kelly.

* * *

Wednesday, April ninth is the Annual Girl's Day at Tuskegee Institute. Girls from over Macon County will assemble in Logan Hall for their annual Educational projects and programs including the traditional spelling match which is so earnestly coveted by all the young people. Success to Girls Day.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Rosenwald Bd. Votes To Continue School Program

APR 5 - 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund closed its annual two-day session here Saturday. Edwin R. Embree, president, stated that the board voted to continue cooperation with four southern colleges in the development of elementary education programs for Negro and white rural communities.

APR 5 - 1941

The cooperating colleges are Tuskegee institute, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.; Jackson State college, Jackson, Miss., and West Georgia college for whites at Carrolton, Ga.

Embree said the board would continue cooperation with Flint Goodrich hospital, New Orleans; Provident hospital, Chicago, and the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee institute for the improvement of Negro health; especial attention being given to training nurse-midwives.

The rural elementary school projects at Tuskegee institute are under the supervision of Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the school of education. Embree stated that fellowships were not discussed. They will be taken up in April at a meeting of the fellowship committee which will be held in Washington.

APR 5 - 1941

Members of the Rosenwald family at Tuskegee during the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald, their children, Robert and Joan, Mrs. Snellenburg, Mr. Snellenburg, and Edgar Stern, a son-in-law.

After the Saturday business session, the Rosenwald party visited the new Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis hospital and the Tuskegee airport. At the airport Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and a member of the Rosenwald board, addressed the Tuskegee aviation staff and student flyers.

Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied by G. L. Washington, coordinator of the Tuskegee aviation program, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute, shook hands with each member of the staff. The first lady, after watching acrobatics, went aloft in a Piper trainer with Chief Pilot Alfred Anderson at the controls.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute Notes Founders Day

APR 7 - 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The memory of Booker T. Washington, Negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, was honored here Sunday at the twenty-fifth Founders Day exercises held on the campus of the college, one of the oldest and largest centers of Negro education in the country.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the faculty during the administration of its founder, and speaker of the day, told an audience of 2,500 that one of the slogans which Booker T. Washington used to drive home his economic philosophy was "the soil knows no discrimination: it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man."

APR 7 - 1941

The man wh opened up the road to education for the American Negro was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, member of the City Council in Gary, Ind., in the alumni address as a man "who, born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color" to become a source of inspiration to his race.

A parade of students, alumni and faculty was escorted by the institute band around the campus to the chapel, marching between lines of 1,000 blue-uniformed institute cadets and 600 girls in blue capes.

Terminating their conventions at the institute at the time of the Founders Day celebration were members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and members of the Southern Association of Drama and Speech Arts.

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Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. G. W. KELLY

APR 17 1941

Special Easter services were held at all the local churches Sunday, special Easter messages being delivered by the pastors. At the Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church there was an Easter Cantata Sunday morning "Christ Triumphant" which was enjoyed by a large congregation which taxed the capacity of the church "Redemption's Song," an Easter Cantata, was rendered by the choir of the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday evening. Guest artists assisted the regular members of the choir in the person of Mr. Otis Wright, Mr. Nathaniel MaCray and Mr. Willis Brown Two months preparation in earnest practice by the choir produced musical harmony and effects seldom reached in other than professional singers. Mr William Wiley, the Chorister and Mrs. A. R. Ashley the efficient pianist deserve special thanks and commendation for this musical achievement.

APR 17 1941

* * *

Mr. Walter Williams of Washington, D. C. formerly librarian is spending the Easter Holidays here with his wife, Mrs. Minnie Davis Williams. His many friends are glad to see him and are showing him many social courtesies.

* * *

Mrs. R. T. White, mother of Mrs. Selma Richardson, is here visiting her relatives, the Institute's Chaplain and family.

* * *

The Tuskegee Institute Quartette will render a concert at Pepperill, Alabama Saturday evening. The occasion will be under the auspices of the Young Peoples Society in the Pepperill church. The Quintette will fill several engagements locally and in nearby cities before they go East on their annual summer tour.

APR 17 1941

* * *

Mrs. W. T. B. Williams left last Saturday morning, motoring with her sister in law and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tyler for Catledge, Va. and other points for a two weeks rest and vacation.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Nesbitt of Montgomery, mother of Mrs. George Busby, is confined in our hospital after a serious operation from which she is recovering.

APR 17 1941

Dr. G. Lake Imes sustained minor injuries in an automobile accident on his way here from Baltimore, Md. His injuries while not serious have been very painful, especially since the exertions attending his Founders Day address. He is up however and about the campus visiting old friends, and hopes to return to Baltimore this week. Mrs. Imes is with her husband and they are guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Dawson in Greenwood.

* * *

Mrs. Corine Perdue Steele of New York is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jailus Perdue. She has been visiting with Mrs. Martha Hooper, the wife of Col. Chauney Hooper of the 369th Post Artillery, New York.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. S. P. Martin were glad to welcome her to the campus on her recent visit, on the occasion of the memorial services of Dr. Moton and the Founders Day exercises.

APR 17 1941

Founders Day at Selma University, Selma Alabama will be observed Tuesday, April 22. The occasion honors the Founder of Selma University, Rev. William H. McAlpine, who introduced in the Alabama Colored Baptist State Convention in its sixth annual session at the First African Baptist Church, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, November 1873 a resolution for the establishment of a school by the convention and who nursed the idea to its fruition in the opening of the school January first 1878. The Founders Day address will be delivered this year by Mr. J. A. Watkins of Tuskegee, the President of the Auburn District Sunday School Convention. Mr. Watkins by his energetic support of Selma University and stimulating leadership of the Sunday Schools in the District, comprising fifty two Sunday Schools, has won for himself a place in the religious life of the district and the state which warrants this honor coming to him, of delivering the Founders Day address. Mr. Watkins is the Superintendent of the Greenwood Baptist Sunday school.

* * *

A Young Peoples Conference of the Presbyterian Church was held at Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa Alabama Tuesday through Friday last week. The occasion brought religious workers from far and near as speakers and teachers. The theme of the Conference was "Thy Will Be Done. Among the leaders were Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, assistant to the Chaplain at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. who conducted a class in "Christianity and Economic Problems," and Rev. Chas. W. Kelly who brought the inspirational message each evening. The conference was largely attended by youth from over the southland representing the Presbyterian church, and was directed by Miss Ruth D. See of Stillman Institute.

APR 17 1941

The Tuskegee Men's Club Becomes the Tuskegee Civic Asso.

On Sunday afternoon, April 13 1941, at the Greenwood Baptist Church, the members of the Tuskegee Men's Club ratified several proposed amendments to the Constitution. The two amendments of major importance were those which (1) changed the name of the organization from The Tuskegee Men's Club to The Tuskegee Civic Association, and (2) provided for the admission of women to membership. All women who are interested in the promotion of civic well-being are invited to become members of the Association. The regular meetings are held at various churches in the community on the second Sunday of each month, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the last meeting of the organization, Dr. Prince P. Barker of the Veterans' Administration, discussed The Importance to the Community of a Mental Hygiene Program. Following Dr. Barker's formal presentation, he answered numerous questions which came from the audience. Keen interest in the recently organized Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Society was revealed by persons present and the hope that the Society will render useful service to the community was expressed.

APR 17 1941

The Johnston-Clark Wedding

On April 10th at 4:30 o'clock the spacious and well appointed home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston gave a very pretty setting for the wedding of their daughter, Edythe Mae, when she became the bride of Mr. Selburn W. Clark of San Antonia, Texas.

The guests were greeted by Mrs. Jerome J. Peters who was dressed in a very pretty dress of blue with a large off face hat of ecru with accessories to match —Promptly at four fifteen the prenuptial musical program began with Mrs. John W. Chenault presiding at the piano. Mr. John Montgomery rendered very softly and effectively a violin solo—Claire De Lune—after which Mr. Otis Wright in his unassuming but very charming manner sang with feeling and ability—Ich Lube Dich by Greig. Mrs. William Waddell dressed in a cape ensemble of beige and brown with brown accessories and Mrs. Lilla W. Lee dressed in a gray outfit with corn colored spring accessories—lighted the candles—at the improvised altar embanked with palms and baskets of beautiful spring flowers. The Reverend Harry V. Richardson who performed the ceremony took his stand at the alter awaiting the arrival of the contracting parties. The groom entered with his best man, Mr. Drew, then entered the Bride's maid—Miss A. Lucile Davis of Birmingham wearing a dusty pink cape ensemble model—pastel blue flowered hat with harmonizing accessories— She was followed by Mrs. George C. Busby who served as Matron of honor. Mrs. Busby wore as her costume one of the latest models of eton and tucking of ashes of roses blending with corn colored accessories.

Then came the bride with her father. She was very stunning in a model of Heaven blue sheer crepe ensemble, with off face crownless model hat of toast color with waistline veil. Her slippers and accessories blended into darker shade of toast color and her corsage was of beautiful gardenias.

The dining room was beautifully decorated—the table was covered with an exquisite lace cloth with a delicate shade of pink underneath. The center piece was a large four tier wedding cake topped with a miniature bride and groom—After receiving many felicitations of the afternoon the groom held the hand of the bride when she cut the first slice of cake—Mrs. Chas. W. Kelly then cut the cake for the guest and was assisted by Mrs. Lucien Greene and Miss Laly Charlton in the dining room where the guest were served very dainty and tasty ribbon sandwiches Pineapple Frappe'-cake mints and salted nuts.

APR 17 1941

The Bride was educated at Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College—and is an excellent Musician—a teacher in piano of many community children. She alsi is a member of the Delta Sororiety.

The groom, after finishing High School in his home town came to Tuskegee for his higher education and received his A. B. from Tuskegee Institute and is now employed at the Tuskegee U. S. Veterans Facility.

Immediately after the wedding, Mrs. Lilla W. Lee and Mrs. J. W. Chenault were co-hostesses at a Buffet supper in honor of the bridal party and a few very intimate friends of the couple at the home of Mrs. Chenault's. The Bride and groom left shortly afterwards for a short honeymoon and upon their return are residing at Tuskegee Institute with the bride's parents. The happy couple are the receipients of many pretty and useful presents..

APR

Mrs. A. P. Mack left Saturday night for St. Louis, Mo. to visit her brother whom she has not seen for over twenty two years. We wish for Mrs. Mack a very pleasant time the few weeks she plans to be away.

APR

The Handicrafters met with Mrs. B. J. Beard Thursday afternoon.

Opelika, Ala. News
April 11, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Will Spend $200,000 Air Training Base

Tuskegee, Ala., April 11.—(AP)—Appropriation of $200,000 by the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees for purchase and development of an 800-acre airdrome was announced today by Dr. William J. Schieffelin of New York, chairman.

The appropriation was made in carrying out the college's aviation program for negroes, which includes a training center for flying cadets to be established here by the War Department.

Mooresville, N. C. Enterprise
April 10, 1941

Tuskegee Students Expect Places In Negro Air Unit

Tuskegee, Ala.—Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the Army's first all-Negro air unit—the 99th Pursuit Squadron—is activated here Oct 1.

The 99th is moving a long step nearer reality this month with the recruiting of the 276-man ground crew from among the school graduates who must pass special aptitude tests. Selection of these men is expected to take only a few weeks.

Reason Tuskegeeans are confident they hold the edge for the coveted cadet appointments is that Tuskegee is the only Negro college with an advanced school set up under the Civilian Pilot Training Program of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Amazing speed has marked the growth of this school. Authorized in 1940, students started hitch-hiking 40 miles to Montgomery to take their lessons because there was no field here. Then a temporary field was cleared only seven miles away.

By the time some students worked to the advance flying stage and Tuskegee provided a $10,000 Army type training plane, white students at nearby Auburn (Alabama Polytech) voted unanimously to let the Negro fliers use their field and hangar.

Now a new field has been leased here, the Institute fleet has grown to twelve planes, shop facilities have been built, engine laboratories set up. Charles A. Anderson, first Negro to win a commercial pilot's license, runs the program and holds an Army contract to give elementary training to the fledglings of the 99th.

The cadets will meet the same requirements as for white air corps fliers, having two years of college education—or the ability to pass an examination showing equivalent knowledge—must be single and between 20 and 27 years of age.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 7, 1941

Founder's Day Program Held At Tuskegee

Dr. Lake Imes, Former Faculty Member, Is Principal Speaker

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 6.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institution of higher learning for negroes, celebrated "Founder's Day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md. a member of the Institute faculty during the administration of Booker T Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

The Institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1,000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

"Our great founder who, born a slave and a black boy, went forward asking no special consideration because of his color" was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, as "an inspiration" to tens of thousands.

As the Founder's Day program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the 30th annual clinic and 24th meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
April 7, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Honors Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) —Tuskegee Institute honored its founder, Booker T. Washington, in a colorful observance here yesterday.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the Tuskegee faculty during the administration of Washington, delivered the principal address, quoting from the founder's writings.

"The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes recalled as one of Booker Washington's homely sayings with which he drove home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, termed "an inspiration" Washington's work while "asking no special consideration because of his color."

Asheville, N. C. Times
April 10, 1941

Negro Boy Tells Of Meeting First Lady In Alabama

Jerome Logan, of Shiloh school, who was a representative of the negro junior Red Cross at the recent negro rally of the Red Cross held at Tuskegee, Ala., told of a visit to the George Washington Carver museum and other experiences at the rally at a meeting of the negro Junior Red Cross group at Allen Home school yesterday afternoon. Five schools were represented at the meeting yesterday, by 14 children and several teachers.

The young boy, who accompanied his teacher, Daisy Glenn, to the rally, told of meeting Mrs. Roosevelt and Julius Rosenwald, while there. It was announced that the rally probably will be held at Asheville next year.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
APR 26 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Flies in Tuskegee Plane

Mrs. Roosevelt did a very gracious thing recently. Visiting Tuskegee Institute, she made a flight in one of the training planes with the instructor of the government's new cadet flying field there.

The Roosevelt administration has not been willing to integrate colored flying cadets with regular army flyers. Instead, it has set up a separate training unit at Tuskegee.

APR 26 1941

It is a most undemocratic, impractical, military procedure and bad for morale. The First Lady realized this as quickly as anyone, and her visit to Tuskegee and her flight with the colored instructor were her contributions to good will.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
May 2, 1941

Educational Group Will Meet Today At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 1.—(AP)—A sub-regional conference on cooperatives will be held at Tuskegee Institute Friday and Saturday under auspices of the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association, it was announced today by Elizabeth K. Lynch, of Carrollton, Ga., secretary.

Subjects to be discussed include: Consumer Cooperatives by Dr. J. W. Broyles, Snead Junior College, Boaz; Campus Cooperatives by Dr. J. Max Boyd, Tuskegee Institute; Elementary School Cooperatives by O. Christine Collins, Tuskegee Institute; Credit Unions by C. R. Orchard, Farm Credit Administration, and Agricultural Cooperatives.

Group discussions also are planned.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 2, 1941

Summer Short Course Opens At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. June 1.—The annual Summer short course for ministers will be held at Tuskegee Institute beginning Monday, and continuing through June 6, according to announcement made today by the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Institute chaplain and executive secretary of the ministers' institute.

From present indications this will be one of the most successful sessions yet held. A large number of distinguished persons will constitute the faculty, including Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, one of the largest religious organizations in the world; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the A. M. E. Church and the Rev. John W. Lemon, of Gloucester, Va., an expert in the field of the rural church. Members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute will also conduct courses during the sessions. The evenings during the week will be devoted to public meetings in the auditorium of Trades Building A.

Recreational activities will be directed by the physical education staff of the Institute under the direction of Coach Cleve L. Abbott.

18y-1941
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Week Of Prayer Held At Tuskegee

JAN 13 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 12.—"Successful living will never be possible unless we seek it through the Christian way," declared the Rev. William J. Faulkner, to a vast audience of Tuskegee students assembled for the Week of Prayer which closed here Friday night. Throughout the week Dr. Faulkner, who is dean of the chapel at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., spoke to the theme, "Triumphant Living Through Christ."

Capacity audiences which taxed one of the largest auditoriums on the campus assembled each evening to hear the speaker and to share in the stimulating programs. According to Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, who arranged and conducted the meetings, this was one of the most remarkable weeks of prayer in the history of the Institute. "A week such as this," Chaplin Richardson stated in an interview, "is convincing evidence that the present generation of college students are not irreligious as is so often said of them. To see young people coming out by hundreds, occupying every available inch of space to share in a prayer meeting is most reassuring."

Rev. Richardson was assisted in the conduct of the services by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church at the Institute, and Alberta L. Simms, of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Music, as well as by a large number of students who played a major part in the activities of the week.

JAN 18 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
FEB 22 1941

Teacher Trainers Hold Session at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Representatives of the U.S. Office of Education, 104 State supervisors, home economics teachers and representatives of teacher-training institutions from sixteen States met here in a vocational conference February 13-14.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuskegee Postoffice Receipts Break Record

FEB 22 1941

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 20—(ANP)—According to a statement just made public by James A. Johnson, postmaster, Tuskegee Institute, the volume of business for Christmas, 1940, surpassed all previous records in the history of the office. Postal receipts increased 18 per

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 24, 1941

A Research Institute For Alabama?

Proposed establishment of an industrial research institute in Alabama is a recommendation which should receive enthusiastic approval of the entire state.

The proposal was made to officials of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce at a Montgomery meeting Thursday, and a 12-man committee already has been named to study details of the plan.

Value of a modern research institute in this state can easily be recognized when one reflects on the amazing scientific developments produced from humble natural resources of Alabama by Dr. George Washington Carver, aged colored scientist at the Tuskegee Institute. He has discovered new uses for a number of such Alabama products such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and numerous others, and a colored assistant has developed a process for making cheap paint from Alabama clays.

While the work of Dr. Carver cannot be belittled, establishment of an up-to-date laboratory by the state's industrial leaders doubtlessly would offer infinite possibilities for the further development of Alabama's latent resources.

Possible objectives of the institute, as outlined by Dr. Stewart J. Lloyd of the University of Alabama, who proposed the institute plan, might include studies on the extraction of alumina from Alabama clay, discovery of new uses for cotton and slag, the manufacture of wood pulp from scrub oak and removal of phosphorus from iron ore.

Benefits from possible discoveries of the proposed institute would be invaluable to both industry and agriculture, and it consequently deserves the support of everyone interested in improving the economic and social status of Alabama.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Simple Ceremonies For Mrs. Melencia Blackwell

FEB 8 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 6—Simple and impressive funeral services for Mrs. Melcenia Mack Blackwell were held in the Institute Chapel here Monday, Chaplain Harry V. Richardson officiating. He was assisted by Rev. Charles W. Kelly and Rev. T. R. Newman. The sudden death of Mrs. Blackwell, which occurred following a brief illness, was a great shock to her associates and numerous friends.

A native of Cairo, Illinois, Mrs. Blackwell came to Tuskegee Institute in 1925 from the A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama, where she had served in a secretarial capacity. At Tuskegee her early connections were with the Agricultural Department and in the office of the Business Agent. Since 1937 Mrs. Blackwell has served as secretary to the Director of Mechanical Industries and as office manager of the department. This position she held at the time of her death. Her ability as an office administrator as well as her understanding of human engineering made her a highly valued member of the mechanical personnel. Her sympathetic nature and her generous heart were always a source of inspiration to both teachers and students who came in daily personal contact with her.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President with whom she was associated during her early years at the Institute, and Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain, who conducted the services, praised her for her loyalty and devotion to the interests of Tuskegee.

The congregation sang the favorite selections of the deceased and at the request of the bereaved family, Jack Montgomery and Nathaniel R. McCray rendered solo numbers. Messages of condolence came from various sections of the country as well as numerous floral offerings.

In her affiliations with the St. Andrews Episcopal Sunday School, the Pierian Literary Society, the Mothers' Study Club and the Tuskegee Womans' Club, Mrs. Blackwell gave her usual energy, devotion and ability.

The Executive Council expressed the sorrow of the staff, faculty and student body in a resolution.

In May, 1923, in Montgomery, Alabama, she was married to Moses N. Blackwell, of Summerton, South Carolina. Two children were born to this union, Moses A. Blackwell, Jr., and Melcenia Louise.

Surviving are her husband, the two children, five sisters, Mrs. Leota Ross, Cairo, Illinois; Mrs. Thelma Allensworth, Mrs. Theresa Lyerson, Mrs. Cassandra Williams, Lorene Mack, Detroit; and four brothers, Willard and Floyd, Detroit; Julius Mack, Cleveland, and John Mack, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Interment took place at Summerton, South Carolina.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Campbell To Serve On Defense Body

FEB 22 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—T. M. Campbell, field agent of United States agricultural extension service, has accepted the invitation to serve as a member of the group of consultants connected with the newly established Committee of National Defense Training in Alabama.

Southern News Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Group Presents Play In Birmingham

FEB 20 1941

The beautiful, poignant play, "Our Town," written by Thornton Wilder and under the direction of Saunders Earl Walker, was presented by the Little Theatre of Tuskegee Institute last Friday night in the Parker High School Auditorium, Birmingham.

Mr. Walker, a product of Birmingham, is now serving on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. He has been awarded a fellowship in the department of Drama at Yale University. He introduced the Little Theatre movement at Tuskegee.

The main characters of the play were portrayed by the following students:

Reginald Moms, James Shelton, Floyd Cox, Randolph Goodwin, Elizabeth Campbell, Margaret Washington, Robert Frazier, Annie M. Benson, Albert Ransom.

Laurice Campfield, Osmond Moore, Carutha Harden, Cecelia Batery, James Woodsen, Isaac Curtis, Helen Wilson, Thomas Saunders, and William Calhoun, and a supporting cast of people of the town.

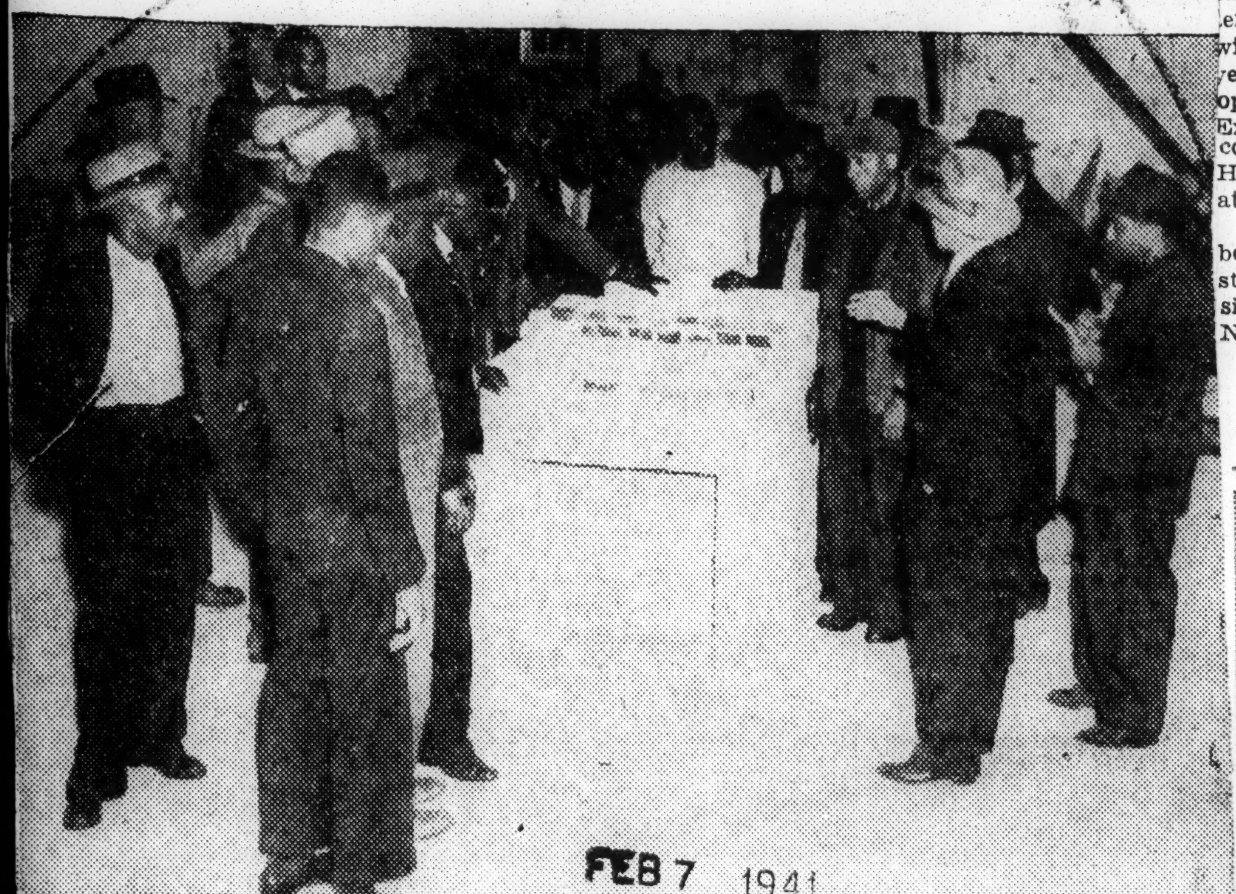
FEB 20 1941

The program, under the auspices of the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club, was enjoyed by a large audience. The officers of the club are the following:

E. Q. Adams, president; Wm. A Berry, vice president; Miss Gertrude Hawkins, secretary; Miss Elnora Armstead, assistant secretary; T. J. Guice, treasurer; Rev. B. A Hawkins, chaplain; A. A. Davenport, publicity, and Robert Mabry executive committee chairman.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Carpenters Take Short Course at Tuskegee Institute



FEB 7 1941

FEB 7

For 50 years Tuskegee institute has held short courses for farmers, rural preachers, extension agents, cooks and mid wives, but it was not until this year that the institute, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension service, offered a course for rural carpenters. Here the carpenters are shown at work.

Top photo shows carpenters being taught chimney construction by D. F. Miller, assistant agricultural engineer, Negro division, Alabama extension service.

Top photo shows the carpenters receiving instruction in the reading of blueprints from H. W. Dearing, assistant extension agricultural engineer.
—ANP Photos.

ZETAS ORGANIZED AT TUSKEGEE

FEB 1 1941

Pictured above is the newly organized Alpha Xi Zeta graduate chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority at Tuskegee, Ala. From left to right are charter members: Sorors Marie Williamson, first anti-basileus; Fannie Campbell, Florence Sorrell, basileus; and Zenobia Smith, grammateus. Missing from the picture is Soror Eunice Dent, tamiouches.

18y-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS TO PRAIRIE VIEW

JAN 10 1941

Dr. DuBois, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Patterson to Appear

By ROBY W. HILLIARD

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas. — In keeping with one of the objectives of the college (to give the students every opportunity to contact outstanding figures), Prairie View will have numerous outstanding leaders to visit during the month of January, 1941.

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, former acting president of Morehouse opened the month by spending January 2-5 inclusive at Prairie View as guest speaker for Religious Emphasis Week.

Doctor Lane is assisting the staff in evaluating the teacher training program. His services are furnished by the American Council on Education as a result of Prairie View's participatin in the Improvement of Teachers Education Program. He is spending two weeks on the campus to January 11.

Tuskegee and Prairie View are the only two colleges for Negroes participating. Other consultants in this connection who will visit Prairie View in January are Dr. C. L. Cushman of Chicago university; Dr. Troyer, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Dorothy Olendoff of Northwestern university.

Under the sponsorship of the division of program and discussion of the Federal Department of Agriculture, a three-day institute o philosophy with 100 persons participating will be held at Prairie View, January 23 through 25.

The following list of distinguished persons will serve as guest lecturers:

JAN 10 1941

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, professor, Atlanta; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor, Fisk university, Nashville Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute; Dr. James O. Howard, specialist, federal bureau of agricultural economy; Dr. T. Lynn Smith, professor, Louisiana university, Baton Rouge; Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, specialist, federal bureau of agricultural economics.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. F. D. Patterson Named Red Cross Incorporator

JAN 25 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has been signally honored by being unanimously elected a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American National Red Cross. Dr. Patterson's election to the Board was officially conveyed to him by letter received from Miss Mable T. Boardman, secretary.

Dr. Patterson is chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross Chapter which has been active since the first World War and has been commended frequently for the prompt manner in which it has responded when called upon to share when appeal has been made for national emergenucy.

Dr. Patterson is the first to be elected a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

BOOKS TO TUSKEGEE

JAN 30 1941

Over 200 books of the extensive medical library of the late Dr. Alvin Jefferson were shipped to Tuskegee Institute, Ala., to be used as reference books in the school's library.

The late physician, who had practiced in Des Moines for 27 years, had several thousand dollars worth of books.

JAN 30 1941

The books were given to Tuskegee by the widow, Mrs. J. Alvin Jefferson, 1825 Washington, who is planning to return to Tuskegee this spring to accept a position in the library. She taught there before coming to Des Moines five years ago.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Patterson Acknowledges Gift to Tuskegee Aggies

JAN 17 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced here this week that the trustees had accepted with thanks the bequest made bp Mrs. Emma B. Puriton of Androscoggin County, Maine, establishing a scholarship fund, the income of which is to be used in aiding worthy students of Tuskegee Institute in the field of agriculture.

Dr. Patterson stated: This recognition of the work that the institute is doing in the field of agriculture is heartening to the administration and of great encouragement to those students who are preparing to become farm owners and agricultural leaders.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Host On Feb. 14

Farm Workers Eligible To Attend Meeting

JAN 24 1941

LANGSTON, Okla.—(ANP)—The National Association of Negro Agricultural Workers will hold its second annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute. February 14, 15, according to information released from the office of Dr. M. F. Spaulding, founder and organizer.

The association was organized a year ago by Dr. Spaulding, director of the division of agriculture, Langston University, and former assistant director of agriculture at Tuskegee and a local sponsoring committee.

After seeking admission to the Southern Association of Agricultural White Workers for several years without success, he decided that Negro workers should establish their own organization to secure for themselves the benefits of cooperation, planning and efforts that their groups of workers have been enjoying for many years.

MET LAST APRIL

The first meeting which convened at Tuskegee last April 5, attracted 41 delegates from Alabama Florida, Louisiana, Mississipp Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia D. C. and Georgia. A temporar organization was formed with D M. F. Spaulding as president, T N. Roberts as secretary, and I Hanna as treasurer. The followir committees were appointed and wi make their reports at the Febru ary meeting: constitution, A. W Curtis, chairman; membership, F L. Perry, chairman; publicity, T N. Roberts, chairman; executiv T. M. Campbell, chairman.

According to the program the will be a variety of subjects di cussed during the two-day sessio The first will consist of gener discussions of interest to all agr cultural workers. The second se sion provides for sectional meeth for special groups. The third sessio will be devoted to addresses by na tional leaders in agricultural edu cation. The final session will b devoted to the business, includin the formation of a permanent or ganization.

WORKERS ELIGIBLE

Negro workers in all phases o agriculture are eligible to atten the meeting. Although no perma nent plans for state membershi quotas have been established, Di Spaulding has temporarily ap pointed state chairmen in each o the southern states and has em powered each to recruit 10 dele gates for the meeting. Anyone in terested should write Dr. M. F Spaulding, at Langston University

Selma, Ala., Times-Journal
February 3, 1941

TRUCK SCHOOL SHOWS FARMER BEST METHODS

Advice Of Famous Negro Leader Followed By Tuskegee

ATLANTA, Feb. 3—(AP)—The late Dr. Booker T. Washington once said: "Instead of telling the farmer what to do, show him how to do and he will never forget."

That idea was expounded by Dr. Washington in 1906 and today it is still going the rounds in the shape of the movable school truck under the leadership of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Manned by a home demonstration agent, a farm demonstration agent, and a registered nurse, the vehicle tours Alabama, remaining in each county a week. Negro farm families are given regular lessons in improving their living conditions.

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee, who came here for a conference of southern negro agricultural extension workers, told of the work.

"Wherever it visits, the movable school seeks to leave the house and premises whitewashed, to build a new poultry house or repair the old one.

"The workers try to leave hot beds and cold frames in the garden, to leave the orchard pruned wormed and sprayed, to leave shuck mats and rag rugs on the floor; and more than all, the movable school endeavors to leave the family thrilled with the attractiveness of an old home made new and ready to carry out any program that may provide for further transformation.

"Frequently those who have seen the work done go back home and improve their own premises," explained Campbell, son of a Georgia farm family of Ilkes County.

Personally familiar with the manifold problems of life for the rural negro in the south, Campbell commented:

"When once inspired, the farm-negro farm leaders brought to- ers show much eagerness to learngether supervisors of extension that it gives a hopeful outlook toservice, teacher trainers of voca- the farming situation; for as exten-tional agriculture, negro land- sion work develops, I see in it agrant college president and repre- solution to many problems of thesentative negro farmer from each rural districts."

of the 15 southern states.

The three-day conference of

Montgomery Ala. Journal
February 14, 1941

Dramatics at Tuskegee

Saunders E. Walker, director of the Little Theatre at Tuskegee Institute, with the approval of President F. D. Patterson, has been soliciting a modest fund with which to provide some necessary equipment to carry on the work. It is one of those cases where a little money goes a long way in encouraging creative ability. The program is being enlarged this year by reaching out into the rural sections adjoining Tuskegee with the view of discovering and developing latent talent which so often is to be found in unexpected places. At one of these rural units a barn is being converted into a playhouse, and it will be called "The Bucket Theatre" in recognition of the famous Atlanta Exposition speech by Booker T. Washington in which he admonished his fellow citizens to "cast down your buckets where you are." Even those best acquainted with the Negro race have been amazed by the quality of dramatic talent developed among the race in recent years. It should be in every way helpful if this Little Theatre at Tuskegee can further assist in providing an opportunity and cultural outlet for those who might not otherwise ever have such opportunity.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
February 3, 1941

Booker Washington's Ideal Survives in Farmer School

Idea Expounded in 1906 Lives in Moveable Truck Which Gives Farm People Instruction

ATLANTA, Feb. 3.—(AP)—The late Dr. Booker T. Washington once said: "Instead of telling the farmer what to do, show him how to do and he will never forget."

That idea expounded in 1906 is still going the rounds today in a movable school truck, under the leadership of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Manned by a home demonstration agent, a farm demonstration agent and a registered nurse, the vehicle tours Alabama, remaining in each county a week. By means of varied equipment, Negro farm families are given regular lessons in improving their living conditions.

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee, who came here for a conference of Southern Negro agricultural extension workers, starting today, told of the work.

"Wherever it visits, the movable school seeks to leave the house and premises whitewashed, to build a new poultry house or repair the old one.

"The workers try to leave hotbeds and cold-frames in the garden, to leave the orchard pruned, wormed and sprayed, to leave shuck mats and rag rugs on the floor, and, more than all, the movable school endeavors to leave the family thrilled with the attractiveness of an old home made new and ready to carry out any program that may provide for further transformation.

"When once inspired, the farmers show such eagerness to learn that it gives a hopeful outlook to the farming situation, for as extension work develops, I see in it a solution to many problems of the rural districts.

The three-day conference of Negro farm leaders brought together supervisors of extension service, teacher trainers of vocational agriculture, Negro land-grant college president and a representative Negro farmer from each of the fifteen Southern States.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 10, 1941

Tuskegee Dramatists Will Present Play Here

The much publicized play "Our Town" will be presented in the Parker High auditorium, at 8 p.m., Friday, by the Tuskegee Little Theater, under direction of Birmingham's Saunders E. Walker.

Excerpts from the nation's leading newspapers all refer to the play as "beautiful, poignant, warm with gentle humor," "Our Town' is tonic for the soul," "Unusual, deeply original, a haunting thing."

This presentation is under the auspices of the Birmingham Tuskegee Club.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 16, 1941

Tuskegee Host To Large Group Of Supervisors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 15.—Tuskegee Institute was host to 104 state supervisors of agriculture and home economics and representatives of teacher-training institutions for Negroes for a busy five-day conference, February 10-14.

The conference, which brought together white federal agents from the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Negro teacher-trainers and supervisors from 16 states, had the largest attendance of its 10 years of existence.

The major emphasis of the conference was on a joint program of vocational agriculture and home economics for improved farm family living.

Chief topics discussed were: National defense training programs, leadership training schools, and adequate food for farm families.

Features of the conference were addresses by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Miss Edna P. Amidon, chief of home economics service, Washington; W. A. Ross, subject matter specialist, agricultural education, U. S. Office of Education.

Discussion leaders were: Miss Marie White, Southern regional agent; R. E. Commack, state supervisor of agricultural education for Alabama; W. N. Elam, federal agent, agricultural education, and Miss Rua Van Horn, U. S. Office of Home Economics Education.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
February 27, 1941

Founder's Day Will Be Held At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 27.—(AP)—Dr. Abraham Flexner, educational philosopher, will deliver the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute April 6, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here today.

The annual ceremony honors the memory of Booker T. Washington.

Wilbur J. Hardaway, city councilman of Gary, Ind., will deliver the annual address on April 5. The Institute board of trustees, the John A. Andrews Clinical Society and members of Tuskegee's 28-year reunion class will be among the guests.

E. Saunders Walker of Birmingham, speech and dramatic teacher, will describe activities of his Bucket theater in rural teaching centers.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
February 2, 1941

"THE OAKS" at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala., one-time home of Booker T. Washington, famed negro literary figure, will be visited by Ted Malone during his American Pilgrimage broadcast over WMPS at 1 this afternoon.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 22, 1941

Tuskegee Chaplain To Speak at Church

The Rev. Henry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee institute, will be speaker at the morning church services at Hampton institute tomorrow, the Rev. Camille A. Chazeaud, acting chaplain, yesterday announced. The Rev. Mr. Richardson will also address the student body and staff at the chapel service at 7:35 Sunday evening.

Dr. Charles Marshall Muir, pastor of the Bluefield Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, Pa., will speak next Sunday morning, March 2, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., New York city, will follow Sunday, March 9, at the institute church services.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
MAR 15 1941

To Honor Dr. R. R. Moton At Tuskegee

Tobias, Favrot To Be Speakers On Program April 4

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tuskegee students, faculty and friends, will assemble in the Institute chapel to pay memorial tribute to Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, and president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute at the time of his death, May 31, 1940.

Leo Favrot, educator and for many years a member of the General Education Board, and Dr. Channing Tobias, of the national board of the YMCA have accepted the invitation of Dr. F. D. Patterson to deliver the principal addresses on the memorial program.

"We are particularly fortunate," stated President Patterson, "to have these two gentlemen who labored for so many years side by side with Dr. Moton to improve educational opportunities and human relationships not only for the Negro people, but for the nation, as our speakers on this significant occasion, when we pay tribute to one who endeared himself to the members of both races."

A committee appointed by Dr Patterson is working out further details of the memorial program. Special music is being prepared by the Institute choir under the direction of William L. Dawson. The memorial program committee includes, A. L. Holsey, chairman; A. J. Neely, H. V. Richardson, R. S. Darnaby, C. O. Fant, William L. Dawson, R. R. Moton, II, I. A. Derbigny, J. H. Palmer, J. L. Anderson, W. T. B. Williams, and B. B. Walcott.

18y-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. CARVER TAUGHT HENRY A. WALLACE ABOUT PLANT LIFE

JAN 3

Kansas City, Mo.—In a spirited address here last week, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's new running mate, Henry A. Wallace, vice presidential candidate on the Democratic National Ticket, said that the American people will not have to give up their way of living or deny themselves and of the comforts they have enjoyed in the past because of the defense program.

"In the United States of America we do not have to choose in the year of 1940 between guns and butter. In some later year, if we find ourselves besieged by a whole world controlled by conquering dictators, we may have to choose. But for this year and next year, it is true, as you all so well know, that the more we spend for preparedness, the more we shall have to eat and to wear." He then went on to explain that as long as we have such a huge reservoir of idle man-power, it is impossible for us to feel any severe strain when we add a few million dollars worth of defense work to the program. "This added work does not replace any other useful work. It replaces a corresponding amount of unemployment. National Defense is automatically drawn from our reservoir of unused productive power. There will be no decrease in luxuries and comforts until all the available man-power is used."

The former secretary of argiculture, who but recently resigned from Secretary of Agriculture to be the President's running mate, had also told his audience how he had been inspired by the eminent Negro scientist, Dr. Carver of Tuskegee Institute to specialize in agricultural work as a profession.

"Because of his friendship for my father,' said Mr. Wallace, "and his interest in children, George Carver often took me with him on his botany expeditions, although I was then only 6 years old. He told my parents I was able to identify different species of grasses. His faith in me aroused my natural interest and kindled an ambition to excel in this field. His praise did me good, as prase of a child often does. an I believe my later interest and work in corn breeding was largely due to him."

Shortly after his brilliant address here last Tuesday week, Mr. Wallace declared that every Negro cotton and tobacco farmer had been greatly benefited under the A. A. A. program and that nearly 200,000 had ben aided by the mortgage loan program.

He was most emphatic in answering a question on lynching, declaring that he certainly would oppose the atrocious crime of mob-murders and pledged himself to do everything in his power to stop it and bring about complete unity in the nation.

In conclusion he said:

"Our present administration has handled the hard and complicated task of re-building a country smashed by the collapse that occurred under Republican management. This re-building is not complete, but it is well along.

We Americans have to consider how best we can assure the continued services of a President and a party that have the experience in foreign affairs to guard us against surprise and the experience in domestic affairs to take us through rough times without disaster. With the thoughtful understanding and continued support of the American people, I believe that this country will come safely through these dark times. Labor, agriculture, industry and government will work together under the inspiring leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

POSTAL FIGURES UP AT TUSKEGEE

Christmas Season Rise Shown By Office At Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 16—Figures just compiled show an increase in business during the Christmas season in all departments of the Tuskegee Institute postoffice, Postmaster James A. Johnson said.

Compared with the year 1939, the postmaster said the institute postoffice handled a larger volume of Christmas mail and that it was dispatched with all speed possible consistent with efficient and careful handling. The various divisions of the office show the following increase in business handled as compared with the same period last year: Postal receipts increased 18 per cent, money orders 7.3 per cent, insured parcels 5 per cent, and postal savings 1.3 per cent.

In addition to serving the students, teachers and the wide variety of postal services of the institute, the office also serves the entire Greenwood community adjacent to the institute, and a large number of persons of the Veterans Administration Facility are also patrons of the office.

JAN 17 1941

"I was particularly pleased with the way the entire force worked day and night, to handle every piece of mail—from the smallest greeting card to the largest parcel—with the greatest possible speed and efficiency," the postmaster said. He also complimented the patrons of the office for their patience and good humor even though they had to stand in the long line for several minutes and await their turn to be served. "I think they are to be congratulated for their fine spirit," he stated.

The institute postoffice was commended recently for the splendid showing made in the handling of the Booker T. Washington commemorative postage stamp. Philatelists from all sections of the country came to the institute at this time to purchase the first day of issue stamp from the all-Negro operated Tuskegee Institute postoffice.

In addition to the postmaster, the staff consists of George W. Clark, assistant postmaster; Larry Robinson, money order clerk; Charles W. Thomas, assistant money order clerk; J. Willard Reed, dispatch clerk, and Edward B. Mack, special delivery messenger.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CLOSE WEEK OF PRAYER FRIDAY AT TUSKEGEE

JAN 19 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —"Successful living will never be possible unless we seek it through the Christian way," declared the Rev. William J. Faulkner, to a vast audience of Tuskegee students assembled for the Week of Prayer which closed here Friday night. Throughout the week, Dr. Faulkner, who is Dean of the Chapel at Fisk university, Nashville, Tennessee, spoke to the theme "Triumphant Living Through Christ."

Capacity audiences which taxed one of the largest auditoriums on the campus asembled each evening to hear the speaker and to share in the stimulating programs. According to Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee institute, who arranged and conducted the meetings, this was one of the most remarkable weeks of prayer in the history of the institute. "A week such as this," Chaplain Richardson stated in an interview, "is convincing evidence that the present generation of college students are not irreligious as as is so often said of them. To see young people coming out by hundreds, occupying every available inch of space to share in a prayer meeting is most reassuring." In his opinion, he said, modern students face religion with two great demands: the first is for an enlightened interpretation of religion so that it will fit into their expanding knowledge, and the second is for honesty of thought and honesty of life in those persons who would lead them. 'Given these two demands, the responses to religion are for the most encouraging, he stated.

Rev. Faulkner is Dean of the Chapel and Director of Religious Activities at Fisk university. He is also Personnel Advisor to young men at that institution. His rich experience in dealing with young people and hs thorough scholarship made a most effective leader for the Week of Prayer.

Rev. Richardson was assisted in the conduct of the services by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church at the institute, and Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, of the Tuskegee institute department of music, as well as by a large number of students who played a major part in the activities of the week.

Noted Tuskegee Educator Dies

Columbia, S. C. [illegible]
January 20, 1941

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19—(Special) —Funeral services for the wife of M. A. Blackwell, a noted woman educator of Tuskegee institute, will be held in the Institute chapel Monday morning at 10 a. m.

The body will arrive in Sumter, native home of the distinguished teacher, for burial at 2 p. m. Tuesday in the family cemetery.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 8, 1941

TUSKEGEE FINDS SCHOOL TRUCK POTENT FACTOR

A school truck, sponsored by the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., has proved one of the most successful means of teaching Negro farm families how to improve their living conditions, Negro farm leaders in a three-day conference here were told Monday.

Manned by a home demonstration agent, a farm demonstration agent and a registered nurse, the vehicle tours Alabama, remaining in each county a week. By means of varied equipment farm families are taught home improvement.

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee, who is here for the conference of Southern Negro Agricultural Extension Workers, told of the work.

"Wherever it visits, the movable school seeks to leave the house and premises whitewashed, to build a new poultry house or repair the old one.

The workers try to leave hot beds and cold frames in the garden, to leave the orchard pruned, wormed and sprayed, to leave shuck mats and rag rugs on the floor; and more than all, the movable school endeavors to leave the family thrilled with the attractiveness of an old home made new and ready to carry out any program that may provide for further transformation.

"When once inspired, the farmers show such eagerness to learn that it gives a hopeful outlook to the farming situation; for as extension work develops, I see in it a solution to many problems of the rural districts," Campbell, son of a Georgia farm family of Wilkes County, commented.

"The movable school idea is no longer an experiment," he said, "it is an investment that pays abundantly in dollars and cents."

The three-day conference of Negro farm leaders, being held at the Hotel Savoy, brought together supervisors of extension service, teacher trainers of vocational agriculture, Negro land-grant college presidents and a representative Negro farmer from each of the 15 Southern states.

Birmingham Ala News
January 28, 1941

Ex-WSGN Announcer Has Song Accepted For BMI Publication

Beverly Bayne Heard; Ex-Jasper Resident On; Rathbone Visits Hope

BY TURNER JORDAN
Radio Editor, Birmingham News

RICHARD WARNER, former Birmingham boy and WSGN announcer, has landed a song with BMI. He wrote the words for "Coming and Going" and the tune was accepted in New York where young Warner has been holding forth since pulling stakes last Summer while announcing for WSGN. . . . He made known the glad news in an air mail letter to his sister, Mrs. Sue Edwards, of this city. . . . The Alabama College News Letter, just received in this department, features "Alabama College on the Air," showing its schedule of events over WAPI, under direction of Nora Landmark, college radio specialist. . . . Bob Hawk, besides his visit to Birmingham Feb. 9 with Take It or Leave It, will make Atlanta Feb. 2, Memphis Feb. 16, New Orleans Feb. 23, Houston March 2, Dallas March 9 and Oklahoma City March 16. . . . Dorothy Claire has succeeded Marion Hutton as girl singer with Glenn Miller's band and is on WAPI-CBS thrice weekly. She won a singing contest at 6 and has two sisters with other orchestras. . . . Gross "time sales" by broadcasting stations and networks in the United States during 1940 amounted to an estimated $207,956,000, an increase of 21 per cent over the preceding year, according to Broadcasting, weekly publication. . . . Allan Jones, who used to be the male singer on Good News and has been on many another radio program, will visit the Magic City this week, singing at the Temple Theater Friday night. . . .

DOROTHY CLAIRE

* * *

TED MALONE, of Between the Bookends fame, who goes around the country each Sunday visiting famous homes, will come into Alabama on his next broadcast. "The Oaks," Booker T. Washington home at Tuskegee Institute, will be the scene of the American Pilgrimage over the NBC-Blue network and WSGN at 1 p.m. Sunday. . . . Mrs. Roosevelt will call on Bill Stern's Sportsreel Sunday and other special spots for that Sabbath Day will include Guy Lombardo on I Am An American (WSGN), and James Melton on Design for Happiness (WAPI). . . . Highspots this Tuesday night will be a former Jasper woman with Prof. Quiz (WAPI) and Sherlock Holmes Basil Rathbone helping Bob Hope (WBRC) find out who's Yehoodi. . . . Other dial dates include Dottie Lamour with Eddie Cantor (WBRC) Wednesday night; Billie Burke with Vallee and Barrymore (WBRC) Thursday night; the NBC Army Show (WSGN) at Ft. Shelby Miss., Marlene Dietrich on Everyman's Theater (WBRC), the Joe Louis - Red Burman fight, Kate Smith (WAPI) Friday night, and a double-header opera (WSGN), Saturday afternoon. Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci."

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
February 13, 1941

Tuskegee To Hold Summer Sessions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 12.—Announcement of the annual sessions of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School was made here today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. The first session of five weeks will open June 5 and will continue until July 5; the second session will begin July 1, and will close Aug. 9, with a regular program of commencement activities, Dr. Patterson added.

Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, said it is the aim of the Summer school to serve public education in the South to the fullest possible extent; that a special effort is made to meet the needs of those wishing to renew, or extend certificates of teachers and others wishing credit toward degrees; of public school teachers wishing to study progressive methods of teaching any grade of school work; of students enrolled in the regular session of this and any other college who wish to make up work. Those desiring special work in home economics, agriculture, mechanics, public school music, art, speech, physical education, social service and other special fields, will be accommodated. Courses have also been arranged for those interested in teaching in junior and senior high schools or in securing additional training in that field.

Recreation will include tennis, soft ball, baseball, swimming, badminton, golf and horseback riding along many of the beautiful bridle paths of the institute. There will be entertainment features by leading artists and plays by members of the Little Theater. Some of the outstanding motion pictures of the year will be shown three times per week. Summer School catalogs are ready for distribution and may be obtained from the office of A. L. Turner registrar, Dr. Patterson stated.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
February 3, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Aids Negro Farmers

ATLANTA, Feb. 3. (AP)—The late Dr. Booker T. Washington once said: "Instead of telling the farmer what to do, show him how to do and he will never forget."

That idea, expounded in 1906, is still going the rounds today in a movable school truck, under the leadership of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Manned by a home demonstration agent, a farm demonstration agent and a registered nurse, the vehicle tours Alabama, remaining in each county a week. By means of varied equipment, negro farm families are given regular lessons in improving their living conditions.

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee, who came here for a conference of Southern negro agricultural extension workers, starting today, told of the work.

"Wherever it visits, the movable school seeks to leave the house and premises whitewashed, to build a new poultry house or repair the old one.

"The workers try to leave hotbeds and cold frames in the garden, to leave the orchard pruned, wormed and sprayed, to leave shuck mats and rag rugs on the floor; and, more than all, the movable school endeavors to leave the family thrilled with the attractiveness of an old home made new and ready to carry out any program that may provide for further transformation.

"When once inspired, the farmers show such eagerness to learn that it gives a hopeful outlook to the farming situation; for as extension work develops, I see in it a solution to many problems of the rural districts."

The three-day conference of negro farm leaders brought together supervisors of extension service, teacher trainers of vocational agriculture, negro land-grand college president and a representative negro farmer from each of the 15 Southern States.

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Taken from the Column: What Negroes are Doing

MAR 2 1941

At the mass meeting the well-trained choirs of St. John, St. James St. Luke, St. Paul and Allen Chapel Churches of Birmingham and Bessemer, rendered the music. The chief address was delivered by Bishop David H. Sims, of the First Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church. Speaking for the laymen were Prof. J. B. Johnson, mail carrier, Bessemer, and head of the laymen's organization in this state, and G. W. A. Johnston, business manager of Tuskegee Institute.

MAR 2 1941

The feature of Thursday's program was the board meeting. Plans of enlargement and accrediting of the college was inaugurated. Buildings are being completed and the grounds beautified. President Burghes, Dr. J. B. Calhoun, dean of the college, and Dr. H. C. Holman, dean of the theological department of the institution, came in for fine words of praise.

There has been a definite awakening of interest on the part of African Methodists throughout Alabama under the leadership of Bishop Nichols.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Annual Boys' Day Held at Tuskegee

MAR 7 1941

Tuskegee Instiute, Ala., Continuing in the spirit of Booker T. Washington, who sought an expression for the Negro youth enrolled in the schools in Macon County, the twenty seventh annual boys' day exercises were held here Friday. More than 1,800 youngsters, from 6 to 16 years of age assembled in Logan hall and participated in a program of every day school activities. The demonstrations by the pupils elicited warm praise and reflected the high character of instruction being done by the teachers of Macon County.

Following the devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Nationel Colley, a senior in the school of education at Tuskegee Institute, in warm and cordial words of greeting, welcomed the boys to the campus. Moses Blackwell, Jr., who is a member of the senior class in the Tuskegee Institute High School, responded.

Demonstrations on the phases of regular school activities were given by pupils of the Prairie Farm school, New Rising Star school, Lewis Adams school, Washington public school, Tuskegee, Ala. the Macon County Training school, Rebba; Chambliss Children's house and the Cotton Valley school.

A beautiful tribute was paid C. J. Calloway, who conduted the first boys day prtgram, long identified with educational work in the state and the nation, by Miss L. C. Davis, of New Rising Star, herself outstanding in the field of education.

Prof. W. B. Riley, county superintendent, spoke. He commended the teachers for their earnstness and devotion to the teaching profession and said, "this annual program is far-reaching in the good that it does". Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, away on a speaking engagement, sent greetings.

MAR 7 1941

The spelling match was conducted by Nelson S. Brooks, in which a representative of each of the 60 schools of Macon County, participated. It took considerable spelling before the successful contestants could be determined. William E. Pugh, representing the Washington public school, won first prize Mrs. Marie B. Williamson is his teacher. Clarence Padgett, sixth grade, 14 years old, Mrs. Betty Mae Robinson teacher, Cowles Station school, won second place; Brady Butler, sixth grade, 14 years old, Mrs. Harriet Braye, Fifth grade, 11 years of age Mrs. Beulah Johnson, teacher of the Hickery Grove school, was fourth. The prizes were awarded by Mrs. B. B. Walcott.

The entire group marched to the cafeteria for dinner by music furnished by the Tuskegee band. Dinner over, the boys assembled at the tomb of Booker T. Washington and paid tributes tt the memory of the founder of Tuskegee Institute and C. J. Calloway.

The boys were shown through the various shops or the William G. Willcox trades buildings by student guides, and later assembled in Logan hall for recreational activities, conducted by Cleve L. Abbott and his assistants. Music for the program was funished by Alberta Sims of the Tuskegee Institute department of music. The program was arranged by Lee A. Jones, superintendent of Macon County Negrt school system. J. U. Mundy, Principal of the Tuskegee Institnte high school, presided.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Additional Benefits for Cotton Farmers

FEB 22 1941

TUSKEGEE.—(ANP)—Colored farmers, under the recently announced supplementary cotton program, can earn an additional $3 payment for increasing food production and preservation while at the same time, they can earn $25 in cotton stamps for voluntarily reducing cotton acreage, according to A. L. Holsty, field officer for AAA, with offices here.

FEB 22 1941

"Farmers will share in the $3,000,000 being made available in the South for growing and storing more food this year," Mr. Holsey said. "This will be in addition to the cotton stamps which each cotton farmer can earn by reducing his cotton acreage below his 1941 allotment or his 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller."

18y-1941

Guardian
Boston. Mass.

TO SING AT PEOPLES CHURCH

JUL 5 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE MALE QARTETTE who are to appear Wednesday July 9 in a Folk Song Festival at Peoples Bapist Church.

PEOPLES BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Richard M. Owens, pastor, will sponsor A FOLK SONG FESTIVAL in People's Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 9th, at 8:30 o'clock. The famous TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE MALE QUINTETTE will offer a program consisting of Spirituals, Plantation Melodies and Southland Sketches. The program will feature "The Batle of Jericho" and "Old Man River", concluding with a special arrangement of "Water Boy". The members of the quintette pictured above are Otis D. Wright, first tenor; Charles Fox and Willis Brown, second tenors; Richard Montgomery, baritone, and William A. Wiley, bass. This singing unit has a national reputation for its fine interpretation of Race Folk Music.—The Tuskegee Institute Quintette represents the famous Alabama institution which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Frederick D. Patterson, who now heads Tuskegee, is its third preesident. Under the capable administration of Dr. Patterson a program of aeronautics is being conducted at Tuskegee to prepare youth of the race to make its contribution in the National Defense Program.—The public is extended a cordial invitation to hear this noted quintette. Admission is fifty cents.

JUL 5 1941

Albany, Ga., Herald
June 23, 1941

College-Trained Chefs Sell Southern Cooking To Hotels, Hospitals

• • •

Tuskegee "Internes" Cook Way Onto Kitchen Staffs.

By A. F. MAHAN.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 23 (The Special News Service).—Kitchen internes" are selling skilled Southern cooking to the nation's hotels, hospitals, and restaurants.

Negro students from Tuskegee Institute's 5-year-old School of Commercial Dietetics, spending training periods in the eating places of 25 states, have created a demand for college-graduate chefs.

Edward G. Ramsey, assistant director of the school, says more than 100 good job-offers have come in since March. The school has only 19 full-fledged graduates now, but 144 students are learning kitchen skills at Tuskegee stoves and meat blocks.

Booker T. Washington's credo of "Learning While Doing" is applied to the full in this newest division of the school the slave-born Negro leader founded.

The students start at the bottom, learning the fine points of dish washing, scrubbing, and sanitation before they prepare food.

Their chief laboratory is the institute's cafeteria, where 1,200 persons eat three meals a day. The compact faculty dining hall, on a balcony overlooking the cafeteria, has its own kitchen where everything is fitted closely as in a railroad dining car.

"All we need here is a few curves and bumps to teach equilibrium," says Ramsey.

For further training the students go out on 3-months interneships" in the kitchens of widely scattered hotels, restaurants, and hospitals.

"Internes" have won jobs, Ramsey says, as pastry cooks, diner chefs, ship chefs, hospital dietician, and restaurant helpers.

Griffin, Ga. News
June 24, 1941

College-Trained Chefs Sell Southern Cooking To Hotels And Hospitals

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 23.—(The Special News Service)—Kitchen "internes" are selling skilled southern cooking to the nation's hotels, hospitals and restaurants.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Food Specialist U. Of C. Student

AUG 2 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — Dr. I. A. Derbigny announced this week that Miss Evanell Renfroe, of the school of home economics, will study community nutrition under Dr. Lydia J. Roberts at the General Education Board workshop at the University of Chicago, July 28 to August 26.

Miss Renfroe will go to Chicago from Bolivar county, Miss., where she has been assisting with the AKA health project. Miss Renfroe spent the year 1940-41 pursuing work in foods and nutrition toward her doctorate degree at the Iowa State university.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Share In Will Of Railroad Builder

Hampton and Tuskegee Remembered By Arthur Curtis James.

NEW YORK, June 19—(ANP)—Both Hampton Institute in Virginia and Tuskegee Institute in Alabama shall share in the will of the late Arthur Curtis James, railroad industrialist, eight-tenths of which will be used to establish the "James Foundation." The income of the fund will be employed in aiding charitable, educational and religious organizations and institutions which had enjoyed the benefactions of Mr. James during his life. No appraisal of the estate has been made, but it is believed to be considerable.

The will stipulates that part of the fund be used for the institutions, income of which shall be divided into 28 shares. In the distribution, Hampton is to receive two shares and Tuskegee will get one share.

Mr. James died two weeks ago. Less than a month ago, his wife, Mrs. Harriet Parsons James, passed away. When the will was offered for probate, it was revealed that a $50,000 bequest had been made to the Lincoln School for Nurses, New York.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News Of Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee School of Education Instructors Studying In Chicago

Five membres of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute leave the campus this week for six weeks study at the Teachers Work Shop,, Northwestern University Chicago, Illinois, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration announced today. Mrs. J. P. Guzman, Dean of Women, and Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, will devote his time to latest procedures in teaching reading and spelling. Mr. J. E. Fuller will work in functional mathematics, and Mr. C. G. Gomillion in the social sciences.

Mrs. Christine Collins has been at the Collaboration Center, University of Chicago since early in June studying child development under Dr. Prescott. Mr. Alonzo Davis, head of psychology and Mrs. Emily Webb, director of the ursery School studied with Dr. Prescott during the past year. Mr. Davis returned to the campus for the Summer Session. Mrs. Allen will return in September.

* * *

Tuskegee Food Specialist Studies At University of Chicago

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afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

5 Tuskegee Teachers Study at N'Western

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Five members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute left this week for six weeks' study at the Teachers' Workshop, Northwestern University, Evanston Ill.

Mrs. J. P. Guzman, dean of women, and the Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, will do special work in guidance. Albert Murray of the English division will study procedures in teaching reading and spelling. J. E. Fuller will work in functional mathematics, and C. G. Gomillion in the social sciences.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

On Defense Job

Booker T. Washington, III, grandson of the educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, was recently appointed to work with firms of Hilyard Robinson of Washington, D. C., and McKissick and McKissick of Nashville, Tenn., in the planning of the New Army Aviation School for the 99th Pursuit Squadron to be constructed at Tuskegee. Also chosen were Percy Ifil, Conrad Johnson, and Hayden Craigwell, students in architecture at New York University. Ifil was recently awarded third prize in a nation-wide competition for his design of a modern radio station.

Mr. Washington as a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, department of mechanical industries, 1938, and was employed by the Institute as assistant instructor in the architectural division at the time of his graduation. He was a student at New York University, when he received the appointment to return to Tuskegee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Books and Pictures

Tuskegee's annual report of the president for the year 1940 is illustrated with sixty photographs of student life on the campus.

Usually a university president's annual report deals with figures, finances and problems of administration.

This one takes seriously the Chinese proverb that a picture is worth two thousand words.

On one page is the announcement of a gift of $80,000 and underneath is a picture of students making clay pots.

The auditor's figures show a shrinkage of endowment from seven million to five and a half million, but the illustrations show uniformed students flying planes, milking cows, shearing a sheep or taking chicks out of a brooder.

Many of the photographs are excellent in detail and craftsmanship. The auditor's report is also completely revealing as to the financial operations.

It is rare that we have the two—finances and pictures—in a corporation president's report. It's clear that Tuskegee expects this one to be widely read.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Booker T., 3rd Gets Tuskegee Defense Job

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Booker T. Washington, 3rd, grandson of the educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, is now at work with firms of Hilyard Robinson of Washington, D. C., and McKissick and McKissick of Nashville, Tenn. in the planning of the new army aviation school for the 99th Pursuit Squadron to be constructed near Tuskegee.

Also chosen were Percy Ifil, Conrad Johnson and Hayden Craigwell, students in architecture at New York University. Ifil was recently awarded third prize in a nation-wide competion for his design of a modern radio station.

Booker T., 3rd, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and was employed by the Institute as assistant instructor in the architectural division at the time of his graduation. He was a student at NYU when he received the appointment to return to Tuskegee.—de Mille Foto Features.

——A Colored Judge——

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Dramatic Aide Off To Mexico

TUSKEGEE, (ANP) — Saunders Earl Walker, head of the division of speech and director of rural dramatics and the Tuskegee Little Theatre left the campus this week for two months of travel study that will take him to Mexico, Hollywood, up the Pacific Coast to the University of Alberta at Banff, Canada, where he will study with Dr. Frederick M. Koch, founder and director of the Caroline Playmakers, Chapel Hill, and guest professor of drama at Banff.

From Banff, Prof. Walker will touch the University of Minnesota, drop down the Hudson valley to Cornell university for intensive study of the rural theatre program in New York state, under the guidance of Prof. A M. Drummond. From Ithaca, Prof. Walker will go to New York City to look in on the end-of-summer Broadway productions and return to the campus of Tuskegee in September.

——A Colored Judge——

18y-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THEY WON SCHOLARSHIPS

Photo shows eight of the 76 students who achieved excellence in scholarship at Tuskegee institute during the academic year, 1940-41. They were honored at chapel exercises in connection with the annual observance of scholarship night. (Left) top to bottom: Margaret Washington, Robert Frazier, Mae Louise Goodlett, Arthur Ducken. (Right) top to bottom: Quinton V. Nunn, Louise V. Sims, Floyd Cox. Charlene Cuther.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

GUEST LECTURERS AT FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL

Four nationally known Race doctors are included in the faculty for the sixth annual Postgraduate Course for Physicians at Flint-Goodridge hospital of Dillard university at New Orleans. They are, left to right: Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, lecturer in syphilis and dermatology, Northwestern university school of medicine Chicago; Dr. Peter M. Murray, attending gynecologist, Harlem hospital, New York; Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedic surgery, Tuskegee institute infantile paralysis center, and Dr. Hugh A. Browne, superintendent, McRae Tuberculosis sanatorium, Alexander, Ark. The total faculty for the course is composed of 38 physicians, most of whom are members of the medical school faculty of Tulane university or Louisiana State university. In addition to the four guest lecturers, the four local doctors who head departments of the Flint-Goodridge staff will serve on the faculty.

'A COLLEGE DEGREE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR HARD WORK'

In his address at the annual dinner of the faculty and students of the mechanical department at Tuskegee Institute last week, Alonzo G. Wright, highly successful filling station operator at Cleveland, Ohio, told the students that "not even a college degree is a substitute for the hard work which makes for success."

Upper right—Mr. Wright, operator of 7 large stations, looks on as David A. Lucas, Freshman in Auto Mechanics from Montgomery, Ala., does a grease job on a car. Left to right: student Lucas, C. B. Bond, Head Auto Mechanic Department; Mr. Wright, President F. D. Patterson and G. L. Washington, Mechanical Department director.

Lower picture—Mr. Wright is seen describing his trip to Tuskegee by auto to right are: President F. D. Patterson, A. L. Holsey, Mr. Wright and G. L. Washington.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee President Is Awarded Degree

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Wilberforce University cited the head of Tuskegee Institute's director of religious activities for honorary degrees at the June convocation of the Ohio pioneer university. The exercises were held on the university campus, June 12.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the degree of doctor of laws, while the Rev. Harold Cruse, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the degree of doctor of divinity.

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Usher Tuskegee Students Into Life

Presidents Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, left, and Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse, who delivered the commencement and baccalaureate addresses at Tuskegee institute last week ushering a large and enthusiastic group of graduates out into the world.

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Their respective address were acclaimed among the finest ever delivered at the famous institution.—ANP Photos.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drama Teacher Attends Festival at U. of N. C.

JUN 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, June 5.—Saunders Earl Walker, director of dramatics, Tuskegee Institute, left this week for Chapel Hill, N.C., at the invitation of Dr. Frederick Koch, director of the North Carolina Playmakers, to attend an outdoor drama festival by the students of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Koch was recently guest speaker for the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts which held its spring conference at the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Quintet On Tour of Northern States

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

The famous Tuskegee Quintette passed through New York recently on their annual tour which will carry them through northeastern Pennsylvania, New York State, and New England. The singers who are well known throughout the country for their concerts, will appear in churches schools, camps, and various clubs. The present Tuskegee quintette is made up of three graduates, and two students, who are working their way through the institution.

The members of the quintette are Otis Wright, 1st tenor; Fred Parks, 2nd tenor; William Howard, 2nd tenor; Daniel Andrews, baritone; and William Wiley, bass. The singers will be on tour until September when they are scheduled to arrive in Tuskegee. The Tuskegee singers are well known throughout the country for over 40 years.

Captain William Wiley has been a member of the Tuskegee Quintette since 1912. The quintette travels in their special Tuskegee car They are making a fine contribution to the work of Tuskegee.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

FACTS ABOUT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

AUG 23 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Eight students received diplomas and 71 were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree at the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee institute summer school session which were held in the institute chapel here Friday night. In accordance with custom Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, led the academic procession from Dorothy Hall, where the line of march had formed, to the chapel for the exercises, regarded as a feature of the various programs in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee institute. Dr. Patterson also delivered the impressive commencement address. "We are looking back tonight on sixty years of continuous educational service to the state and nation and we are glad to express our sacred gratitude to those who made this occasion possible," the president stated. He pointed out that the college graduate offers a ray of hope to a war-torn world.

Miss Thelma Meeks, of Joplin, Mo., highest honor student, who received her bachelor of science degree in Education, discussed "The Problems of the Classroom Teacher." Music for the evening was rendered by the Tuskegee institute summer choir, Mrs. Alberta Simms, conducting. Saul T. Wilson, Troy, Ala., conducted the devotions.

AUG 2 8 1941

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, presented the heads of the various departments, who in turn presented the members of the graduating class. The diplomas were awarded and the degrees were conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Those receiving diplomas: Seth E. Alexander, automobile maintenance; Lizell Peterson Allen, education; Rebecca Fitzpatrick, education; Lois S. Ford, education; Lois A. Gavin, automobile maintenance; Lillian Edna Gregory, education; Ira Swain, tailoring; Pearl M. Williams, education; Johnie Wortham, shoe repairing and leather work.

Those receiving the Bachelor of Science Degree:

Agriculture: William C. Allen, Five Points, Ala.; Ewing Tipton Brooks, Dalton, Ga.: James Monroe Conley, Livingston, Ala.; Wilmor C. Easton Jr., Gulfport, Miss.; Rufa Hatten, Alfred Lee Hay, Brownsville, Tenn.; Mary Edmond Kiel, Coffeville, Ala.; Esses B. Lampkin, Henry J. Matthews, Anniston, Ala.; Berry Minor, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Clarence Harrison Saunders, Enterprise, Ala.; Robert L. Shepherd.

Commercial Dietetics: Hiawatha M. Malone, Malakoff, Texas: Claytee McAlister, Starr, S. C.; Ruth V. Perkins, New York City; Clarence Sanders Smith, Fort Worth, Texas; F. Davis Stafford, Montclairfi N. J.; Gertrude Stallworth, Beatrice, Ala.; Clara E. Stephens, Monroeville, Ala.; Joseph R. Battle, Tyler, Texas; Lavonia K. Bolden, Detroit, Mich.; William E. Brunson, Greenwood, S. C.; Marion P. Clem, Springfield, Ill.; William M. Driggins, Corning, New York; Charles Wallace Francis, Lexington, Ky.

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Education: Charlie Frankie Armstrong, Wayne, Mich.; Sallye M. Brooks ,Jacksonville, Fla.; Wilhelmina Welch Burrell, Tuskegee, Ala.; Andrey Bacon Byrd, Tuskegee, Ala.; Eliza M. Charles, Madge Revere Cravens, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; Sarah Jeter Downs, Raleigh, Fla.; Willia Johnson Earl, Mobile, Ala.; Alma Goodrich, Birmingham, Ala.; Willie Shelton Goodson, Birmingham, Ala.; Thelma M. Hembrick, Jasper, Ala.; Joseph A. Henry, Crawford, N. J.; Geraldine J. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.; Simmie B. Hunter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary A. Johnson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thomas H. Jones, Athens, Ga.; Bertha Webb Lewis, Beaumont, Texas; Mary G. Martin, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thelma J. Meeks, Joplin, Mo.; Francina Mae Martin, Sanford, Fla.; Odell K. Mickens, Dade City, Fla.; Mamie H. Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary Francis Moody, Freeport, Penn.; Willie Bessie Nolan, Gladys L. Richardson Owens, Tuskegee, Ala.; Terry M. Patton, Demopolis, Ala.; Zephyrus S. Todd, Selma, Ala.; Emma G. Welborn, Tuskegee, Ala.; Elva J. Wilson, Saul Thomas Wilson, Troy, Ala.; Ruby Henderson Woodruff, Tuskegee, Ala.

Home Economics: Minerva Moore Bacome, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Orinza Cleo Badazier, Kansas City, Mo.; Leola Jean Carep, Miami, Fla.: Angie Lou Crawford, Wichita Falls, Texas; Louvenia Carutha Harden, Dayton, Ohio; Mary L. Lewis, Gertrude A. Lucas, Bessemer, Ala.; Julia M. McCoy, Shreveport, La.; Estella Martin, Shreveport, La.; Lillie G. Rogers, Eleanor M. Smith, New York City; Gussie J. White, Minnie B. Williams, Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News From Tuskegee Institute

AUG 28 1941

The opening of Tuskegee Institute has been postponed one week instead of opening September 1 as announced, school will open September 8. This is being done in keeping with the request of the State Health Dept., that all institutions of higher learning in the state of Alabama postpone the opening of school at least til September 8, 1941.

This measure is simply a precautionary one in view of the number of cases of infantile paralysis in the state at this time. Pres. F. D. Patterson stated today that all prospective students and old students have been notified by card of change in date but because so many teachers being away on vacation, urges all interested persons to pass the word along that it may reach those not at their home.

AUG 28 1941 Walcott.

The Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Alabama the Lewis Adams Public School, Tuskegee Institute; the Macon County Training School, Roba, and the New Rising Star School, will open for the Academic Year 1941-1942, on Monday, September 8, Lee A Jones, Supervisor of the Macon County Colored Schools announced today.

Announcement of the faculties of these schools for the ensuing year was also made by Mr. Jones.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mrs. M. K. Frazier, Principal, B. S., Tuskegee. Tuskegee institute, Alabama. Mrs. K. H. Darnaby, Assistant Principal, B.. S., Tuskegee Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Clara M. Hicks, B. S., Tuskegee Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. M. R. Carvens, B. S., Tuskegee, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Willie L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. Odette C. Baker, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Welch Burrell, Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mrs. Clara Greenwood, B. S. State Teachers College, Tuskegee, Alabama.

LEWIS ADAMS PUBLIC SCHCOL

Mrs. Letitia E. Carter, Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. B. C. Scott, Assistant Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Miss Bernice Williams, B. S. Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Mamie R. Welch, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Annie Motely Higgins, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Mrs. Selma C. Richardson, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Miss Catherine Baugh, B. S. Tuskegee, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Lillie Wilson, B. S., Hampton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Blanche D. Roney, A. B., Fisk, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

MACON COUNTY TRAINING

D. V. Joseph, Principal, B. S., Tuskegee, Roba, Alabama.

Kossuth Thomas, Assistant Principal, B. S., Tuskegee Roba, Alabama.

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Mrs. Alice Robinson, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mrs. Edith V. H. Coleman, B. S., State Teachers College, Columbus, Georgia.

Miss Sallie Peterson, B. S. Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Miss Clemmie Terrell, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute Alabama.

Mrs. Wilalice L. Williams, B. S., Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

NEW RISING STAR SCHOOL

Miss Louise C. Davis, Principal, Waugh, Alabama.

Miss Elizabeth Anderson, B. S., State Teachers College, Uniontown, Ala.

Mrs. Mae Ola Samford Charlow, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

* * *

William E. Gross, who was a student at Tuskegee Institute in 1922, 1923, 1924, specializing in carpentry and designing, now connected with the carpentry division, War Department, Washington, D. C., visited the campus this week.

AUG 28 1941

Mr. Gross is the first Negro to pass the civil service examination in carpentry in the Navy Department where he worked until trasnferred and assigned to duty in the War Department where he is highly regarded for his ability. He has a file of interstring letters from high officials commending him for his mechanical skill and ability and for the excellent service which he has rendered the government as a specialist in his field. He lives at 1401 Montello Avenue, N. E., Washington.

* * *

Miss Vida L. Shank has been appoinaed a teacher of Home Economics at the Athens Industrial High School, Athens, Georgia, for the Acdemic Year, 1941-1942, J. Julius Flood, Personnel, announced here today.

Miss Shank received her Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute in May, 1941. During her undergraduate days she was identified with several campus organizations and was highly regarded for her excellent qualities of leadership. She served as President of the Y. W. C. A., and was a member of the A. W. S. (Associated Women Students) the Student Council, Rha Delta Sigma Club and the Tuskegee Choir. For two successive years she was selected for listing in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." Miss Shank will enter upon her duties early in September.

AUG 28 1941

Mrs. Mozella McGhee Barton visited Tuskegee Institute, her Alma Mater, this week. She was returning to Washington, D. C. from Starksville, Mississippi, where she hed been visiting her parents, relatives and friends. Mrs. Barton had not been to Tuskegee since her graduation and was amazed and very much pleased with the remarkable progress had made since she was here. She was cordially received by President F. D. Patterson and other admistrative officials who made it possible for her to visit all of the departments of the school including the three airports where students are undergoing training for the Air Corps of the United States Army. Mrs. Barton, who is active in the Tuskegee Club in Washington, is connected with the government printing ofifce.

* * *

Funeral services for Mrs. Kiziah Bowen Day were held here Wednesday from the Butler Chapel, A. M. E. Z., church, Rev. William E. Carson officiating, Mrs. Day, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1887, taught for several years in Macon County, Alabama, and later served in various capacities as member of the staff of Tuskegee Institute until ill health forced her to retire.

AUG 26 1941

She was known and beloved by hundreds of Tuskegee students scores of whom sent messages of condolence immediately learning of her death. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute was among many of the members of the faculty who expressed deep sorrow to the bereaved family when informed that Mrs. Day had succumbed. Mr. J. H. Palmer, former registrar of the school was disignated by the Executive Council as the official representative of the Insitute.

* * *

The faculty of the Tuskegee Institute High School, for the Academic Year, 1941-1942, was announced today by J. U. Mundy, Principal, who stated that according to the number of applications received for enrollment the attendance would exceed that of last year by approximately a hundred students. Registration will begin onSeptember 5 and will continue through September 6. All classes will start promptly at 8:15 o'clock on Monday, September 8. The faculty:

Mrs. Hazel Washington Jerkins, Mathematics, Daytona Beach Florida F. T. McQueen, Vocational Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama John T. Bracken, Physical Education and Chemistry, Indianapolis, Indiana Leroy L. Brown, Physics and Chemistry, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Minnie Davis Williams, Social Science, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Electa Dingus Green, Commercial Subjects, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Miss Abigail K. Hobson, Vocational Home Economics, Chicago Illinios Miss Gladys Campanella, English and Physical Education Philadelphia, Penn., Mrs. Clementine R. Nixon, English, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama G. W. A. Scott, Social Science, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Mrs. Mandry Turpin Williams, Home Economics, Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Lottie Younge Waddell, English and French Tuskegee Institute, Alabama Jack Montgomery, English and Music Birmingham, Alabama.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Opening Date Of Tuskegee Changed

AUG 27 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— The opening of Tuskegee Institute, originally set for September 1, has been postponed until September 8, President F. D. Patterson announced Tuesday.

This postponement was necessary to comply with a request from the State Department of Health, asking that all institutions of higher learning in the state delay opening until the designated date.

The officials of the State Health Department explained that the measure was merely a precautionary one, in view of the number of cases of infantile paralysis in the state at the present time.

All of the students of Tuskegee, old and new, have been notified concerning the change, however, some may be away from home, and the school administrative officials are anxious that neither teachers nor teachers curtail their vacations.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Senior ROTC Is Organized At Tuskegee

Col. Waterman Will Be In Charge of Affairs

TUSKEGEE INST. — (ANP) — The authorization of Tuskegee institute as a Senior ROTC infantry unit Thursday broke a 40-year precedent of the department of military science and tactics at the school. Previously the military staff of the department had shared offices with the men's department, which originally was headed by a commandant and in recent years by the dean of men. Only two other Negro schools have this authorization, they being Wilberforce and Howard Universities. Tuskegee had previously operated a Junior ROTC unit and more recently under the National Defense act, Sec. 55-C.

Assigned as professor of military science and tactics for Tuskegee, Alabama Polytechnic institute and a secondary school in Opelika, is Col. Waterman. General B. O. Davis and Captain B. O. Davis, Jr., had previously held this position at Tuskegee. General Davis was also attached to Wilberforce in like capacity. At present, the ROTC units at Wilberforce and Howard are manned by white officers.

Col. Waterman will have his headquarters at Auburn, Alabama with such resident members as Capt. John A. Welsh, acting PMS and T; 2nd Lieut. John W. Godblot, Sergeant Henry G. Beasley and on additional lieutenant and non-commissioned officer who will be appointed.

SEP 2 1941

IN TWO PARTS

The ROTC program will be in two parts. The first will consist of the basic training required of freshmen and sophomore members, while the second will be advanced training, which will be optional to juniors and seniors. The privilege of restricting the number of enrollees for advanced work is held by the war department and those selected will be chosen on the basis of their leadership qualifications, both demonstrated and potential.

The basic course comprises three hours of drill and two hours of theory weekly, with the advance course increasing the hours of theory to four. The work includes studies of service, courtesies, military history, military discipline, customs of the and sanitation, map reading practice with organizational weapons, and scouting and patrol, tactics of automatic rifle squad and rifle squad, rifle platoon, weapons platoon and rifle marksmanship. However, Tuskegee's blue uniforms will be retained.

A few other interesting charges are the payment of advance students of the course at a rate of 25 cents a day from the time of enrollment until completion, with the camp, when they will be paid 70 cents a day. The camp period, coming in the summer after the junior year, is compulsory. Too, men enrolled in the advanced course are exempted from draft.

Upon completion of the course, students will receive commissions as 2nd lieutenants of the infantry reserve corps of the army. The shortage of Negro officers would ensure all commissioned youths being called to active duty. In Capt. Welsh's opinion, many youths receiving commissions from schools giving ROTC training fail to comply with minimum requirements for reappointment after five years, and also for promotion. Without these minimum duties, he stated, the commissions are automatically dead after 10 years.

Sylacauga, Ala., News
June 27, 1941

In a recent article written for Think Magazine, the president of Tuskegee Institute cites the contributions of his school and its alumni to better living conditions of the negroes of this nation, and he cites their accomplishments in the field of medicine, arts, farming, and trades. The school has trained farmers, nurses, dentists, shoemakers, editors, teachers, mechanics, and others.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Enrollment To Include Increase In Foreign Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The outlook for 1941-42 enrollment for Tuskegee Institute has topped that of last year the registrar announces. The heavy increase in students for the School of Mechanical Industries is due President Patterson states to the success of the Intern Plan and to the Defense Program with a variety of offerings in various phases of aero-mechanics.

National Defense is probably responsible too, for the numbers of students interested in Agriculture. Director Otis states that the prompt placement of Tuskegee graduates in the Agricultural setup of the FSA and the Extension Service has encouraged the high enrollment in Agriculture.

Enrollment in the School of Education has been stimulated by a new series of 100 or more scholarships for students interested in teaching elementary and junior high school. These scholarships have been made available through the generosity of interested friends.

Fifty scholarships will go to old Tuskegee undergraduates who have made an average of B or better during their years in the School of Education.

Another fifty scholarships have been made available for graduates from accredited high schools. The lucky students must have maintained a B or better average during the high school years. These scholarships afford $50 each for monthly living expenses.

The announcement comes from the Tuskegee Scholarship Committee of which A. L. Turner is chairman that these scholarships will not preclude their lucky holders from any additional self-help employment including, N. Y. A.

Several thousand dollars have been made available for student-aid loan fund for worthy and needy students who show exceptional promise.

More than 65 applications from young women wishing to enter the nurse training school have been placed on the waiting list. Dr. John A. Kenny, director of the John A. Andrew Nurse Training School states that 30 nurses have been accepted for 1941-42.

The School of Home Economics and Commercial Dietetics holds its own in the quota of applications. The Southern Hotel Association doubled its scholarship grant for Commercial Dietetics students. The increasing demand for trained dietitions and hostesses for army camps has run up the applicants in this training area.

Of the new foreign students to date, two have been accepted from Canada, two from Haiti and two from Africa. Negotiations are still in progress for the acceptance of students from Santiago, Chile and Havana, Cuba.

All and over 1,000 applicants have been received from new students. From this number of applicants some 400 to 450 students will be accepted.

18y-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Head Asks For Aid To Poverty Stricken Farmers

Patterson Says Group Needs Winter Security

NOV 4 1941

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, issued a country-wide appeal for aid to impoverished farmers early this week. In a letter to the press, President Patterson called attention to the increase in the price of cotton, and the inability of sharecroppers, tenants, and day laborers on farms in many sections of the Southeastern states to secure adequate security against suffering and privation during the coming winter months.

Said the letter: "A new low in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income. Thousands of tenants and sharecroppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary fall 'settling up.' Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of jobs opening up in defense industries only to find that, because of lack of skills they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no compensating increase in income."

Holding that it was all the more proof of Christian fortitude and a test of democracy that people of America can share cheer with suffering children in Europe as well as with those in this country who are innocent victims of adversity, the institute's president told of the part which Tuskegee has played in supplanting the sufferings of unfortunates in the south. Staff members of Tuskegee have, in their regular activities, visited many homes where human reserves for national defense are greatly impaired by inadequate diets, insufficient clothing, and miserable shelters. The school has for many years been the medium through which supporters the country-wide have made bequests to alleviate the subnormal conditions.

The president in his letter made the appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, et. Money sent for the purchase of gifts is to be spent as directed by the donor.

Savannah, Ga., News
October 26, 1941

Programs Begin Today For Training Negroes

The topic for the first series of monthly forum programs to be held at the First Congregational Church, Habersham and Taylor streets, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, will be "Training the Negro for National Defense."

Invitations have been extended to every defense unit within a radius of seventy-five miles of Savannah and Chatham county to attend and participate in this discussion. William Shell, negro advisor National Youth Administration of Georgia, has been invited to lead the discussion.

Representatives of the colored personnel of National Youth Administration at Dorchester, Jesup and Savannah; United States military forces at Camp Stewart and Savannah Air Base, Works Projects Administration and advisory committee of the Selective Service System, will participate.

In addition to representatives of these organizations Savannah residents who received military training at the first colored officers training camp in 1917 at Des Moines, Iowa, former members of the S. A. T. C., at Tuskegee Institute, graduates of senior R. O. T. C. units at Howard and Wilberforce Universities and former members of R. O. T. C. units in land grant colleges and universities have been extended invitations to be present and participate.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 17, 1941

Windsor Uncertain Whether He Can Pay Montgomery A Visit

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (AP) — The Duke of Windsor thanked Gov. Dixon Friday for his invitation to visit the Alabama executive mansion as the executive's guest when he and the duchess stop at Tuskegee Institute next week en route back to Nassau from a Canadian holiday.

Dixon was advised plans for the Duke's visit to the huge Negro college at Tuskegee, either next Wednesday or Thursday, still were indefinite, but that he would be notified "when anything definite is arranged."

The telegram, from Towson, Md., where former King Edward VIII and the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, are visiting her uncle, was signed: "Phillips, A. D. C."

"The Duke of Windsor wishes me to thank you for your kind invitation," it said. "His Tuskegee plans are still indefinite. Will notify you when anything definite is arranged."

Washington, D. C. Post
October 7, 1941

Windsors' Return Trip Will Begin Tomorrow

Expected to Reach Maryland Estate Of Gen. Henry Warfield Saturday

By Hope Ridings Miller

With announcement of plans for a return visit of the Duke and Windsor, Washington society is once more in a dither of speculation as to exactly when the couple will be here; whether they will be entertained at the White House, and whether any other parties will be worked into their schedule during their brief Capital sojourn.

HOPE RIDINGS MILLER

Leaving the Duke's Canadian ranch tomorrow, they are expected to arrive at Salona Farms, Maryland estate of Gen. Henry Warfield, on Saturday. They will be there six days, and will come to Washington one day of that time. Gen. Warfield, uncle of the Duchess, has planned no special entertainment for the couple, but powers that be in official Baltimore are whipping up quite a round for the couple—so I understand.

Some of us recall that at the tea the press women here gave the Duchess, Mrs. George Barnett, her cousin, hinted that she might have some social news for us when the ducal couple made their return trip to these parts. So-o-o, there's a chance that either Mrs. Barnett, or Mrs. Buchanan Merryman ("Aunt Bessie"), or both, may be planning some kind of a fete for the Windsors. And I'd be willing to wager that the White House luncheon, postponed the other time because of the illness of G. Hall Roosevelt, will be on the couple's Capital calendar this time.

From Baltimore, the Duke and Duchess will go to New York for a visit and will be at the Waldorf-Astoria. Their return trip to Nassu will include a visit to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 16, 1941

Duke, Duchess Invited To Governor's Mansion

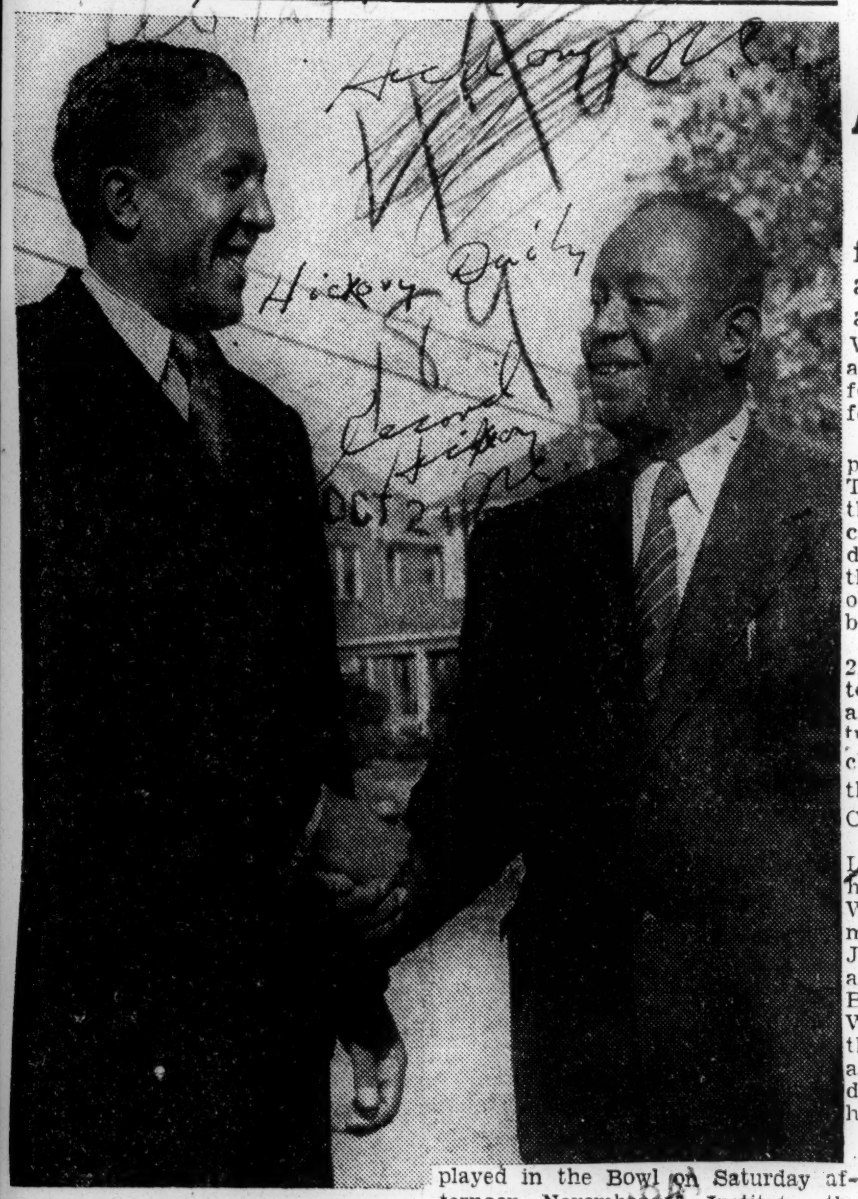
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 16. (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who are scheduled to visit Tuskegee Institute either October 22 or 23, were invited today by Governor Frank Dixon to be his guests at the executive mansion.

In a telegram to the former King Edward VIII and his American-born wife, the governor said:

"I am informed by press releases of your contemplated visit to Alabama. Please advise me as to plans and personnel of party so that proper arrangements can be made. Mrs. Dixon and I will be glad to have you and the Duchess as our guests at the mansion if your plans contemplate a visit to Montgomery, and a trip can easily be arranged to any other part of the state you may desire to visit."

Negro Flier Pauses Here

Hickory Daily Record



Professor A. W. Booker of Hickory is pictured at the right greeting George W. Allen, chief flight instructor for the Civilian Pilots Training course being taught at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. The negro flier landed at the Hickory Municipal airport Monday because of unfavorable weather and waited until today to resume his flight to Tuskegee. Shortly before noon today Allen took Booker, principal of Ridgeview Negro High school here, aloft for his first plane ride. (Story on page two.)

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lincoln Alumni To Converge On Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Members of the Lincoln University (Pa.) alumni will be largely represented at Tuskegee's home-coming football game with the Lions which will be played in the Bowl on Saturday afternoon, November 15, Institute athletic officials disclosed here today. The game will be called at 1:30 P.M., C. S. T.

The local Lincoln alumni committee has informed members who plan to be present to leave their homes in time to arrive at Tuskegee Institute Friday night, November 14, to participate in the pre-game celebration which will be staged in the Parking Lot, near the "Oaks" home of Booker T. Washington, at 8:00 o'clock. President Wright, of Lincoln, has sent a message which will be read to the Lincoln alumni on this occasion. Dr. Fontaine, Lincoln University, Class of '30, is scheduled to give a brief address, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, will welcome the visitors to the campus. Other speakers will include Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, and Willis I. Peek, President of the Tuskegee General Alumni. Cleve L. Abbott, Director of Athletics and head football coach, and members of former Golden Tiger football team, will be presented.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ten Delegates From Race Institutions Attend Conference

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30—"The adequate distribution of food, like our treatment of children and minority groups, is a real test of our civilization. The moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on. Mens, mene, tekel, upharsin. We have been weighed in the balance, and, God help us, have been found wanting. If that isn't food for thought, what is?

Thus, Dr. Park J. White, local professor and liberal, in "Food for Thought" a dietetic sermon before the American Dietetic Association concluded an unusually timely address at the opening luncheon of the 24th annual convention of the organization Monday noon, October 20, at the Jefferson hotel.

The sessions, with more than 2,000 delegates, were attended by ten members of the racial group, all of whom enjoyed all of the features of the convention which included a tea Sunday afternoon on the Starlight Roof of the exclusive Chase hotel.

Here for the meeting were: Mrs. Lucille Maddux, John A. Andrew hospital, Tuskegee; Miss Lucille Womack, Home Economics department, Tuskegee; Arthur L. Glover Jr., in charge of student feeding at Tuskegee Institute; Marianna Beck, home economics department, Washington Technical high school, this city; Miss Mildred Jenkins and Miss Ahelma Carline, dietetics department at Homer G. Phillips hospital; Mrs. Esther W. Williams, General hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Lexie Prince, Provident hospital, Chicago; Mrs. Helen Bright, staff dietician in charge of the new T.-B. Unit at Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C. and Miss Georgette B. White, head dietician, Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C.

Socially, the visiting guests were feted at a dancing party hostessed by the Misses Carline and Jenkins of Homer Phillips Wednesday evening at the Nurses' Home at Homer Phillips.

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"The 45,000,000 Americans who are below the safety line of diet should consume 35 per cent more butter, and 20 per cent more milk, twice as many green vegetables, and 70 per cent more citrus fruits. . . . What a bitter laugh these figures must evoke from any European. . . Well, it's the old American story, 'We're good producers and bad distributors.' The poor we have with us always. American story? No, it's international.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
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E. Julius Williams, Anniston Dies

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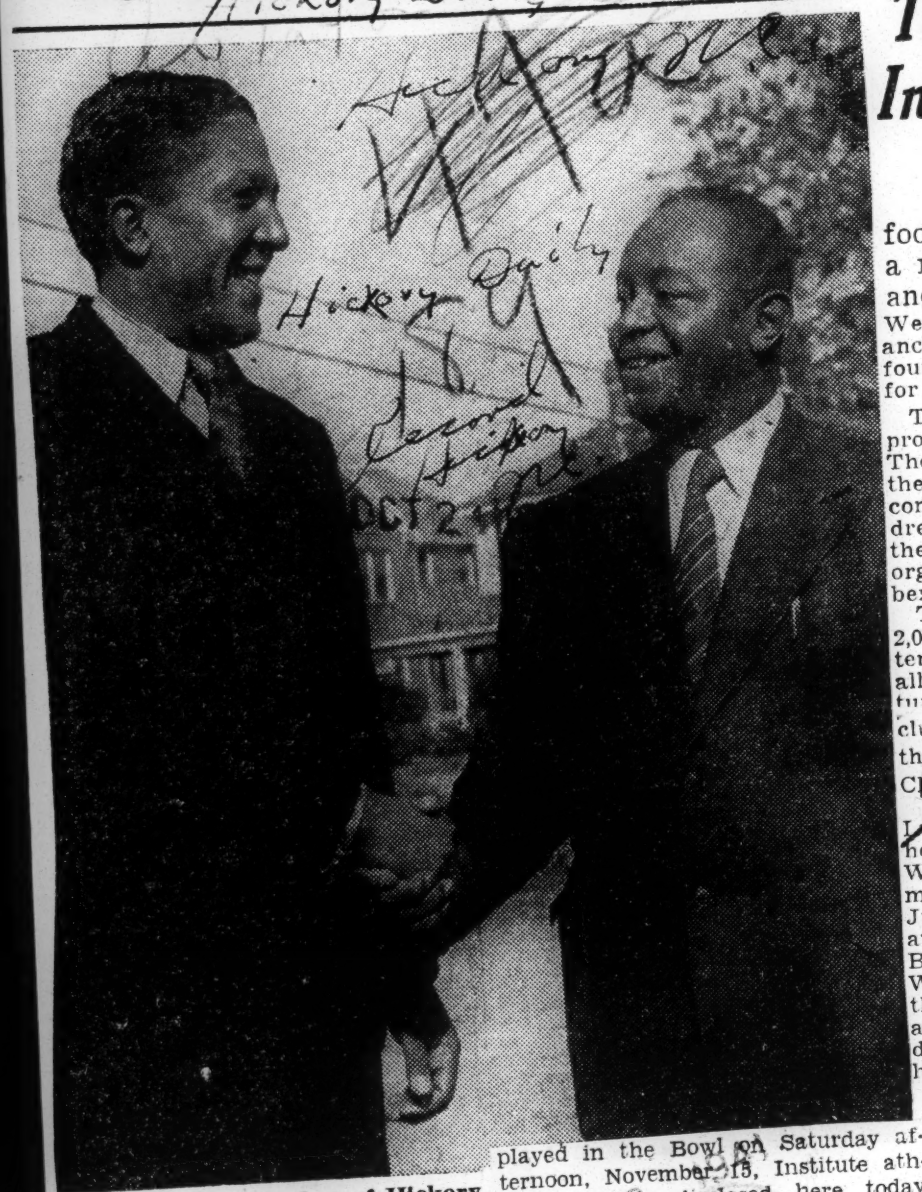
Negro Flier Pauses Here

Hickory Daily Record



Professor A. W. Booker of Hickory is pictured at the right greeting George W. Allen, chief flight instructor for the Civilian Pilots Training course being taught at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. The negro flier landed at the Hickory Municipal airport Monday because of unfavorable weather and waited until today to resume his flight to Tuskegee. Shortly before noon today Allen took Booker, principal of Ridgeview Negro High school here, aloft for his first plane ride. (Story on page two.)

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lincoln Alumni To Converge On Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Members of the Lincoln University (Pa.) alumni will be largely represented at Tuskegee's home-coming football game with the Lions which will be played in the Bowl on Saturday afternoon, November 15, Institute athletic officials disclosed here today. The game will be called at 1:30 P.M., C. S. T.

The local Lincoln alumni committee has informed members who plan to be present to leave their homes in time to arrive at Tuskegee Institute Friday night, November 14, to participate in the pre-game celebration which will be staged in the Parking Lot, near the "Oaks" home of Booker T. Washington, at 8:00 o'clock. President Wright, of Lincoln, has sent a message which will be read to the Lincoln alumni on this occasion. Dr. Fontaine, Lincoln University, Class of '30, is scheduled for a brief address, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, will welcome the visitors to the campus. Other speakers will include Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, and Willis I. Peek, President of the Tuskegee General Alumni. Cleve L. Abbott, Director of Athletics and head football coach, and members of former Golden Tiger football team, will be presented.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Father Casey pointed out that Mr. Williams' character was respected by all, because he was for years identified with the church, the church was filled with friends and relatives. E. Julius Williams was for years associated with the Famous Tuskegee Singers.

18y-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

South's Educators To Attend Honor Society Confab

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL

DORINDA DUNCAN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Miss Elizabeth Campbell and Miss Dorinda Duncan, delegates, who will represent the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Tuskegee Institute, at the annual meeting of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, which will be held at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee, December 12 and 13.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Georgia L. Jenkins, Secretary-Treasurer of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Sorority, which will hold its annual meeting at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee, December 12-13. Miss Jenkins is a member of the Treasurer's staff at Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dean I. A. Derbigny, National President of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society announced today that the annual convention of the society would be held at Knoxville College, on December 12 and 13. The theme of the convention is: "The Place of Work Experience in the Education of Youth for National Defense."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address the convention and lead the discussion group. Other speakers include Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will deliver the main address on Friday night.

Officers of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society are: Dean I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee Institute, president; Miss Lola Foster, Sheffield, Alabama, vice-presdient; Miss Georgia L. Jenkins, Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; Miss Isabelle Wilson, Denmar, West Virginia, assistant secretary. Dr George W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville and George J. Jones, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, are members of the Executive Committee.

Dean Derbigny stated that the following chapters of the organization will have representatives at the convention:

Alpha Delta Sigma Chapter, Mr J. E. Evans, faculty adviser, West Virginia State College, Institute West Virginia.

Alpha Kappa Chaper, Mr. S. D. Williams, faculty adviser, Elizabeth City Teachers College, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Alphi Pi Mu Chapter, Mr. Thomas P. Dooley, faculty adviser, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

Alpha Upsilon Chapter, Miss Willa Player, faculty adviser, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, faculty adviser, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Dilliard University Chapter, Dr. C. W. Buggs, faculty adviser, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

Eta Sigma Tau Chapter, Dean Hardy Liston and Miss Anna McFarland, faculty adviser, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gamma Tau Chapter, Dean Warmouth Gibbs, faculty adviser, A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

John Hope Chapter, Mr. Lawrence A. Davis, faculty adviser Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

John C. Smith Chapter, Dean T. E. McKinney, faculty adviser, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Kappa Alpha Chapter, Dean J. B. Cade, faculty adviser, Southern University, Scottlandville, La.

Kappa Delta Chapter, Mr. Collie Davis, faculty adviser, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Kappa Gamma Chapter, Dr. A. Heningburg, faculty adviser, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina.

Phi Beta Tau Chapter, Dr George W. Gore, Jr. faculty adviser, Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn.

Pi Lambda Chapter, Mrs. Frances B. Hill, faculty adviser, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland.

Pi Sigma Kappa Chapter, Mr Lawrence Wilson, faculty adviser Philander-Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

Rho Beta Chi Chapter, Dean W S. Maize, faculty adviser, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Shaw University, Dr. Robert P Daniel, faculty adviser, Shaw

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Ben Russell, 65, Alexander City Leader, Is Dead

Funeral Will Be Held Wednesday Afternoon From Baptist Church

ALEXANDER CITY, Dec. 16.—Benjamin Russell, 65, Alabama civic and business leader for many years, died at his home here Tuesday morning.

He had been confined to his home for the past two weeks with an attack of influenza but his condition had not been considered serious until shortly before his death. He had attended to minor business affairs as late as Sunday.

Funeral will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m., from the First Baptist Church. Burial will be in Alexander City cemetery. Officials and employes in his various business enterprises here, to whom his death came as a shock, will serve as active and honorary pallbearers.

As a result of his long years of activity in Alabama civic affairs Mr. Russell had become known from one end of the State to the other as a "builder of Alabama." His interest in education and the social and economic welfare of the State won for him many positions of leadership in groups aimed at civic betterment.

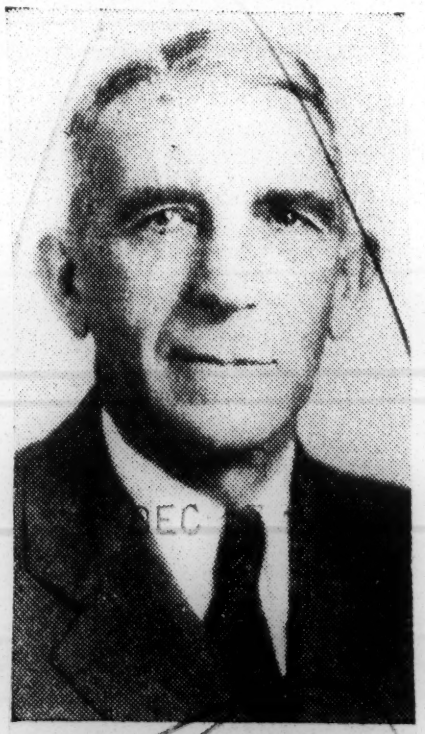
Organized State C. of C.

In 1937 he was one of a group of Alabama business leaders who organized the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. He was elected first president of the organization and was reelected for two subsequent terms. Only a few weeks ago he was elected to head the newly-formed Alabama Research Institute, another organization for which he drew plans and which he conceived to be vital to the advancement of Alabama.

Born on Nov. 16, 1876, in Tallapoosa County, Ala., the son of Benjamin Francis Commander and Elizabeth Amanda Russell, he received his early education in the public schools of his native county. Later he attended the University of Virginia, graduating in the class of 1899 with a law degree.

Upon completing his education he began the practice of law in Birmingham but soon returned to Alexander City, where he established a textile manufacturing

Industrialist



BENJAMIN RUSSELL
concern that became one of the largest in the State.

To the time of his death his major business enterprise was the Russell Manufacturing Company, in which he initiated many trade practices that have been widely adopted in the textile industry. He was also directing head of several smaller textile concerns.

Throughout his residence in Alexander City he took a lively interest in affairs of his city, having served as president of the Alexander City Hospital, chairman of the local Board of Education and in various posts with the local Chamber of Commerce.

Noted Manufacturer

Although he was most widely known as a textile manufacturer, Mr. Russell had wide connections in other business enterprises. He was president of the First National Bank of Alexander City, president of The Alexander City Outlook, local weekly newspaper owner of the Russell Hotel and head of several smaller business concerns.

Among business and industrial leaders over the State Mr. Russell was recognized as one of the most progressive thinkers on economic affairs in Alabama. He never actively engaged in politics but was often consulted by State and national officials on governmental affairs.

Mr. Russell's interest in education extended over a long period of years and he contributed liberally of his time, talent and money to movements designed to improve education for Alabama youth. He was a member of the board of trustees of Howard College, Birmingham, from which school he held an honorary LL.D. degree. He was also a member of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Although his numerous business enterprises had brought him considerable wealth, Mr. Russell continued active service in his various business enterprises. Up until the time he became ill two weeks ago he went daily to his modest office at the rear of the First National Bank here.

Aided Farmers

His interest in agriculture also was widely recognized over the State. One of his major objectives as president of the State Chamber was to increase the cash income of farmers. He owned extensive farming operations himself and to these he applied the same business principles that guided his industrial enterprises. He also had extensive lumber operations and was one of the foremost forest conservationists in the State.

Mr. Russell was a pioneer champion of good roads and an early advocate of tourist promotion work as a means of bringing increased cash income to the State.

All of his immediate survivors are residents of Alexander City, his brother, Thomas C. Russell, having been mayor of the city for more than 30 years.

Surviving beside the brother are the widow, the former Miss Roberta McDonald, of Athens, Ala.; three sons, Benjamin C., Thomas D., and Robert A. Russell; one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell Alison; a sister, Mrs. Sallie Thomas, and several grandchildren.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News of Tuskegee Institute

FIFTEEN YEAR OLD NEGRO GIRL WINS PRIZE AT INSTITUTE LIVESTOCK SHOW

When rural Negro boys and girls come into town and spend ten cents or a quarter to go to the motion picture show it is not news. But when rural Negro boys and girls come to the livestock show at Tuskegee Institute and go back to their counties with nearly $2,000 dollars in prizes and money from the sale of fat calves, that is news.

Tuskegee fourth livestock show on December 9 brought 27 entries from N. F. A. and 4-H boys and girls from 7 counties, Monroe, Perry, Talladega, Montgomery, Lowndes, Dallas, and Macon.

Ethel Pearl Shepherd, 15 year old high school girl from Prairie Farms, Macon County Farm Security Project was Grand Champion winner with her aberdeen Angus weighing 950 pounds. The animal bought at 14 1-2c a lb. Company at 14 1-2 cents a pound bringing the proud owner $137.75 She also received $22 in prize money. Ethel's brother was Grand Champion winner in 1940

Charlie Brown, N. F. A. boy from Macon County was Reserved Grand Champion winner and second in the new Farmers group. His Hereford, weighing 980 pounds was sold for $117.60 He received $18 additional in prize money.

Third and fourth N. F. A. winners were Walter Lee Grimes and Lucille Grimes, Macon County. Walter's Hereford weighing 870 pounds was sold at $10.75 a hundred and Lucile's Angus weighing 715 pounds at $9 a hundred.

Angus weighing 715 pounds went to Kennett Murray at $9 a hundred.

First prize winner in the 4-H Club group was Dorothy Kahn, Dallas County. Her 855 pound Hereford placed third Reserved Grand Champion and brought $12.60 a hundred. John Moss, Dallas County with his 940 pound Hereford won second 4-H Club prize and W. A. Gardner, Dallas, came in third with a 885 pound Hereford. These animals brought $12.40 and $10.75 per hundred respectively.

Company and Cudahy.

Increased interest in livestock among Negro farmer boys and girls of Alabama is shown by the fact that total sales from the auction last year were about $600 as against over $1500 for 1941, Director J. R. Otis was proud to point out.

Interested spectators at the auction were: Ray Campbell and Willie Pierce, cattle men from Montgomery, President F. D. Patterson, experienced veterinarian and cattle expert, T. N. Roberts, Personnel Division U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washing- D. C. and former Manager Macon County Land Use Project, farmers and farm agents from over the South.

The activities of the 4th Annual Farm and Home Week closed Wednesday, Dec. 10 with the 51 annual Farmers' Conference. Honorable Haygood Patterson, State Commissioner of Agriculture delivered the principal address at 2:00 p. m. in Logan Hall. President F. D. Patterson awarded certificates to Merit Farmers.

INSTRUCTOR'S COURSE IN FIRST AID CONDUCTED AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

The following persons have successfully completed the Instructor's Course in First Aid under the sponsorship of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter American Red Cross. The Standard and Advanced First Aid Courses were conducted by Mr. R. C. Owen, Miss Ruth Bray, and Miss Gussie White. The Instructor's Course was conducted by Mr. Donald G. Northey, Washington, D. C.

The class was made up of persons from the U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee Institute and nearby communities: Delgratia D. Allen, Alonzo R. Ashley, Danella R. Barker, Mildred M. Brown, Elizabeth Campbell, Howard Carter Jr., Lewis N. Crawford, Lillian M. Crayton, Ann E. Dixon, Gracie G. Fields, Sara L. Ford, Pearlena L. Gant, Fred Glover, Goldie M. Griffin, Lucille W. Henry, Jenie L. Hill, Sara B. Howell, Blanche V. Jackson, Theodosia D. Kelly, Louvenia A. Lee, Alma J. Minnis, Rosa L. Peoples, Leola R. Phillips, William A. Shields, Daniel W. Strong, Sadie E. Swaggard, John Tolson, Carroll B. Wardlaw, Daisy F. Watkins, William M. Womack, George L. Fountain.

NOTICE—to all volunteers, observers for Air Raid Warning that volunteered please be ready for service when called. We desire more volunteers. Thanks.

E. H. Cravens Jr.
Observation Post Organizer

AIR CORPS CADETS NEED CIVIL PILOT TRAINING

Negro boys awaiting call to the U. S. Air Corps are strongly advised by G. L. Washington, Civilian Director, U. S. Army Air Corps Detachment, Tuskegee Institute, to avail themselves of the Civil Pilot Training at Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, W. Virginia State Institute, Howard University, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., Lincoln Nniversity, and ot other Negro colleges and cities having such programs. Youths planning to apply to the Air Corps are advised to take Civil Pilot Training now.

Director Washington's advice is based on statistics which show that 92 per cent of Army Air Corps Cadets having had previous Civil Pilot Training courses pass the 35 weeks army training as compared with 51 per cent of those not having had civil pilot training.

Mr. Washington states further that washouts in the primary had been fast and numerous. "Quick washouts of Negro cadets", said Director Washington, "may be attributed to the fact that the majority of the cadets assigned to Air Corps training to date have had no previous flight training and general knowledge of flying."

"How many with previous flight training have been washed out?" Washington was asked

"Only one person with previous Civil Pilot Training has been washed on account of inaptitude in flight. So although previous training does not assure a cadet's passing army training, the figures show the advantage," Washington answered.

Director Washington because of his position as director of the Army Primary Training of flying cadets and the Civil Pilot Training at Tuskegee Institute is in position to make factual observations.

Mr. Washington urges Air Corps applicants to register in the Spring Session Civil Pilot Training Course which will begin according to present schedule about February 1. Applications should be made now.

FOURTH CLASS OF FLYING CADETS BEGIN TRAINING AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

The fourth group of young men to enter training as flying cadets for the 99th Pursuit Squadron come from eight states. They bring with them athletic records from Johnson C. Smith and Virginia University, three C. A. A. private pilot's license; one has taught school; one has done graduate work; one has served in the Merchant Marine; two are Alphas and one Kappa Nine schools are represented, six of which are Negro institutions —Hampton Institute, Virginia University, Fayetteville Teachers College (North Carolina), Kentucky State, Johnson C. Smith, Howard University. Three white schools are represented—University of Michigan, Eastern Illinois College, Washington State University.

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Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1942

DEC 18 1941

At its last regular meeting of 1941, held in the auditorium of the Academic (High School) building, Tuskegee Institute, Sunday afternoon, December 14, the Tuskegee Civic Association elected the folowing persons as its officers for 1942:

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Charles G. Gomillion, President; Rev. W. E. Carson, First Vice President; Warner Kennedy Second Vice President; C. B Patterson, Third Vice President; Charles De Campfield, Secretary; T. Rupert Broady, Assistant Secretary; Arthur P. Mack, Treasurer; to membership in the Association: Mrs. Birdie T. Pompey, Dr. Edgar E. Alexander, and Mr. J. T Williamson.

DEC 14 1941

er, and Rev. T. R. Newman, Chaplain. Preceding the election, the officers of the Association during 1941 made their annual reports. During the meeting the following citizens were admitted

Birmingham, Ala., News
December 21, 1941

Tuskegee's Newest Trustee Is Woman From Buckeye State

Member Of Congress Says She Has Worked Much On Negro Problems

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent
The Birmingham News-Age-Herald

WASHINGTON—The newest member of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees is an Ohio Republican from Cleveland's silk-stocking district. She is accepting the position "without any idea of Republican carpetbagging or with any program for changing the South."

"I am accepting the appointment because I have had a long interest in Negro education—a problem that is not regional but national, and one of great importance during this emergency," Representative Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio's 22nd District, said Saturday after being assigned to the board by Chairman William Jay Schiefflin, of New York.

Mrs. Bolton frankly admits that she is no authority on things Southern. "Those are your problems," she said. "You know more about them than I do. But Negro education is a universal problem. It is a problem in my own district that I have studied and worked with for many years."

This member of the House from Ohio admits that people may wonder why she has been put on the Tuskegee board—when she has never even been to Tuskegee.

"I have worked with Negroes for 25 years," she said in answer to that question. "There are many Negroes in my district. I have been on the advisory council of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and have done public health work for many years."

Mrs. Bolton was elected a member of the House in February, 1940, to fill the unexpired term of her husband, the late Chester C. Bolton. She was reelected the following November.

She has lived all her life in Cleveland, and her chief interest outside her three sons has been education and health work. She is now a popular and respected member of the lower House and a member of its foreign affairs committee.

She is a handsome, stylishly-dressed person, with graying hair and attractive blue eyes.

"I am looking forward to my first visit to Tuskegee next April," she said. She will make a speech there the night before the board meeting.

"I am interested in the welfare of the Negro. They know I care about their having a place in the sun. They are our citizens and they have been discriminated against. We all know that.

"But I am not advocating any radical changes. I feel very strongly that we need to work out a practical method of integrating our racial groups. We've been shockingly cruel to the Indians, too.

"Education is a preparation for the living of life. Our people must learn to live at peace among themselves just as much as the world must learn to live at peace."

Mrs. Bolton insisted that she had never made rash promises to Negroes or misled them in any way. "I have always discussed their problems with them frankly and with understanding of the questions we all face. I am not going to push with too much insistence on the complete program that we all want, which will mean peace among the races.

"This is no moment to press the differences that do exist but a time for tolerance and understanding on both sides. The Negro has much to give to our civilization, just as we have much to give."

Mrs. Bolton said she always regretted the emphasis upon races and groups as such. "We need to emphasize above all else that we all are Americans."

Mrs. Bolton's first House assignment was to the Indian affairs committee. She keeps emphasizing that her interest is in all racial minorities and in securing for them fair treatment and full rights under the constitution.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

31 GRADUATES IN FIRST AID CLASS

DEC 20 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 18—The following persons have successfully completed Instructor's Course in First Aid, under the sponsorship of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter American Red Cross. The Standard and Advanced First Aid Courses were conducted by Mr. R. C. Owen, Miss Ruth Bray and Miss Gussie White. The Instructor's Course was conducted by Mr. Donard G. Northey, Washington, D. C.

Delgratia D. Allen, Alonzo R. Ashley, Danella R. Barker, Mildred M. Brown, Elizabeth Campbell, Howard Carter, Jr., Lewis N. Crawford, Lillian M. Crayton, Ann E. Dixon, Gracie G. Fields, Sara L. Ford, Pearlena L. Gant, Fred Glover, Goldie M. Griffin, Lucille W. Henry, Jenie L. Hill, Sara B. Howell, Blanche V. Jackson, Theodosia D. Kelley, Louvenia A. Lee, Alma J. Minnis, Rosa L. Peoples, Leola R. Phillips, William A. Shields, Daniel W. Strong, Sadie E. Swaggard, John Tolson, Carroll B. Wardlaw, Daisy F. Watkins, William M. Womack, George L. Fountain.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

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Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
December 20, 1941

NEGRO LEADERS TO AID DEFENSE

Plans For Participation In Civilian Work Is Topic Of Parley

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19—(AP)—Negro leaders from throughout Alabama made plans Friday for organized participation in civilian defense work, in addition to sacrifices being asked of all individuals, regardless of race, Houston Cole, executive director of the State Defense Council, said.

A committee was set up to work out definite plans, and Cole said it would function in conjunction with local defense groups and encourage the participation of Negroes in all defense activities. A conference at which tentative plans were discussed was addressed by Cole, Maj. Joseph M. Dickerson, state council secretary, and Miss Loula Dunn, state welfare commissioner.

The committee to work out a program for submission to the state council is composed of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the State A. & M. Institute, Normal; H. C. Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery; Dr. J. S. Lambert, of the State Department of Education; J. T. Brooks, Montgomery; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee; W. H. Dinkins, Selma; Dr. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery, and A. L. Jackson, Tuscaloosa.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
December 17, 1941

HE BUILT WELL

With an energy and imagination which were the awe of all who knew him, Benjamin Russell spent more than 40 years translating Alabama's raw resources into goods and services.

In a State with an abundance of human and natural resources, his mission in life was to combine the two in enterprise which created opportunity.

He was a capitalist in the broadest sense of the word, a man whose fertile mind saw possibilities all around him. He was a native of the State he did so much to develop. He saw more in his work than the creation of enterprise for personal gain. To him a factory symbolized jobs, opportunity for people, better schools, better churches, better towns and cities.

Considering the number of enterprises which he built and directed personally, it was always surprising that he gave so freely of his time and energy to developments outside his immediate field of interest.

He was a prime mover in the organization of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce turning over the presidency of the organization only after it had become firmly established and its success assured. He consented to become president of the recently-organized Alabama Research Institute—another project in which he was a pioneer—because those interested insisted that its success would be guaranteed if he did so.

His presidency of the reasearch organization was typical of the enterprises in which he became interested. Others naturally turned to him for leadership, and there is no record of his having turned down any reasonable request upon his time or resources.

His energies were not limited to the State's economic life. He had a continuing interest in education, a field in which his service on the board of trustees of Howard College and Tuskegee Institute are but two examples. He had a constant influence upon young men, especially the membership of his college fraternity, Chi Phi, which he served as national president a few years ago.

Although his interests in recent years have gone beyond the boundaries of Alabama, his civic activities and services in Alexander City were sufficient to occupy the full time of a lesser man.

Alabama needs more men with the qualities of Ben Russell. It needs more men of his vision and zeal. And because of Ben Russell the path has been made easier for others to come. Even so this State is not likely to have again a man embracing such abilities in such quantities.

He was a mighty workman in the building of Alabama. And he built well.

Anniston Ala. Star
December 18, 1941

A Statewide Loss

There are few men in Alabama whom the state could so ill afford to lose as Benjamin Russell, whose death at Alexander City Tuesday afternoon came as a profound shock to the people of the entire state.

Mr. Russell had carved out for himself hrough the exercise of his fine talents of nind and of character a business success that had attracted national attention. And having done that he accepted an obligation of service to the state in which he had made his fortune, thereby setting an example to many of us who have been privileged to live beyond his time.

The work that Ben Russell did for good roads in Alabama would alone stand as a monument to his public-spiritedness. But he was not satisfied with that and through his accomplishments as first president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce by way of effecting a better balance between industry and agriculture in this state he proved himself to be a leader of unusual proportions. Moreover, his contribution to Howard College and Tuskegee Institute likewise proved his recognition that no man can live to himself alone and that he profits most who serves best.

What Mr. Russell did in his own little corner of the world and what he did for the state of his nativity will cause him to be greatly missed, but to many of us he also will be mourned as a princely gentleman and a devoted friend. It was with especial sorrow that this paper learned of his passing. The like of him is hard to find.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
November 20, 1941

Tuskegee Is Represented In Color Travelog

C. of C. Announces Premier Showing In Chicago

Alabama's two-reel, natural color motion picture travelog, which has been in production for the last six months, will have its premiere at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago on Dec. 7, it was announced today by officials of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. The occasion will be the first Travel Show of the season sponsored by The Chicago Daily News, an event that normally attracts between 3,500 and 4,000 persons.

Tuskegee is represented in the State Chamber travelog by a scene made at the old Alexander Home, one of the outstanding ante-bellum homes of this section. Another scene pictures the campus at Tuskegee Institute.

Entitled "Alabama, Yesterday and Today," the first print of the movie is expected to be received in about a week. It will be shown here in Alabama several times before going to Chicago if it is received in time.

The movie was produced by the State Chamber, the State Planning Commission and the State Highway Department as a part of their tourist promotion campaign. It carries a full sound track of narratoin and music and provides a 28-minute show.

Following its premiere in Chicago the film will be distributed throughout the Midwest and East to travel shows, tourist club meetings and similar events. Extra prints will be obtained for simultaneous showing in diferent Northern cities and for use in Alabama.

Commercial motion picture executives in Chicago, where the film was edited, have pronounced it the best state-produced travelog they have seen and compare it favorably with Technicolor films costing several times as much, State Chamber officials said.

18y-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Delegates From Negro Colleges Participate In Centennial Exercises Of Fordham Univ.

OCT 4 1941

Representatives of five Negro colleges and universities were in the academic processional marching to the closing exercises of the Centennial Celebration of Fordham University on the spacious lawn in front of Keating Hall last Wednesday.

Institutions represented by delegates were Howard University, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, pres.; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, alumnus; Morgan State College, Dr. Clinton Everett Knox, professor; Tuskegee Institute, Ernest L. Dimitry, N. Y. Alumni president, and Virgina State College for Negroes, Dr. John M. Gandy, president.

These delegates were among the 559 representatives from foreign, American colleges and universities and Learned Societies, who received a bow of acknowledgment from Rev. Robert I. Gannon, Fordham president, when they responded to the calling of their names. Several also attended the President's dinner at the Waldorf Astoria the preceding evening.

Five other institutions including Atlanta University, Hampton Institute, Morehouse College, Clark University and Talladega had accepted invitation for the exercises but were not represented.

Delegates in the line of march were grouped according to the year of the founding of their respective institutions resulting in the pairing off of representatives of Tuskegee Institute and the University of Texas.

OCT 4 1941

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Lt. General Hugh A. Drum, Nelson A. Rockefeller and Excellentissimus P.D. Hamletus Joannes Cicognani, were among the 14 persons receiving honorary degrees at the closing exercises.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

A TRIO OF QUEENS

OCT 18 1941
OCT 18 1941
OCT 18 1941

Chicago's Miss Classic, Virgil Cowan; Miss Tuskegee, Dorothy Howard, and Miss Sweetheart of the Classic, Aleatha De Vane, another Chicagoan, stroll arm in arm across the gridiron between halves of the annual Tuskegee Wilberforce game at Soldiers' field, Chicago. The southerners smothered the Ohioans under a 27-6 avalanche.—Clynell photo.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

51ST ANNUAL TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE SET FOR DEC. 10

OCT 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Oct. 16—(ANP)—The 51st anual Tuskegee conference (formerly Negro Farmers' conference) and the sixth annual Farm and Home Week have been announced by J. R. Otis, director of agriculture and Mrs. O. W. Pearson, directer of the school of home economics, co-chairman of conference committee, to be held December 3-10.

The conference day is December 10 with Claude Wickard, secretary of agriculture, scheduled to be the principal speaker at the afternoon session. The closing features of the afternoon session will be the awarding of prizes for the live stock entries and the presentation of master farmer certificates by President F. D. Patterson.

Live Stock Show

The second annual live stock show and competitive live stock judging contest between 4-H club boys and girls and adult farmers will be climaxed by live stock auction on Tuesday morning, December 9.

OCT 19 1941

The annual farmers' banquet will be staged Tuesday night, December 9 with short addresses by outstanding farmers and farm wives who have been enrolled in farm and home week classes. A free barbecue dinner is a feature of conference day.

Those enrolled in the Farm and Home week classes will have attention given to their individual farm and home problems centering around, improved farm practices, farm carpentry, clothing, housing and family relationship, health, with special attention given to nutrition, the first aid, farm-home accident prevention and care.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DIRECTOR REVIEWS BOOK

OCT 26 1941

NYA Area Director Michael Howlett (center) looks at a song book, while James Barr, leader of the NYA Chorus (left) and Horace Cayton, director of the Good Shepherd Community Center suggest appropriate numbers for the chorus to sing. The chorus, which holds rehearsals at the Good Shepherd center, has a full fall season ahead.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Annual 'Skegee Farm Week Set For Dec. 3-10

OCT 13 1941

Secretary Of Agriculture In Chief Address

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18y-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Physicians' Clinic Meets At Tuskegee On April 6th

MAR 22 1941

TUSKEGEE, Mar. 20—(ANP)—Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, announces that the 30th annual clinic and the 24th annual meeting of the society will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee, April 6 to 11. One session will be held at the Veteran's Administration facility adjacent to Tuskegee institute.

MAR 22 1941

According to Dr. Kenney, charter member and leading spirit in the society since its beginning, the 1941 clinic will offer not only the usual outstanding professional attractions, but several innovations further to extend the benefits of the meeting. To mention only one, three didactic clinics will be held for one hour each during the afternoon at which time there will be no counter attractions.

Dr. Kenney has been authorized by Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer of Alabama to announce that a special pre-clinic attraction this year will be a public health institute conducted at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, under the auspices of the State health department and the National Tuberculosis Association. This meeting will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 3, 4, 5. The institute will recess for the Robert R. Moton Memorial exercises on Friday, April 4, and will immediately percede Founder's day, Sunday, April 6. There will be no registration fee for the institute.

MAR 22 1941

Three important subjects to be covered during the institute are: tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and infant hygiene. Among the lecturers to conduct the Institute are: Dr. Roderick Brown of Pittsburgh, who will lecture on tuberculosis; Dr. T. K. Lawless of Chicago will present the subject of syphillis, Dr. C. Leon Wilson of Provident hospital, Chicago, will give instruction in obstetrics.

Those who attend the annual clinic will this year have the opportunity to inspect the work and set-up of the new $161,350 infantile paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew hospital, the maternal service which accommodates over 200 maternity patients, annually, the pediatric service; the crippled children's service; the venereal disease service with a traveling clinic carrying examinations and treatments five days a week to patients in every part of the county.

By April, first preparations will be under way for the opening of the new school of midwifery conducted conjointly by the children's bureau in Washington, the Rosenwald fund, the Alabama State Department of Health, and Tuskegee. This school of midwifery will be the first of its kind. Its object is to give special training to graduate nurses to fit them for midwery in the rural districts.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, the trustees, faculty and families of the community, have assured Dr. Kenney of their cordial welcome to physicians, nurses, and dentists who will make the spring pilgrimage to Tuskegee.

Other features of the program include some of Dr. Moton's favorite spirituals, which will be sung by the Tuskegee Choir with R. Nathaniel Dett as guest conductor, and a group of Hampton Institute cadets under Major Walter R. Brown, who will serve as honorary guard for the occasion.

MAR 19 1941

Introductory remarks will be made by Dr William Jay Schieffelin chairman of the Board of Trustees and Dr. Patterson, president of the Institute. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble will represent the Tuskegee United States Veterans Hospital on the program. Captain Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, will read the messages and Albon L. Holsey, who served for many years as Dr. Moton's secretary will review his affiliations with various institutions and national organizations. Chaplain Harry V. Richardson of the Institute and Dr. G. Lake Imes formerly Special Assistant to Dr. Moton, will preside.

Mr. Chas. W. Cooper, president of the local club, with the cooperation of others have outlined a splendid program and plans are underway to give the Executive Secretary a welcome unparalleled by any formally held in this area.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tribute To Be Paid Dr. Moton By Tuskegeeans

MAR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—President F. D. Patterson has announced that the Institute will pay memorial tribute to Dr. R. R. Moton, second president of the school, on Friday afternoon April 4, beginning at 2:00 o'clock. The exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel.

Principal addresses will be delivered by Dr. Leo M. Favrot, who served for so many years with the General Education Board, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., work among Negroes.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Alvin J. Neely To Address Local Tuskegee Alumni

MAR 21 1941

The Nashville-Tuskegee Alumni Club will hold a Special Call Meeting Monday night, March 24th at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Morris Memorial Building. Captain Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Alumni Association will be the Principal Speaker. All graduates, former students and persons interested in the school's program are urged to be present and on time.

In his address Capt. Neely will give a detailed outline of the expansion program in which the Institution engaged in the School of Mechanical Arts, The Photo-Engraving Department and the School of Aviation. Many new courses have been added to the school's curriculum and persons interested are urged to be present to receive this additional information.

MAR 2 1 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Henry Ford Pays Visit To Dr. Carver At Tuskegee

MAR 22 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, accompanied by Mrs. Ford and a secretary, spent several hours at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday conferring with Dr. F. D. Patterson president, and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's distinguished scientist.

Mr. Ford arrived at Chehaw in his private car early Tuesday morning and was met by Dr. Patterson and hurried to Dorothy Hall, where Dr. Carver awaited him. After he and Mrs. Ford had signed the official visitor's book, Mr. Ford went to Dr. Carver's quarters where they were left alone for an hour's conference. Immediately following the conference Mr. Ford participated in the dedication of the George W. Carver Museum by the insertion of plastics made of soy beans and soy fibre into a concrete slab.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ANNUAL CLINIC TO BEGIN APRIL 6TH AT TUSKEGEE INST.

MAR 21 1941

Many Medical Problems to be Discussed by Eminent Physicians

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 20, 1941—Many problems facing modern medicine will be discussed at the Thirtieth Annual Clinic and the Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, April 6-11, it was stated here today by Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director. "More than 300 of the leading physicians and surgeons of the nation are expected to come to Tuskegee to appear on the program and to participate in the discussions," Dr. Keneny said.

Such pressing and vital topics as tuberculosis, cancer, venereal diseases, nutrition, maternal and infant hygiene, and the use of sulfanilamide will be discussed during the week. New methods in the treatment of these diseases will be presented in scientific papers by nationally-prominent medical authorities.

MAR 21 1941

Of especial interest to the profession will be discussions by Dr. Roderick Brown of Pittsburgh, who will lecture on tuberculosis; Dr. T. K. Lawless of Chicago, will present the subject of syphillis, and Dr. C. Leon Wilson of Provident Hospital, Chicago, will give instructions in obstetrics.

Dr. Kenney stated that he had been authorized by Dr. J. N. Baker, State Health Officer of Alabama, to say that a special feature this year will be a Public Health Institute which will be conducted by the State Health Department of Alabama and the National Tuberculosis Association which will be held at the Institute Hospital on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 3, 4, and 5. This feature is expected to attract a large attendance.

The New School of Midwifery, conducted conjointly by the Children's Bureau in Washington, the Rosenwald Fund, the Alabama State Department of Health and Tuskegee Institute, will open the week of the Clinic. This is said to be the first school of its kind, and its object is to give special training to graduate nurses to fit them for midwifery in the rural districts.

Opportunity will be given the visiting physicians and others in attendance upon the Founder's Day exercises to inspect the new and recently opened $161,350 Infantile Paralysis Unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the Maternal Service which accommodates over two hundred maternity patients annually; the Pediatric Service; the Crippled Children's Service; the Venereal Disease Service with a travelling clinic, carrying examinations and treatments five days a week in every part of the country.

The usual large number of persons seeking medical attention are expected to avail themselves of the clinic for a correction of their disabilities.

MAR 21 1941

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Manager, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama, is cooperating with the staff of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital in arranging clinics for the visiting physicians.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, will welcome the members of the medical profession to the Institute and will appear on various programs during the week.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. And Mrs. Henry Ford Visit Tuskegee Institute

MAR 2 2 1941

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MAR 22 1941

Immediately following the conference Ford participated in the dedication of the George W. Carver museum by the insertion of plastics made of soy beans and soy fibre into a concrete slab.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford inscribed their names in the cement. The ceremony was witnesses by several institute officials and a group of students. The slab is prominently located in the museum and signifies the deep interest of Ford and Dr. Carver in the industrial utilization of farm crops.

Ford visited with Dr. Carver and manifested keen interest in the native fibres that are on exhibit, and the uses that have been made of waste material. He later visited the Tuskegee institute airport and expressed considerable interest in the progress that the students are making in the program and the future that aviation offers.

While at the airport students in the secondary course of instruction were going through their maneuvers. Several took off and landed and Ford commended the students on the efficient manner in which they handled their planes.

Mrs. Ford was shown through the girls' industrial building and the department of home economics and expressed delight in the preparation of the Tuskegee women students for useful and successful living.

MAR 2 2 1941

After having lunch in Dorothy hall the visitors were welcomed and shown the grounds of the Veterans hospital by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, manager. Upon the completion of their tour of inspection of the reservation they were driven to Chehaw where they boarded their private car for Atlanta.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Succumbs

MAR 2 3 1941

EDMUND H. BURKE

Beloved secretary of Tuskegee institute, who died Friday morning, the result of a stroke suffered the night before. Mr. Burke was a fine force for good in both the official and student life at Tuskegee. A former auditor for one of America's most important importing firms, he went to Tuskegee as comptroller, his unusual ability winning for him the post as secretary. Services were held in Tuskegee's chapel. (ANP)

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hampton, Tuskegee Exchange Students

APR 4 - 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Hampton institute and Tuskegee institute have taken the first step in what is hoped will be an extensive exchange system between the two institutions.

Martha L. Driver, sophomore student at Tuskegee institute, has just arrived on the Hamptch campus to make an extensive study of the creative dance as taught by Miss Charlotte Moton. At the same time, Hampton sent Gretel Lee, a senior in the division of home economics who is speacializing in weaving, to Tuskegee for an opportunity to develop additional skills in this field and to assist in teaching weaving at that school.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Founder's Day Program Held At Tuskegee

APR 7 - 1941

Dr. Lake Imes, Former Faculty Member, Is Principal Speaker

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 6.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, celebrated "Founder's Day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the Institute faculty during the administration of Booker T Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

The Institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1,000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

APR 7 - 1941

"Our great founder who, born a slave and a black boy, went forward asking no special consideration because of his color" was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, as "an inspiration" to tens of thousands.

As the Founder's Day program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the 30th annual clinic and 24th meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mentioned for Tuskegee Board

APR 4 - 1941

DR. ALPHONSE HENINGBURG, assistant to the president of North Carolina college at Durham, who is prominently mentioned for the Tuskegee institute trustee to be elected by Tuskegee graduates. Dr. Heningburg was graduated from Tuskegee as valedictorian in 1929 and since 1937 has held the post at the North Carolina school.

APR 4 - 1941

Brunswick, Ga., News
April 7, 1941

TUSKEGEE HONORS NEGRO FOUNDER

Tuskegee, Ala., April 7. (AP)—Tuskegee Institute honored its founder, Booker T. Washington, in a colorful observance here yesterday.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the Tuskegee faculty during the administration of Washington, delivered the principal address, quoting from the founder's writings.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes recalled as one of Booker Washington's homely sayings with which he drove home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, termed "an inspiration" Washington's work while "asking no special consideration because of his color."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 7, 1941

FOUNDERS' DAY IS HELD AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6 (AP).—Tuskegee institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, celebrated "Founder's day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

The institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1,000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

As the Founder's day program opened, more than seventy-five physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the thirtieth annual clinic and twenty-fourth meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 7, 1941

Booker Washington Honored at College Founded for Negroes

TUSKEG[illegible]—(A.P.)—Tuskegee institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, celebrated "founder's day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, a member of the institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

MORE SENIOR ROTC UNITS SHOULD BE SET UP IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

BY P. L. PRATTIS

ONE of the most important current news items concerns the establishment of a senior reserve officers' training corps unit at Tuskegee. On the surface that does not look like a great deal. But, considered in relation to its potential significance and as a practical pace setter, this new unit opens the way for tremendous advancement if we take advantage of it.

Officers in the United States Army come from either West Point the regular army ranks, the Reserve Corps or the National Guard. Commissions are granted to graduates of senior reserve corps units. Only two colored schools, so far, have had senior units—Howard and Wilberforce. The Tuskegee unit, until the recent adjustment, has been of junior status. It should be mentioned that by far the largest number of officers in the United States Army come from the reserve corps. Hundreds of white schools have senior units of the ROTC. When an emergency comes, such as the present, the graduates from these schools are called into service to help train the new Army. But with only two colored schools, up until this time, qualifying graduates for commissioners, the number of Negro reserve officers has been all too small.

Mr. Prattis

MUST HAVE MORE OFFICERS

WE must have more Negro officers in the United States Army. The fact that we do not have more is partly the fault of the war department and Army policy and partly the fault of the race. The Army does not want too many Negro officers. So far as the Army is concerned, Negro officers are a problem. All the stuff you hear about the incompetence of Negro officers and of Negro soldiers preferring white officers is a lot of baloney.

Negro officers are not wanted because of the social ramifications in the Army and because they would be a menace to the Jim Crow setup in the Army. Negro officers would seek to use the golf courses, the tennis courts, the polo fields; would be entitled to membership in the hinkty officers' clubs. Negro officers would challenge the disposition to slot Negro soldiers into undesirable grooves based on race.

HAVE RIGHT TO PREPARE

BUT we must not let the attitude of the War department and of the Army stop us. We have the right to prepare for careers in the Army. In the past, we have been content to see men largely unprepared fill the ranks of the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry regiments. One reason more these men have not risen from the ranks to officer status has been the fact that so many of them were not prepared, although it must be admitted that even if they had been prepared the way would not have been as easy for them as for whites. But more of our boys can afford to put the War department on the spot by preparing themselves. It is noted that the War department has planned to regulate the number of students in the senior course at Tuskegee. That is a part of the old diabolical plan to control the number (few) of Negro officers.

THE point I wish to make, however, is that we must take full advantage of the course now opened at Tuskegee. More, we must demand that the War department lift the restrictions at Tuskegee, and we must urge every Negro school which can qualify to seek reserve corps units to prepare Negro youth for commissions in all branches of the Army. That is the next constructive step. Negroes who go to white schools in the North must also join these units and stick through until they get their commissions. Once they have their commissions and keep themselves in good standing, the Army will have to use them in some way.

Leaders of our major national organizations might well come together at this time to consider ways and means of increasing the number of senior reserve corps units in our schools. It is doubtful that we are ever going back to the small army we had before this emergency. The Negro still has a right to insist that no matter how large or how small the army may be, he deserves his proportionate share of officers and men. They may give us the men, but we'll have to fight and plan for the officers. Now is the time to begin planning.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Housing Unit at Tuskegee

30 Homes for Men Attached To Air Base

WASHINGTON.—Federal Works Administratior John M. Carmody has approved a site for the construction of 30 dwellings to provide housing facilities for the families of enlisted and civilian personnel attached to the air base which the army is building near Tuskegee, Ala., to retain Neggro officers and enlisted men.

The project site is a five-acre tract which the Federal Works Agency will lease from Tuskegee institute. It is adjacent to Tuskegee institute and Greenwood Village, with frontage on Franklin Road. The site is about three miles from the city of Tuskegee and six miles from the air base.

The project will be built under the supervision of the Defense Housing Division of the Federal Works Agency. It is proposed to employ a Negro architect to prepare the plans and specifications.

A recent survey of housing facilities in Macon county indicated that few houses are available for occupancy. The Defense Housing Coordinator has recommended the construction of 55 dwellings by private building agencies for the families of noncommissioned officers, in addition to the Government defense housing project of 30 dwellings.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The Tuskegee Institute Singers, who recently gave a concert for the officers and men of the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass.

Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary of the institute and business manager of the singers, accompanied the group and made a brief talk.

TUSKEGEE WORKERS HOLD STUDY CLINIC

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 11.—President F. D. Patterson opened the second all-institute conferance of Tuskegee institute workers Septemper 8 with warm words of greeting to returning members of the staff and welcome to the new members. President Patterson also presented Dr. E. V. Hollis, who represented the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education, as consultant.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny explained the organization and procedure of the all-institute conference. For further assistance on the problem of student guidance, Rev. H. V. Richardson and Mrs. J. P. Guzman took special work at Chicago university during the summer. J. J. Flood, completing the work for his master's degree in personnel work at the University of Michigan, concentrated on records and counseling.

Reports from these members, in addition to contributions from E. H. Adams, dean of men, and from Alonzo J. Davis, specialist in psychology, were highlights of the conference.

Much interest centered around the new and revised practices in labor, reported by L. A. Raab; in work opportunities, reported by Lloyd Isaacs; in registration and admission, reported by A. L. Turner.

The revision of course content in the light of changing objectives and student needs in the field of biology, English, mathematics, history, industrial arts and home economics was discussed by Misses Willie Deloney and Bennie Maye Ware, Mrs. Willie C. Davis, Harry Romm, J. E. Fuller, Robert D. Reid and Withro McEnge.

The subject of encouragement and development of creative abilities among students was presented by G. L. Washington and Dr. J. Max Bond. Informative reports were made on dormitory conditions, fraternities and sororities by Lloyd Isaacs and Dr. Russell Brown.

Dr. E. V. Hollis, co-ordinator, in his summary of the conference, commended Dr. I. A. Derbigny, chairman, and the members of the planning committee for the smooth running of the conference. It was unanimously voted to make the all-institute conference a permanent part of the school calendar.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Many Faculty Changes Announced at Tuskegee

SEP 12 1941

Mrs. Antoinette Cohen New Registrar Succeeding A. L. Turner Who Resigned

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Many faculty changes were announced by President Frederick D. Patterson in his opening address to the faculty at the all-institute conference luncheon Tuesday, Sept. 9.

"In these days of unprecedented stress and upheaval, I cannot insist too strongly upon the importance of loyalty and confidence in the present program of Tuskegee institute, as well as reverence for its history and traditions," the president said.

SEP 12 1941

The faculty pledged approval by hearty rounds of applause at the conclusion of this statement. "What Booker T. Washington described," President Patterson continued, "in his last chapel talk to faculty and students as "team, work" is the way I interpret your response." Attractively bound copies of "team work" were luncheon souvenirs.

Concerning faculty changes President Patterson said:

"In keeping with the necessity to tighten up our formal program made necessary by normal growth, together with the increasing demand for work opportunities, and the almost simultaneous shrinkage of available income, an important step is being taken to clarify the relationship that exists between the productive and educational side of our work.

"Mr. Lloyd Isaacs, because of his familiarity with productive activities at Tuskegee and his outstanding training in the field of business, is being asked to assume the duties of director of productive activities.

"Mr. Isaacs' former position as treasurer will be filled by Luther H. Foster Jr., who in addition to sound training in the field of business, is competently prepared in educational administration.

"It is felt that this reorganization of the program will clarify our work in such away as to justify the confidence of donors and friends who insist upon sound procedure in both educational and business practices incident to the operation of the institution."

SEP 12 1941

Other faculty changed include the appointment of Timothy Jones to head the electrical division. Mr. Jones succeeds William Childs Curtis who has been promoted to assistant director of school of mechanical industries. This promotion followed the appointment of G. L. Washington, the director, to serve as civilian, director of the army air corps detachment.

Henry R. Jerkins returns to the school of education as professor of English and head of debating. Charles M. Brooks, A. M. in economics from Columbia joins the social science staff of the school of education. Mr. Brooks succeeds Hollis Price who has accepted the office of dean at LeMoyne college.

Mrs. Antoinette Cohen becomes acting-registrar with the resignation of A. L. Turner to join the law faculty of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. John H. Smith assumed the duties of assistant to President Patterson on July 1.

Mr. Smith has lived at Tuskegee institute during the years he served as office manager and accountant for the Federal Resettlement and Land-use Project in Macon county under Project Manager Thomas H. Roberts, now with the Washington office, personnel division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The aviation program headed by G. L. Washington has been enhanced by the army training program, which is now well underway, and special defense program supported by state and federal fund.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Tuskegee Tops Last Year's Number In Enrollment

SEP 6 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP)—The outlook for 1941-41 enrollment for Tuskegee Institute has topped that of last year the registrar announced Thursday. The heavy increase in students for the school of mechanical industries is due, President Patterson states, to the success of the interne plan and to the defense program with a variety of offerings in various phases of aero-mechanics.

National defense is probably responsible too for the numbers of students interested in agriculture. Director Otis states that the prompt placement of Tuskegee graduates in the agricultural setup of the FSA and the extension service has encouraged the high enrollment in agriculture.

Enrollment in the school of education has been stimulated by a new series of 100 or more scholarships for students interested in teaching elementary and junior high school. These scholarships have been made available through the generosity of interested friends.

Fifty scholarships will go to old Tuskegee undergraduates who have made an everage of B or better during their years in the school of education.

SEP 6 1941

Another 50 scholarships have been made available for graduates from accredited high schools. The lucky students must have maintained a B or better average during the high school years. These scholarships afford $50 each for monthly living expenses.

SEP 6

The announcement comes from the Tuskegee Scholarship Committee of which A. L. Turner is chairman, that these scholarships will not preclude their lucky holders from any additional self-help employment including NYA.

Marion, Ala., Standard
September 25, 1941

NEW HIGHWAY MAPS OFF PRESS

New Edition Proclaimed As Best Published To Date By State

INFORMATION VARIED

MONTGOMERY—First copies of the official State Highway Map Folder for 1942 have been received from the printer by the State Highway Department which this week, will begin their distribution throughout Alabama and the Nation.

Department map-makers and artists believed the ultimate had been achieved in road information and color-photography eye appeal in turning out the 1941 folder. After looking over the product for 1942, however, they frankly admit it surpasses its predecessor and exceeds in both utility and appearance, their most optimistic expectations. The new color combination is silver on blue.

Replacing the natural color photograph of the Highway Department Building which appeared on the cover of the 1941 map-folder, is one of the beautiful and stately capitol building. On the reverse cover is reproduced in natural color, a photo of one of Alabama's lovliest and shapeliest daughters, clad in shorts and sweater, poised on the bowsprit of one of the pleasure yachts that abound in Mobile Bay and adjacent waters—waving her head-scarf and smiling jaunty greeting.

Other natural-color photographs reproduced on the map cover, include an entrancing panorama shot of the famous Fort Payne Valley, Ross Hall at Auburn, the Edmund Pettus Bridge at Selma, the Alexander home at Tuskegee, Gorgas Memorial Library at the University, Pulpit Rock and Mirror Lake in Cheaha State Park, training "ships" on the line for a take-off at Maxwell Field, a State Highway Patrolman and his squad-car, an open-hearth furnace in operation in the Birmingham District, turning out steel for defense, and Tompkins Hall at Tuskegee Institute. The pictures are grouped about a centre panel in which is displayed a detailed scenic map of the State done in a variety of colors, and illustrative of what the various sections of Alabama are most noted for.

One of the most striking new features of the 1942 map-folder, is the special mileage chart. Using it as a guide the accurate distance between any of the principal cities and towns of Alabama, can be determined in a matter of seconds. This chart will prove useful to motorists, tourists, travelers and business men, in many ways, it is believed.

More attention is also given in the new folder, to the important fact that Alabama is the Highway Cross-Roads of the Southeastern States. A unique, separate map, shows not only where the principal highway trunk routes of the Southeast intersect in Alabama, but points to which these routes extend in all sections of the country beyond Alabama's boundaries. A glance at this separate map in the center of which flies "Old Glory," fully explains why the War Department has formally designated 1,500 miles of Alabama highways, as Strategic Highways.

Two detail maps, showing the routes of principal highways through cities of Anniston and Tuscaloosa, are added to those of Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Gadsden, appearing in the 1941 folder.

With the 1942 highway map of the State, which takes up practically all of the space on the reverse side of the folder, spread out beside the map for 1941, it immediately becomes apparent how paving along with all other work, has been speeded up within the past year, indicated by the broad red lines extending from the 1941 limits, in every direction, filling up long-existing gaps and pushing deep into communities and sections where they have never appeared before.

Flanking the map is a list of every single city, town and village in the State, with key symbols which with reference to guide numbers on the margin makes it easy to locate them with a minimum of time and effort. Reproductions of principal traffic signs to be encountered along Alabama's highways enables the traveler to identify them and their significance instantly. State and National Park areas are clearly marked, as are Highway Patrol Stations and First Aid Stations as well as Airports.

Principal rivers and other streams, main county roads and railroads are plainly shown and a legend appearing to the left and at the bottom of the map gives full information as to the type of road surface to be encountered everywhere on the Highway System.

The entire folder, including the Highway Map, separate detailed maps, pictures, decorations and all the other information it contains—is the product of many months of hard and conscientious work by Albert Kraus, Senior Cartographer of the Highway Department.

A total of 206,000 of the 1941 maps were printed, but so great and widespread was the demand for them, that by the time the advance copies of the 1942 folder arrived, available remaining copies of the 1941 edition had dwindled to the vanishing point. Anticipating an even greater demand for the 1942 edition, the Highway Department has ordered 282,500 printed.

Copies of the 1942 Highway Map Folder may be obtained on request by postcard or letter, or by calling personally, at 110 State Highway Department Building, Montgomery, Alabama.

18y-1941

Appeals For Aid To Share Croppers And Day Laborers On Farms Who Suffer

Office of the President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
November 1, 1941

To the Editor
Dear Sir:

We hope you may be willing to publish the following letter in an issue of your publication:

"Despite the increase in price for cotton, tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers on farms in many sections of the southeastern states are still without adequate security against suffering and privation during the coming winter.

"A new low in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income. Thousands of tenants and sharecroppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary Fall "settling up". Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of "jobs opening up" in defense industries, only to find that, because of lack of skills, they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no compensating increase in income.

"Without understanding of the economic misfortune which has overtaken their parents, children in these homes face a drab and cheerless Christmas morning. Instead of laughter to greet the emptying of gift-laden stockings hanging beside the mantel, perhaps there will be no stockings to hang and no fire underneath the mantel to bring warmth and kinship with other more fortunate children.

"At a time like the present, it is all the more proof of our Christian fortitude and a test of our democracy that we, in America, can share cheer with suffering children in Europe as well as with those in our own country who are innocent victims of adversity.

"For many years Tuskegee Institute has been privileged to be a medium through which devoted friends in all parts of the country have sent gifts direct to such homes. Experienced members of our staff whose regular activities take them into remote rural areas visit many homes where our human reserves for national defense are greatly impaired by inadequate diets, insufficient clothing and miserable shelter. They know where the need is most acute, and distribution of gifts is made by them.

"We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

"Packages and letters may be addressed to: F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

Very truly yours,
F. D. Patterson
President

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Duke of Windsor Talks With F. D. Patterson At New York Conference

The Two Men Confer for Half-Hour In Suite at Waldorf-Astoria; Ask Royal Couple to Visit in Alabama

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Duke of Windsor, traveling in this country as the governor of the Bahamas, conferred for a half hour here Thursday afternoon with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, in the Waldorf Astoria suite of the former English king and his wife, during which time he promised that he would visit the famous institution within a month or so, probably by plane.

William Jay Schiefflin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, accompanied Dr. Patterson on the visit to the duke for the purpose of seconding the invitation that was to be extended to make the trip to Alabama. The trustees had met earlier that day.

The conversations covered the full range of Negro education in the Bahamas, a thing in which the duke was represented to hold more than a casual interest. The problems of industrial relations in the islands also came in for comment, it was said.

Duke Has Wide Knowledge Of Negro Education System

The duke was said to have shown a wide knowledge of Negro education, and to have expressed the desire to pattern the program in the islands along the lines of Tuskegee. For sometime now a large building in Nassau has been vacant. The feasibility of adapting this structure to the educational needs of the island by equipping it with adequate facilities and an experienced staff was also considered.

Dr. Patterson mentioned the fact that for quite a while now G. L. Washington, director of the school of industry at Tuskegee, has served as a consultant on Negro education to the government in the Bahamas having outlined for them a workable program of improvement. He is continuing in the capacity.

At present, the noted educator revealed, there are about a dozen exchange students from the Bahamas matriculating at Tuskegee. In the summer courses many more are generally enrolled. The hope is that with the knowledge and training these young people acquire at the institute, along with the professional advice and active support of competent faculty members, notable success for the undertaking might well be envisioned this far in advance.

"The islands are very much in need of a program of industrial education," Dr. Patterson quoted the former monarch as saying. "Of course, there has been some beginning but nothing of any great extent. We intend to change this by introducing a sound program with competent persons to manage it. We want to have the best and most practical training for our Negroes.

Island Educational Plan Will Be Patterened After Tuskegee

When the duke visits Tuskegee, it will be for the purpose of obtaining first-hand knowledge of just how that famous plant operates. He will inspect the school's facilities and meet its faculty. He will discuss with its officials its program and the manner in which this program can be adapted to the requirements of the Bahamas. Out of this inspection tour and concurrent talks will doubtless evolve the plan of action to be pursued in the islands. In all probability, Mr. Washington will continue as liaison between the English government and Tuskegee, his functions, of course, growing in importance.

Both Dr. Patterson and Mr. Schiefflin found the duke an engaging individual, and were delight to learn of his "great sympathy for the Negro people."

The conference with this member of the British royal family was arranged at the request of Dr. Patterson through Dr. G. Lake Imes of Baltimore, formerly assistant to the president at Tuskegee. Dr. Imes, it is understood, had the cooperation of the British consulate in Baltimore as well as that of the British embassy in Washington.

President Patterson left the city Friday night for Chicago where he attended the meetings of the Commission on Teacher Education, held for four days this week. While in New York, he met also with other members of the Fisk university trustee board.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Soldiers To See Tuskegee, Knoxville

Colored troops at Fort Benning will be furnished free transportation to attend two football games at Tuskegee, Alabama next month according to plans of Major George A. Sossaman, post morale officer.

Military convoys will be provided for troops planning to attend the Knoxville College- Tuskegee game on November 8 and the Lincoln University-Tuskegee game on November 15th.

The trucks will leave the post motor pool at 7:30 A.M. on the day of the games and will return to Fort Benning one hour after the game.

The admission to the game for soldiers in uniform will be forty cents.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR GETS M.A. DEGREE

NOV 2 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 30—J. Julius Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, has received the Master of Arts degree in Education from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The degree was conferred at the close of the 1941 Summer school session in August.

J. JULIUS FLOOD

NOV 2 1941

Mr. Flood majored in Student Personnel and Guidance. In addition to his regular duties at Tuskegee Institute as personnel director, Mr. Flood also serves as Placement Officer and director of the Institute Entertainment course. He holds membership in the American College Personnel asociation, the National Vocational Guidance association and the National Institutional Teacher-Placement association. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi and of Phi Boule of Sigma Pi Phi.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

And Christmas Coming

You know, of course, that cotton prices are much better. And you know that things in the country are improved with some families. Then, too, you know that there are lots of jobs in towns and cities for workers who are not making out so well in the country. So, you may think, there is nothing much to worry about these days when you think of the underprivileged people in the rural regions of the South.

If you do, however, you have another thought coming.

Suppose you were a cotton tenant or share-cropper and the boll weevil got the larger part of your crop. Higher cotton prices would not be such a boon, then. Indeed, despite higher prices you might have little or no cash income. Well, this has been a bad year for boll weevil damage—one of the worst in a long time.

And suppose you went to town and looked for a job and found you were not wanted, because you did not have the required skills. There are plenty of such cases, too.

So, there is still privation in the rural South—and plenty of it. And Christmas is coming, too. It's going to be a lean Christmas for many families. But not as lean as it would be if it were not for the good work of Tuskegee Institute in promoting and sponsoring gifts for such families.

"A new low in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income," Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, says. "Thousands of tenants and share-croppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary Fall 'settling up.' Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of 'jobs opening up' in defense industries only to find that, because of lack of skills they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no corresponding increase in income."

For years Tuskegee has been receiving gifts from all parts of the country for distribution to these homes for Christmas. The institute's experienced workers know where the needs are greatest.

Clothing, books, toys, candy and such things, and cash for purchases according to direction, are welcome donations for this distribution.

If you want a glow in your heart Christmas morning, you can certainly obtain a warm, satisfying one by contributing to the brightening of the season in some cabin in the South. Any donations may be sent directly to Dr. Patterson at Tuskegee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

AU Drama Teacher Wins $100

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Owen Dodson, professor of drama at Atlanta University who wrote "Gargoyles in Florida," received first prize of $100 in the first playwriting contest sponsored by the department of drama, school of education and the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta.

The second prize of $65 went to Miss Patsy Adaline Graves, West Virginia State College, for her play, "Stick Together Children"; and the third prize of $35 was received by Miss Betty Smith and Robert Finch of Chapel Hill, N.C., for their play, "Early Harvest."

Seventy-two Plays Entered

Seventy-two one-act plays were submitted by contestants from all over the United States.

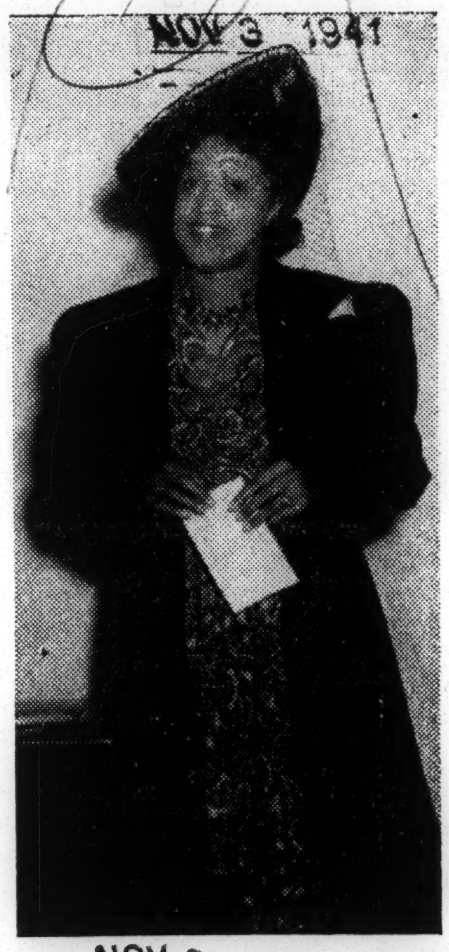
Plays received were centered around the lives and problems of colored persons living in the rural South. The themes were related to economic conditions, living standards, farm tenancy, educational opportunities, religious life, relations with the law, civil and political rights, and interracial sympathy, helpfulness, and co-operation.

The contest was open to the public, including high school and college students, college departments of dramatics, dramatic groups, and other individuals and groups interested in writing plays.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

League Organizer

NOV 3 1941



MRS. E. CLAY of Bristol, Tenn., second vice president of the National Negro Housewives League, was a recent visitor at Tuskegee Institute as guest of the Tuskegee Commercial Association, W. R. Maynard, president. Mrs. Clay is shown addressing a joint meeting of the Commercial Association and women of the Tuskegee Institute community who after her address organized a unit of the Housewives League with Mrs. Phala Kennedy as president and Mrs. R. R. Moton, Jr., as secretary.—(Photo by Polk)

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
December 28 1941

CHECK GIVEN TO SCHOOL

Negro Founder Of Prentiss Institute Given Fund By J. D. Hayes

PRENTISS, Miss., Dec. 27.—J. E. Johnson, principal and founder of Prentiss Normal & Industrial Institute, negro college here, is in receipt of a check as a contribution to his endowment fund from Jefferson Davis Hayes, grandson of Jefferson Davis, noted Mississippian of many years ago. Mr. Hayes stated that he wanted to contribute something to the school for the reason it was located in Jeff Davis County, named after his grandfather. Professor Johnson is a Pike County negro, who received his education at Alcorn. His father and mother were slaves in their early days. Johnson's wife was educated at Tuskegee under Booker T. Washington. Johnson and his wife cut their school out of a pine forest nearly 40 years ago. No student who has ever attended Johnson's school has ever been arrested. The college's Jubilee Singers are known all over the United States.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Faculty Endorses Payroll Allotment For Defense

DEC 14 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 13.—Members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty at a special meeting called by President F. D. Patterson here Friday, voted unanimously to endorse the payroll allotment plan as proposed by Jesse O. Thomas, staff assistant, defense savings staff of the U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, who addressed the meeting.

Mr. Thomas, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, stated that Dr. Patterson, who is a member of the State defense bond committee, voluntarily assembled his entire faculty for the specific purpose of affording them an opportunity to receive information respecting the manner in which they may effectively cooperate in the program of national defense through the purchase of bonds and stamps. Many of those present at the meeting made additional purchases of bonds and stamps in response to the speaker's stirring appeal.

Historically, Tuskegee Institute has always been in the forefront in any patriotic movement or any other movement of a community or nationwide character calculated to enhance the welfare of Negroes in particular and other racial groups generally.

Mr. Thomas also stated that presidents of colleges and principals of high schools had been asked to appoint committees of their faculties to facilitate the sale of stamps and bonds on their respective college campuses and school grounds and that every mail is bringing favorable response to this request.

18y-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Prep Slain By College Riva! For Pretty Coed's Hand

DEC 7 - 1941

DEC 7 - 1941

By Cliff MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—(SPS)—The tragic aftermath of jitterbug rivalry for the affection of a freshman coed, Robert James, 17, a high school senior of Tuskegee, Ala., was dead from a knife wound in his heart and Macon county police Saturday were holding eighteen-year old John H. Thompson, a sophomore college student of West Palm Beach, Fla., in the county jail without bond in the fatal stabbing Thursday night.

Florida Youth Held In Jail Without Bond

Funeral services for James whom school officials described as one of the best liked students in the high school were held Saturday afternoon. Interment was in Tuskegee.

The event leading up to the slaying were detailed to newspapermen by school officials Saturday.

ROLE OF PRTECTOR

DEC 7 - 1941

Thomspon, it was said, had met the girl, who is also from Florida when both were passengers on the same train en route to enroll for the fall school term. He had immediately assumed the role of protector and had been her escort at various school activities throughout the year.

James an outstanding athlete, a member of both the football and basketball teams, was also attracted to the charming freshman girl whose name was withheld by school authorities.

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The rivals met at a dining hall during the noon hour the day of the slaying and after a brief exchange of words, were seen to shake hands. Fellow students seeing the act came to the conclusion that the two had reached an understanding.

It was a brief three hours later at the supper hour when Thompson was again seen with the girl. James walked in the dining hall and began talking to her. As she arose to leave, James was seen to grasp her by the arm, asking "May I assist you?"

Thompson stalked out of the room, apparently angered.

Later as James walked toward the library with the girl, Thompson who is an agricultural student, assigned to the floricultural department, called the high school youth to him, witnesses said.

BLADE PENETRATES HEART

Just as James approached, Thompson whipped out a knife, used to prune flowers, and plunged it into the youth's left breast, the blade penetrating his heart.

James staggered to the street and attempted to hail a passing automobile to carry him to the school hospital. After several had passed, a faculty member seeing the wounded boy's condition, placed him in a car and rushed him to the hospital where he died a few minutes after admission.

DEC - 1941

Thompson, officials said, walked to the office of Dean E. H. Adams, where he surrendered, handing him the death weapon.

Later Macon county police were called and he was lodged in the county jail at Tuskegee, without bail to await action of the grand jury, not scheduled to convene until January.

BETTER THAN AVERAGE STUDENT

Thompson it was revealed, was an unusual student and had come to the institution with a fine recommendation from the west Palm Beach high school from which he graduated.

He had maintained better than average grades at Tuskegee, it was disclosed, and was a member of the institute's crack band, playing a clarinet.

DEC 7 - 1941

The jailed youth's mother arrived at Tuskegee Friday night, and attempting to explain her son's action, disclosed that he had often become subject to temperamental fits. He was described as being extremely nurveous and a possessor of a "quick temper."

The slaying was described by president F. D. Patterson Saturday morning as "a most unfortunate incident." He asserted that both the victim and the slayer had never been the subjects of disciplinary action and was at a loss to explain the knife attack.

It was at Dr. Patterson's request that the name of the third member of the triangle, the 17-year old coed, was withheld.

DEC 7 - 1941

FLASH

DEC 1941

The tall—the wise and the Revered heads must fall before the that grim reaper death, which establishes universal democracy in the grave for all men. And so, hundreds and hundreds of white and Negro citizens of Alabama share a distinct loss in the death of Mr. Benjamin Russell of Alexander City, Alabama. Mr. Russell was a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. In Alexander City, the editor of The WEEKLY REVIEW was muchly moved by the fine relationship existing there between the races, and because that fine relationship was based upon the understanding and goodwill which existed between Mr. Russell and Rev. Nunn, a Negro minister of Alexander City, whom the editor has dubbed the Father Divine of the South. Alexander City. P. S. See Editor's Digest.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Patterson Uses Trailer to Solve Tuskegee Problem

DEC 20 1941

JOHN R. PATTERSON, right, of Tuskegee Institute, snapped in one of his trailer offices on a recent visit to Washington, where he is helping colored employees hold their jobs in large hotels. He is seen with his assistant, William Gordon, of Memphis.

DEC 20 1941

WASHINGTON

How he converted what is commonly looked upon as a luxury into a valuable business asset was revealed to the AFRO last week by John R. Patterson of Tuskegee, who visited the capital in one of his trailer offices.

Mr. Patterson, a native of Anacostia, D.C., and a brother of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, has been promoting a campaign to distribute the Service Magazine throughout the country to employees of hotels, lunch rooms and restaurants. He has three trailers in operation in various sections of the country.

Has Placement Service

The Service Magazine is edited and designed to increase the efficiency of colored workers and help them hold their jobs against inroads of white domestics and public service workers who have been replacing our group in large hotels. In addition, Tuskegee Institute is carrying on a placement service which helps to find positions for trained workers who meet the standards set up by the magazine editors.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

ARMY COMMAND GIVEN CONTROL OF BLACKOUTS

The U. S. Army's Third Interceptor Command, with headquarters in Tampa, Fla., requested Tuesday that no practice blackouts be held except upon its authority and approval, and immediately Gov. Frank M. Dixon responded for Alabama and Col. R. M. Nolan for Birmingham with assurance of full compliance with the request.

Word of the request was received here in a Montgomery dispatch by The Associated Press, which said the message was relayed without elaboration or comment by Col. Irvine F. Belser, acting assistant regional director in charge of civilian protection for the Fourth Corps Area. Alabama defense councils were to be notified accordingly, Associated Press reported.

Meanwhile, as a part of far-reaching preparations of the Jefferson County Civilian Defense Council to insure this district against injury of its residents or damage to property, the council gave assurance that it will provide civilian guards to protect all public works, especially those in which the government is interested directly, against any form of sabotage, Col. R. M. Nolan, executive director of local civilian defense, said.

Reporting steps taken to guard all utilities and defense projects, Col. Nolan announced such an assurance was given to Regional Director Lester N. Marx, of the federal works agency's division of defense public works.

Included on the list of facilities for which the government is seeking protection are hospitals, schools recreation centers, water works sewage disposal plants, power plants, distribution centers, health clinics and other facilities related to defense work.

Also during the day Mayor W. Cooper Green appealed for contributions, large or small, to meet expenses incurred in the operations of the executive staff of the Jefferson County Civilian Defense Council, serving without pay.

Mayor Green said there was no federal, state or local appropriation with which to defray the cost of such needed items as gasoline and incidental expenses of volunteers.

Two more full-time WPA typists were assigned to duty in the council's headquarters Tuesday, it was announced.

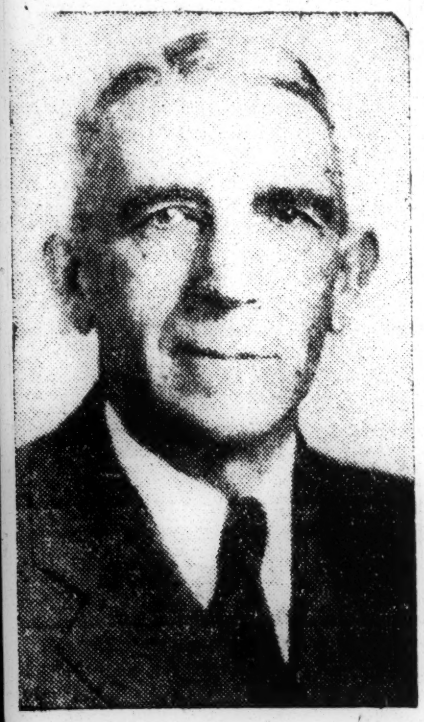
At 8 p.m. Wednesday at the Courthouse examinations on material covered in an air raid warden school will be given for the purpose of selecting instructors for various districts of the county.

Following a meeting Tuesday night at the Courthouse of commanders of American Legion posts in Jefferson County, Legion gatherings for organization of civilian defense cooperative efforts will be held throughout the county at 7 p.m. Friday.

A sidelight in the county's civilian defense preparations is the construction of an air raid warning watch tower on Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company property in the Thomas area. Thetower was started after Mrs. R. F. Whiting, one of the assistant chief observers for the post, reported lack of proper facilities. It almost had been completed Tuesday, it was announced.

The colonel said such procedure would be followed in sounding possible air raid alarms unless and until further notice may be issued.

Leader Expires



Benjamin Russell, widely known Alabama civic and business leader, who died Tuesday.

Benjamin Russell Dies At Age Of 65 After Attack Of Flu

DEC 17 1941

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., Dec. 16—Benjamin Russell, 65, first president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, and one of the state's most widely known leaders in the fields of civic progress, industry and business, died Tuesday morning at his home here.

Although Mr. Russell had been kept at home by influenza about two weeks, his condition was not believed serious and he had handled some minor business as recently as last Sunday.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday at the First Baptist Church of Alexander City, of which he was chairman of the board of deacons. Burial will be in Alexander City Cemetery.

Mr. Russell was born in Tallapoosa County, Nov. 16, 1876, the son of Benjamin F. C. and Elizabeth Amanda Russell. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Alexander City, he attended the University of Virginia and was graduated with a law degree from that university in 1899.

Law Practiced Here

Upon completion of his schooling he moved to Birmingham, where he practiced law for a time. The world of business, however, called him back to Alexander City and here he founded the large textile manufacturing operations that were his chief business interest until his death.

As head of the Russell Manufacturing Company, he initiated numerous business practices that were widely followed by the textile industry. Although the Russell Manufacturing Company was the largest company he headed, Mr. Russell also directed several smaller textile concerns.

He also had extensive holdings in other businesses. He was president of the First National Bank, of Alexander City; president of the Alabama City Outlook Company, publishing a weekly newspaper; owner of the Russell Hotel, and president of the Alexander City Soil Pipe Company. He headed an Alexander City creamery, bakery and farming company.

DEC 17 1941

Throughout his life, Mr. Russell was deeply interested in education, and he contributed liberally of his time and money to the advancement of education. He was a member of the board of trustees of Howard College, from which he held an honorary doctor of laws degree, and was a member of the Howard investment board. He was a member of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Fraternity Another Interest

Another of his major interests was Chi Phi Fraternity, of which he became a member while attending the University of Virginia. Through his interest and assistance the chapter house of this fraternity at the University of Alabama was made possible. Several years ago he served as grand alpha (national president) of that fraternity.

A leader in the organization in 1937 of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Russell was elected first president and was re-elected to two additional terms.

Just a few weeks ago he was selected to head the Alabama Research Institute.

Among business men and industrialists of the state, Mr. Russell was regarded as one of the most progressive thinkers on economic affairs. Although he shunned the political field, his friends said he was often consulted by state and national officials on governmental problems.

Despite his considerable wealth, Mr. Russell went daily to his modest office in the rear of the First National Bank, and despite the numerous companies he headed, he maintained a lively interest in even the smallest details of the operation of each.

DEC 17 1941

Time Given To Farming

Mr. Russell had a deep interest in agriculture and in recent years he spent much time toward improving the lot of Alabama farmers.

He had extensive lumber operations and was one of the foremost advocates of forest conservation in Alabama. He also was a pioneer advocate of good roads to serve citizens of the state and also to attract tourists.

For more than 30 years his brother, Thomas C. Russell, has been mayor of Alexander City, and all of Mr. Russell's immediate survivors are residents of Alexander City. They are:

The widow, the former Miss Roberta McDonald, of Athens; three sons, Benjamin C., Thomas D. and Robert A. Russell; a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell Alison; a brother, Thomas C. Russell and a sister, Mrs. Sallie Thomas.

Several grandchildren also survive.

RULES GIVEN FOR ALARM

How would you recognize an air raid alarm in Birmingham?

From the description of the planned procedure for giving the alarm, there's probably little likelihood that residents of this immediate vicinity will fail to recognize the warning as such, Col. R. M. Nolan, executive director of the Jefferson County Civilian Defense Council, said this:

All sirens—on fire engines, at plants and wherever else available—would sound for five seconds, lapse momentarily into silence, sound five more seconds, lapse again, and repeat that procedure as long as deemed advisable. If plausible, radio stations also would broadcast the warning.

The all-clear signal would be one long, continuous blast by all the sirens, said Col. Nolan.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

HE BUILT WELL

With an energy and imagination which were the awe of all who knew him, Benjamin Russell spent more than 40 years translating Alabama's raw resources into goods and services.

In a State with an abundance of human and natural resources, his mission in life was to combine the two in enterprise which created opportunity.

DEC 17 1941

He was a capitalist in the broadest sense of the word, a man whose fertile mind saw possibilities all around him. He was a native of the State he did so much to develop. He saw more in his work than the creation of enterprise for personal gain. To him a factory symbolized jobs, opportunity for people, better schools, better churches, better towns and cities.

Considering the number of enterprises which he built and directed personally, it was always surprising that he gave so freely of his time and energy to developments outside his immediate field of interest.

He was a prime mover in the organization of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce, turning over the presidency of the organization only after it had become firmly established and its success assured. He consented to become president of the recently-organized Alabama Research Institute—another project in which he was a pioneer—because those interested insisted that its success would be guaranteed if he did so.

His presidency of the reasearch organization was typical of the enterprises in which he became interested. Others naturally turned to him for leadership, and there is no record of his having turned down any reasonable request upon his time or resources.

DEC 17 1941

His energies were not limited to the State's economic life. He had a continuing interest in education, a field in which his service on the board of trustees of Howard College and Tuskegee Institute are but two examples. He had a constant influence upon young men, especially the membership of his college fraternity, Chi Phi, which he served as national president a few years ago.

DEC 17 1941

Although his interests in recent years have gone beyond the boundaries of Alabama, his civic activities and services in Alexander City were sufficient to occupy the full time of a lesser man.

Alabama needs more men with the qualities of Ben Russell. It needs more men of his vision and zeal. And because of Ben Russell the path has been made easier for others to come. Even so this State is not likely to have again a man embracing such abilities in such quantities. He was a mighty workman in the building of Alabama. And he built well.

18y-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Duke of Windsor Wants A Tuskegee In Bahama Islands

NEW YORK — A second Tuskegee Institute, patterned closely after the famous agricultural and industrial school founded in Alabama by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, will rise at Nassau, seat of the government of the Bahamas, as soon as permitted by world conditions.

This pledge was made by the Duke of Windsor during the course of a forty-minute conference last Thursday afternoon with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee. As result of their meeting, the Duke accepted an invitation to visit Tuskegee before returning to the Bahamas, where he is serving as governor, but he later was forced to cancel the trip, Tuskegee announced Monday.

The Duke and his Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, have three more weeks on their American itinerary, a member of the Duke's secretariat said last weekend.

As far as could be ascertained, only one outsider sat in on the momentous meeting here. This was Dr. William Jay Schiefflin white, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, who accompanied Dr. Patterson to the royal suite in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for the purpose of seconding the latter's invitation.

The Duke was described as being "mildly astonished" when told that he could make at least part of the now abandoned trip by air in one of the school's own commercial planes with a Tuskegee-trained student at the controls.

AWARE OF PROBLEM

According to the closely studied answers emanating from the Duke's suite, the former British monarch surprised his visitors in turn by his conversational knowledge of the so-called American Negro problem.

Early in the conversation he evinced his interest in agricultural and industrial training and revealed that he had read large packets of literature on the systems in vogue at schools like Tuskegee and Hampton.

Tuskegee, Dr. Patterson informed his royal host, is operated largely on endowment funds, with student tuition fees providing about 25 per cent of the annual budget. The Duke revealed in this connection that the "experimental Tuskegee" which he was planning for the Bahamas would be largely sustained by government appropriations.

TUSKEGEEAN LOANED

It was later revealed that G. L. Washington, director of the school of industry at Tuskegee, had been loaned to the government of the Bahamas earlier this year to serve as a consultant on agricultural and industrial education.

It was further revealed that a start had already been made in industrial education in the islands, but nothing to compare with the program contemplated. It was the Duke's opinion that the islands' agricultural resources were practically untapped.

The trip to Tuskegee will enable the Duke to see just how this famous plant is operated and to decide for himself just how its program can best be adapted to the requirements of the islands.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Conditions In Bahamas Aired

Royal Visitor Plans To See Famous Alabama Institution

The Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, conferred for a half-hour here Thursday afternoon with Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, in his Waldorf-Astoria suite, during which he promised that he would visit the famous institution within a month or so, probably by plane.

William Jay Schiefflin, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, accompanied Dr. Patterson on the visit to the Duke for the purpose of seconding the invitation that was to be extended to make the trip to Alabama.

The conversations covered the full range of Negro education in the Bahamas, a thing in which the Duke was represented to hold more than a casual interest. The problems of industrial relations in the islands also came in for comment, it was said.

The former King Edward VIII was said to have shown a wide knowledge of Negro education, and to have expressed the desire to pattern the program in the islands along the lines of Tuskegee. For some time now a large building in Nassau has been vacant. The feasibility of adapting this structure to the educational needs of the island by equipping it with adequate facilities and an experienced staff was also considered.

Dr. Patterson mentioned the fact that for quite a while now G. L. Washington, director of the School of Industry at Tuskegee, has been serving as a consultant on Negro education to the Government in the Bahamas, having outlined for them a workable program of improvement.

At present, said Dr. Patterson, there are about a dozen exchange students from the Bahamas matriculating at Tuskegee. In the Summer courses many more are generally enrolled. The hope is that with the knowlodge and training these young people acquire at the institute, along with the professional advice and active support of competent faculty members, notable success for the undertaking might well be envisioned this far in advance.

"The islands are very much in need of a program of industrial education," Dr. Patterson quoted the former monarch as saying. "Of course, there has been some beginning but nothing of any great extent. We intend to change this by introducing a sound program with competent persons to manage it.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Appointed A Trustee Of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, announced this week the election of Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, to the trustee board of Tuskegee institute. Alexander was elected at the fall meeting of the board on October 23 in Ney York.

Alexander has been, since 1914, president of the firm of Alexander and Repass, a nationally known construction company. This company has to its credit several million dollar jobs that include sewage systems, railroad bridges and street paving, largely in the middle west.

In the late spring of 1941 Alexander was awarded the contract to build an airfield for Tuskegee institute, the field on which Tuskegee institute is now fulfilling a contract to the U. S. army air corps to give elementary military flying to Negro cadets training for the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Mr. Alexander received his formal training at the University of Iowa and London university, London, Eengland. He was graduated from the School of Engineering, University of Iowa in 1912 and in 1925 was awarded a degree in civil engineering from the same university.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 20, 1941

Duke To Visit Tuskegee

Facing a Negro problem of no small proportions in the Bahamas, the Duke of Windsor does well to arrange a visit to Tuskegee before returning to Nassau to resume his governmental duties.

At no place has the Negro question been approached with more intelligence that the great Alabama institution founded by Booker T. Washington, whose practical theories of education have been carried out with such success throughout many years.

Booker Washington had no patience with any suggestions of social equality. He was proud of being a member of the Negro race and preached the doctrine that similar pride should be felt by every worthy member of the race, while every effort should be made to impart to the race elements that would justify pride.

He believed that the way for the members of his race to prosper in material things and to enjoy the increasing confidence of the people of opposite color was to be useful; to develop as fully as possible the capacity for performing constructive tasks, and to this end he devoted his talents while striving to impart proper appreciation of moral and spiritual values.

The good thus performed by Booker Washington, and carried on by his successors, has been of incalcuable benefit to the Negro race as a whole and of great value to the South. By seeing what has been done and how it was done the Duke of Windsor can learn much that may be of value in handling the racial problems by which he is confronted.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Studies Care of Infantile Paralysis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 16.—A post-graduate course in the care of infantile paralysis has been completed here at the new Infantile Paralysis Center, patterned after the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, to which Negroes are not admitted. The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is under the sponsorship of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Dr. John W. Chenaut is director.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Noted Negro Engineer Is Made Trustee Of Tuskegee

NOV 17 1941

Archie Alexander of Des Moines Erected Air Field

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (SNS)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced today the election of Mr. Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, to the Trustee Board of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Alexander was elected at the fall meeting of the Board in New York.

Mr. Alexander has been since 1914, president of the firm Alexander and Repass, a nationally known constructon company. This company has to its credit several million dollar jobs that include the city sewage systems, railroad bridges and street paving, largely in the middle west.

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NOV 17 1941

Mr. Alexander received his formal training at the University of Iowa and London University, London, England. He was graduated from the School of Engineering University of Iowa, in 1912, and in 1925 was awarded a degree in Civil Engineering from the same University.

Tuskegee's new trustee has made many trips to Europe studying the engineering methods in England and on the continent. His achievements in the business world received national recognition in 1927 when he was recipient of the Harmon Award.

Mr. Alexander's achievements and worth have not gone unnoticed by his home state. He is chairman of the Local Draft Board for his District in Des Moines, is chairman of the Negro Division of the State Republican organization of Iowa.

This busy engineer also finds time to serve the Supreme Liberty

Anniston (Ala.) Times
October 17, 1941

The Duke At Tuskegee

The esteemed Lee County Bulletin of Auburn is all steamed up over the possibility of glimpsing "the fabulous Duke and Duchess of Windsor" when that gilded pair make their announced visit to nearby Tuskegee Institute.

We insist that the looking of Lee Countians and of all others at the Duke and his Duchess should be the kind of look one gives to museum pieces—and not very honored museum pieces at that.

At the time he was dropped from his throne we deeply sympathized with the Duke, in our innocence believing that he was frowned upon because of democratic tendencies. But events since that time have changed our view.

At no time has the royal couple shown interest in anything but fashion and comfort. When his nation is in deadly peril he is in a wonderfully safe spot. He has shown neither the courage, the humanity, nor the independence that we had credited him with, and we shall have no regrets if he passes up his visit to Tuskegee. The gesture smacks of no honesty.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MacLean Elected Head Of College Land Grant Ass'n

NOV 22 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, was elected president of the Negro Land Grant College association Thursday at the concluding session of the nineteenth annual conference, succeeding Dr. Arthur Howell, head of the group for many years.

Other officers elected were Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, state school for Negroes, Langston, Okla., vice president; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, secretary and Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., treasurer.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OPEN CARVER ART ROOMS

NOV 17 1941

Ceremonies To Take Place Monday, 2 P.M.

TUSKEGEE (ANP) —Invitations have been mailed for the opening of the Carver Art rooms Monday, November 17 at 2 P. M. at the George Washington Carver museum, Tuskegee institute.

Dr. George W. Carver has been busy during the past several weeks classifying and selecting canvases that have been rolled and packed away for nearly half a century. The aged artist has cleaned every canvas himself. Not only that, he has personally supervised the construction of the frames. When it came to putting the pictures into the frames he trusted no hands but his own. The pictures have been hung by his assistant, Austin W. Curtis, under Dr. Carver's supervision.

Featured in this significant exhibit are many paintings that were done nearly 50 years ago. Four of these, "Yucca, Angnstifolia and Cactus," "Vase of Roses and Gladioli," "Palonais" and "Dutch Wharf" were exhibited at Cedar Rapids, Ia., December 29, 1892. From this exhibit by Iowa artists, paintings were selected to be exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago (opening May 1, 1939).

All four of the Carver paintings were among the 50 selected. The struggling young Negro student was able to spare money for framing and shipping only one "Yucca and Catcus". This canvas was given honorable mention by the judges.

NOV 17 1941

These are but a few of the interesting features in store for those who visit the Carver Art rooms during National Art week.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Grads Stage Fashion Show Saturday

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

TUSKEGEE VIA CHICAGO—According to reports received here early this week, Mrs. Una Van Zandt, energetic member of the Chicago-Tuskegee club and member of the class of '14, was loudly acclaimed by more than three thousand persons who witnessed her fashion show at Tuskegee Institute Saturday, November 15. The huge crowd consisted of many homecoming guests from all parts of the country who journeyed to the Alabama institution to witness the Tuskegee-Lincoln game in the Alumni Bowl, which was won by Tuskegee.

The event, which was the first of its kind to be staged by an alumnus, took place in the beautiful Logan Hall where the Royal Swingsters, the school orchestra, played soft melodies as a brigade of campus beauties modeled uniquely designed creations for formal and informal attire for 1942. The feature of the evening which was modeled by Miss Doris Wilson, a senior from Pittsburgh, Pa., was a four-way ensemble of baby blue and black, which with minor alterations and shifts, became suitable for sports wear, formal dress, party attire, and everyday wear. Miss Dorothy Howard, Miss Tuskegee of '41 also took turns in modeling the gorgeous creations.

Mrs. Van Zandt indicated that she will remain at the school for several days to visit her son, Elict, a member of the Golden Tigers, then visit Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, and other points South before returning to the Windy City about the first of December.

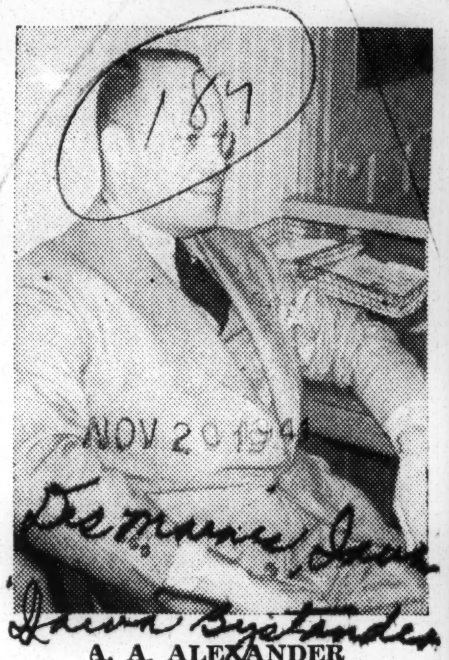
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. E. B. DuBois Lectures At Tuskegee Institute

MAR 8 1941

TUSKEGEE, March 6 (ANP)—The Lewis Adams lecture series sponsored by the Community Service Foundation of the Tuskegee Institute School of Education, had a most auspicious beginning with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed author, sociologist, and scholar as its lecturer in February.

TRUSTEE



NOV 20 1941

A. A. ALEXANDER

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NOV 20 1941

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18y-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilberforce Professor Scores Hampton, Tuskegee Training

JAN 11 1941

McMillan Tells Roosevelt Tuskegee and Hampton Have Criminally Neglected Training Negro Youth For Industrial Opportunity—Industrial School Staffs Described as Puppets.

WILBERFORCE, O., Jan. 9 — Industrial training at Hampton and Tuskegee institutes is described as a farce in a long letter to President Roosevelt with which Prof. Lewis K. McMillan, Wilberforce university, greeted the New Year.

Dr. McMillan studied in Germany from 1929 until 1933 and is one of the better known historians of the race.

His letter to President Roosevelt is designed primarily to remove some of the confusion concerning the causes of the present war. He refuses to place full blame for the war on Hitler, Mussolini, Churchill or Chamberlain.

"Mr. President," he writes, "All the causes of the present World war within and between Germany and Italy and Britain are on the very surface of the relations of the United States with her Negro population."

Professor McMillan describes in some detail and at great length the abuses which fourteen million American Negroes suffer in this country and bewails their unpreparedness to take full part in the defense program. Of Hampton and Tuskegee he says specifically:

"Mr. President, you will soon learn what a farce is every industrial institution for Negroes, without exception.

"Tuskegee and Hampton institutes have criminally neglected the high task of training young Negroes for American industrial opportunity.

"The southern state colleges, together with those in border and northern States, manned by fawning puppets, are actually unfitting American Negro youth for American life by wasting their time, filling their heads and hearts with false notions and neglecting to expose them to a meaningful training."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAN 18 1941

Agriculture Scholarship Bequeathed To Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute announced here this week that the trustees had accepted with thanks the bequest made by Mrs. Emma B. Puriton of Androscoggin County, Maine, establishing a scholarship fund, the income of which is to be used in aiding worthy students of Tuskegee institute in the field of agriculture.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
January 13, 1941

Week Of Prayer Held At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 12.—"Successful living will never be possible unless we seek it through the Christian way," declared the Rev. William J. Faulkner, to a vast audience of Tuskegee students assembled for the Week of Prayer which closed here Friday night. Throughout the week Dr. Faulkner, who is dean of the chapel at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., spoke to the theme, "Triumphant Living Through Christ."

Capacity audiences which taxed one of the largest auditoriums on the campus assembled each evening to hear the speaker and to share in the stirulating programs. According to Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, who arranged and conducted the meetings, this was one of the most remarkable weeks of prayer in the history of the Institute. "A week such as this," Chaplin Richardson stated in an interview, "is convincing evidence that the present generation of college students are not irreligious as is so often said of them. To see young people coming out by hundreds, occupying every available inch of space to share in a prayer meeting is most reassuring."

Rev. Richardson was assisted in the conduct of the services by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church at the Institute, and Alberta L. Simms, of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Music, as well as by a large number of students who played a major part in the activities of the week.

[illegible] Courier
January 17, 1941

POSTAL FIGURES UP AT TUSKEGEE

Christmas Season Rise Shown By Office At Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 16—Figures just compiled show an increase in business during the Christmas season in all departments of the Tuskegee Institute postoffice, Postmaster James A. Johnson said.

Compared with the year 1939, the postmaster said the institute post office handled a larger volume of Christmas mail and that it was dispatched with all speed possible consistent with efficient and careful handling. The various divisions of the office show the following increase in business handled as compared with the same period last year: Postal receipts increased 18 per cent, money orders 7.3 per cent, insured parcels 5 per cent, and postal savings 1.3 per cent.

In addition to serving the students, teachers and the wide variety of postal services of the institute, the office also serves the entire Greenwood community adjacent to the institute, and a large number of persons of the Veterans Administration Facility are also patrons of the office.

"I was particularly pleased with the way the entire force worked, day and night, to handle every piece of mail—from the smallest greeting card to the largest parcel—with the greatest possible speed and efficiency," the postmaster said. He also complimented the patrons of the office for their patience and good humor even though they had to stand in the long line for several minutes and await their turn to be served. "I think they are to be congratulated for their fine spirit," he stated.

The institute postoffice was commended recently for the splendid showing made in the handling of the Booker T. Washington commemorative postage stamp. Philatelists from all sections of the country came to the institute at this time to purchase the first day of issue stamp from the all-Negro operated Tuskegee Institute postoffice.

In addition to the postmaster, the staff consists of George W. Clark, assistant postmaster; Larry Robinson, money order clerk; Charles W. Thomas, assistant money order clerk; J. Willard Reed, dispatch clerk, and Edward B. Mack, special delivery messenger.

Mobile, Ala. Press
February 5, 1941

Tuskegee's Movable School Expounds Founder's Ideas

ATLANTA, Feb. 3.—(AP)—The late Dr. Booker T. Washington once said: "Instead of telling the farmer what to do, show him how to do and he will never forget."

That idea expounded in 1906 is still going the rounds today in a movable school truck, under the leadership of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Regular Lessons Given

Manned by a home demonstration agent, a farm demonstration agent, and a registered nurse, the vehicle tours Alabama, remaining in each county a week. By means of varied equipment, colored farm families are given regular lessons in improving their living conditions.

Thomas M. Campbell, field agent for the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee, who came here for a conference of southern colored agricultural extension workers, starting today, told of the work.

Has Definite Aims

"Wherever it visits, the movable school seeks to leave the house and premises whitewashed, to build a new poultry house or repair the old one.

"The workers try to leave hotbeds and cold frames in the garden, to leave the orchard pruned, wormed and sprayed, to leave shuck mats and rag rugs on the floor; and more than all, the movable school endeavors to leave the family thrilled with the attractiveness of an old home made new and ready to carry out any program that may provide for further transformation.

"When once inspired, the farmers show such eagerness to learn that it gives a hopeful outlook to the farming situation; for as extension work develops, I see in it a solution to many problems of the rural districts."

The three-day conference of colored farm leaders brought together supervisors of extension service, teacher trainers of vocational agriculture, colored land-grant college presidents and a representative colored farmer from each of the 15 southern states.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANNOUNCES REPRINT OF B.T.W.'S STORY OF NEGRO

FEB 15 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—(ANP)—Peter Smith Publishers have announced that Booker T. Washington's "The Story of the Negro—the Rise of the Race From Slavery," has been reprinted. The book has been out of print for many years and has been difficult to obtain. Copies are available at the Peter Smith Publishing Company, 321 Fifth avenue, New York City. The price for the set of two volumes is $5.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

JUL 19 1941

DR. PATTERSON AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington (ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was a White House caller Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Patterson conferred with Mrs. Roosevelt giving a picture of the progress of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and reporting upon other projects in which the First Lady has interested herself.

Selma, Ala. Times Journal
February 27, 1941

Abraham Flexner To Be Speaker At Tuskegee April 6

TUSKEGEE, Fla., Feb. 27—(AP)—Dr. Abraham Flexner, educational philosopher, will deliver the Founder's ay address at Tuskegee Institute April 6, r. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here today.

The annual ceremony honors the memory of Booker T. Washington.

Wilbur J. Hardaway, city councilman of Gary, Ind., will deliver the annual address on April 5. The Institute board of trustees, the John A. Andrews Clinical Society and members of Tuskegee's 28-year reunion class will be among the guests.

E. Saunders Walker of Birmingham, speech and dramatic teacher, will describe activities of his Bucket Theater in rural teaching centers.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
February 27, 1941

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Huntsville, Ala Times
February 27, 1941

State Briefs

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 27—Tuskegee's annual observance of Founder's Day, honoring the memory of Booker T. Washington, world-famous educator, race leader, and patriot, will fall for 1941 on April 6.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, distinguished American educational philosopher and author has accepted the invitation of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute ,to deliver the Founder's Institute, to deliver the Founder's Chapel, Sunday, April 6. at 2 p.m

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Commercial Dietetics Offers Job Opportunities to Youths of Race

Caterers Proud To Get Graduates Says Dr. Patterson

MAR 15 1941

NEW YORK—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said recently that the field of commercial dietetics not only promises splendid job opportunities to colored youth but is today demanding far more young men and women than Tuskegee is able to supply with its present enrollment. With only 140 enrolled in the course, there are facilities for training at least 500 and placing them.

Dr. Patterson was in New York after attending the winter session of the American Teachers Association at Atlantic City. Interviewed at the Hotel Theresa where he is stopping, he directed his remarks to the success of the course in commercial dietetics which was begun at Tuskegee a little over four years ago.

The course, President Patterson says, was organized with suggestions and assistance from the Alabama Hotel Association; and was soon thereafter endorsed by the American Hotel Association

UNUSUAL FEATURES

There are three unusually interesting features about the course, one learned as Dr. Patterson discussed it. These are: The interne plan, with pay of at least $15 a week and board; the cooperative arrangement with employers which Tuskegee maintains; and the virtual financial independence of students taking the course.

Four years are required to complete the course. So far only high school graduates have been admitted to the course. The student spends three months in the class room, and three months on the job, over a period of twelve months. At present, there are young people either permanently employd or holding interneships from eighteen states. There are eight men employed in the dining service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Graduates or internes are now in the services of numerous retaurants, hotels, railroads, and hospitals.

MAR 15 1941

WIDE INQUIRIES

Persons interested in the course at Tuskegee come from many places to interview students and school officials. Just recently, Dr. Patterson says, two ladies came from South Carolina; a gentleman from New Hampshire; and the personnel manager of Grandma's Kitchen, one of Miami, Florida's most famous restaurants.

Lecturers have included such persons as Thomas D. Green president of the American Hotel Asociation; Lucius Boomer of the New York Waldorf Astoria, J. C Hamilton of the Waldorf, as well as leading officials of the National Restaurant Association.

"I am convinced after almost five years of our commercial dietetics course," President Patterson says, "that many fine opportunities await young colored students who are willing to take a professional attitude toward this training.

"Fortunately, the young people that have come to us had a long-time professional attitude toward the kind of service we were trying to train them for. This attitude has helped us and them no little."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Clinic Set For Apr. 6-11

MAR 15 1941

Health Institute To Feature 13th Annual Session

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The thirtieth annual clinic and the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, April 6 to 11. One session will be held at the veteran's administration facility adjacent to the institute.

According to Dr. John A. Kenney, charter member and secretary-treasurer of the Society, the 1941 Clinic will offer not only the usual outstanding professional attractions, but several innovations further to extend the benefits of the meeting.

To mention only one, three didactic clinics will be held for one hour each during the afternoon at which time there will be no counter attractions.

MAR 15 1941

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE

Dr. Kenney has been authorized by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer of Alabama to announce that a special pre-clinic attraction this year will be a public health institute conducted at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital under the auspices of the State Health Department and the National Tuberculosis Association.

This meeting will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 3, 4, 5. The Institute will recess for the Robert R. Moton Memorial exercises on Friday, April 4, and will immediately precede Founder's Day, Sunday, April 6. There will be no registration fee for the Institute.

Three important subjects to be covered during the public health institute are: tuberculosis, the venereal diseases, maternal and infant hygiene. Among the lecturers to conduct the Institute are: Dr. Roderick Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa., who will lecture on tuberculosis; Dr. T. K. Lawless, of Chicago, who will present the subject of syphilis; Dr. C. Leon Wilson of Provident Hospital, Chicago, who will give instruction in obstetrics.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Those who attend the annual clinic will this year have the opportunity to inspect the work and set-up of the new $161,350 infantile paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew Hospital; the maternal service which accommodates over 200 maternity patients annually; the pediatric service; the crippled children's service; the venereal disease service with a travelling clinic carrying examinations and treatments five days a week to patients in every part of the county.

SCHOOL OF MIDWIFERY

By April, first preparations will be under way for the opening of the new School of midwifery conducted conjointly by the Children's Bureau in Washington, the Rosenwald Fund, the Alabama State Department of Health, and Tuskegee Institute. This school of midwifery will be the first of its kind. Its object is to give special training to graduate nurses to fit them for midwifery in the rural districts.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
March 28, 1941

Interesting and Helpful

Last Thursday, at the high school building, Dr. Cain, Greene county health physician, accompanied by Dr. Lester M. Petrie, of Gainesville, entertained and instructed a large group of patrons and students with an illustrated lecture on the cause and treatment of tuberculosis.

Two reels were shown, one illustrative of the inception and arrest of this dreadful malady; the other of Tuskegee College. This reel was a semi-drama of life at this famous school, the center of the plot being a young woman who had been rescued from the early stages of the tubercular infection. This picture should go into every community in this county and be carefully studied.

18y-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

APR 7 - 1941

IN SIXTIETH YEAR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Sunday, April 6, is Founder's Day at Tuskegee Institute at which time a special program will be rendered for the occasion.

Tuskegee Institute is a co-educational school, founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, as a result of an appropriation of two thousand dollars from the Alabama State Legislature at the request of Mr. George Campbell (white) and Mr. Lewis Adams (colored) of the town of Tuskegee for a school to train teachers for Negro schools. Booker T. Washington, the founder served as the first principal until his death November 14, 1915. He was succeeded in 1916 by Robert Russa Moton.

Frederick D. Patterson was inaugurated third president of the Institute, October, 1935, succeeding Dr. R. R. Moton who served as president-emeritus until his death, May 31, 1940. The United States Government honored the Founder by including him as one of the five great educators in the 35 famous American series of commemorative United States Postage Stamps issued in 1940. The stamp bearing the picture of Booker T. Washington is brown and of the ten cent denomination.

EXPANSION OF THE SCHOOL

The early Tuskegee Institute comprised three preparatory grades, C. B. and A, corresponding to grades 5, 6, 7, elementary and 4 years of high school. This organizatich and curriculum more than met the requirements for a certificate to teach school in the State of Alabama.

In 1927 the preparatory and high school curricula were expanded to Junior College. In 1929 further expansion enabled the institute to grant Bachelor of Science Degrees in Agriculture, Home Economics, Education and Mechanical Arts

APR 7 - 1941

In 1936 were added courses in Commercial Dietetics. In 1937 this course was expanded to four years' work, leading to the B. S. Degree. The year 1939-1940, under the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Tuskegee Institute for the first time offered a training course for civilian pilots. In 1936, the preparatory grades were discontinued, confining the work of the Institute to three Academic Units: college (day and night), high school (day only), and the Chambliss Children's House. Tuskegee's great contribution to education has been the program of practical industrial training.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Church services are held every Sunday, Vesper Services Sunday and Wednesday which is held in the Institute Chapel with music by the famous Tuskegee Institute Choir and orchestra. The chapel was given by members of the Phelps Stokes family. The Department of Religion conducts Sunday School, YMCA and YWCA and a weekly extension course for rural ministers. The Institute maintains a Department of Records and Research, established in 1909 to collect the disseminate lynching data and information on the economic, social and educational status of the Negro.

MUSIC

APR 7 - 1941

Music has played an important part in the development of Tuskegee Institute from the beginning during the early 90's. A Tuskegee quartet began to carry the story of Tuskegee Institute to the North. The Quintet keeps up this tradition each summer.

HEALTH PROGRAM

Tuskegee Institute's health program heads up at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Mason of Boston, Mass. Annual clinics started in 1911 and the establishment (Institute Hospital) of the Orthopedic Unit for the care of the crippled children in the state of Alabama. In the spring of 1939 the Infantile Paralysis Foundation made a substantial grant to Tuskegee to build unit for the treatment of Negro infantile paralysis victims and for the training of nurses and doctors.

POST OFFICE AND BANK

In 1836 the Tuskegee Institute Station Post Office was established. The volume of business grew so rapidly in 1904 the postmaster general established the Tuskegee Institute independent third class post office. In 1915 the office was raised to second class. The Tuskegee Institute Saving Bank was incorporated in 1916 with Dr R. R. Moton, president.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
April 17, 1941

ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute Trustees Vote $200,000 For Aviation

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, states that the meeting of the Board, April 5 and 6, was one of the busiest in its history. Dr. Schieffelin said the most important decision by the Board was the Resolution to make military flying a part of the educational work of Tuskegee Institute. He said the Board voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 to purchase and equip a 800 acre field three miles from the campus for the military flying program.

Dr. Schieffelin stated further that the Board had expressed satisfaction that this first opportunity for young
tors to serve in pursuit Squadron of the U. S. ny Air Corps was to materialize at Tuskegee Institute. This new unit, he said, was being set up as a result of a nation-wide demand that was stressed at a conference on "The Negro in National Defense" recently held at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Dr. Schieffelin expressed for the Board appreciation of the fine way President Patterson, faculty, and student body have been able to carry forward the Tuskegee Program despite the slightly curtailed budget.

Choir Praised By Trustees

"Even if the Angel Gabriel spoke now when we have just heard the choir sing "Listen to the Lambs," it would be an anti-climax." This tribute Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees paid to the singing of the Institute Choir at the Sunday Vesper Service. Following a tradition, President F. D. Patterson introduced Dr. Schieffelin to deliver the Sunday night talk.

* * *

Dr. Carver Presents New Drug To Treat Pyorrhea

Dr. George W. Carver presented to the Dental Division of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society in session at Tuskegee Institute this week, a new drug for the treatment of the destructive disease of the gums, pyorrhea.

This new drug Dr. Carver has developed from a formula which has the well-known persimmon as its base. The persimmon, the fruit of a tree which grows wild along the roads and in the fields throughout the South is boiled for its juice, Dr. Carver told the eager Dentists. The juice is combined with other ingredients to form a liquid with strong astringent properties.

The Dentists received the new treatment with enthusiasm and were lavish in their praise of its value and potentialities. The Dental Society is to name certain members of their group to be given a quantity of the new drug for controlled experiments. Records of the cases receiving the treatment are to be returned to Dr. Carver for further study.

* * *

Dr. Walter G. Crump Honored By The John A. Andrew Clinical Society

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Tuskegee Institute, opened its twenty-fourth annual meeting, Monday Morning, April 7, on a new high with over a hundred and fifty physicians present, President Spencer D. Dickerson, M. D., Chicago, in the chair. Dr. John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society introduced Walter G. Crump M. D., honorary president of the Society, head of Flower Hospital New York City, member of the staff of at least a dozen other hospitals and for twenty years a governor of the American College of surgeons.

Dr. Crump, in his unimitable manner, swept the audience with his inspiring and informative paper on "The Sable Race in Medicine." Dr. Crump said in part: "The first recorded history of immunization is the story of an African medicine man who rubbed his warriors with snake serum to protect them from snake bites when they went into the jungles." The white haired rotund little doctor plead for training facilities for more Negro doctors.

"Mentality knows no race line There are one million Negroes in Alabama, but only 100 Negro doctors—and twenty-eight of those are practically on the campus of Tuskegee Institute."

Dr. Crump paid tribute to the late Dr. Dan Williams of Chicago Illinois, who was the first surgeon to perform a successful operation on the human heart, and to the late Dr. C. V. Roman as "the soundest philosopher I have ever known."

Dr. Crump was awarded the first C. V. Roman Medal for distinguished service in medicine at the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting, Wednesday night in the Institute Chapel. Eugene H Dibble, M. D., U. S. Veterans Facility, presiding, introduced Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, who made the award. As President Patterson pinned on the gold disk, the audience of 2500 visitors, students and faculty rose to its feet with prolonged applause.

A second feature of the Public Health meeting, and one of great significance was the presentation of a scroll to Mrs. Elizabeth A Mason, who in the interest of Negro Health and because of her great humanitarian spirit gave Tuskegee the John A. Andrew Hospital and Clinic Annex in memory of her grandfather, John A. Andrew, war governor of Massachusetts. Through Mrs Mason's philanthropy, the John A. Andrew Clinics have been made possible. The scroll was presented by John A. Kenney, M. D., director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

On Tuesday night, the session was held at the U. S. Veterans Facility auditorium Featured speakers were Newdigate M Owensby, M. D., Atlanta, Ga., "Psycho-somatic Disorders;" Charles Prudhomme, M. D., U. S. Veterans Facility, "The Challenge of Mental Disease among Negroes;" W. A. Younge, M. D., St. Louis, "Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardiac Arrythmias;" and Charles F. Sherwin, M. D., St. Louis, "Surgery of the Breast with Special Reference to Good Arm Function after Radical Operations." (with natural color motion pictures.).

Tuskegee, Ala., News
April 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH FOUNDER'S DAY

On April 6th the beautiful chapel was filled with the 2500 friends, faculty, students, and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the Class of 1921, in the Alumni Address as "our noble Founder, who born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color . . . our great Founder and source of inspiration whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

The line of march, with Captain W. A. Richardson of the Class of 1902 as Marshal of the Day moved from Carnegie Hall at 1:30 p. m. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Dr. G. L. Imes, Founder's Day Speaker, Dr. William J. Scieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed by members of the Board, the Executive Council, the reunion class of 1921, alumni and faculty, were escorted by the Institute Band, Capt. F. L. Drye, director, down the campus road to the Chapel, between the open ranks of 1000 blue-uniformed Institute cadets and 600 young women of the college with their long blue capes thrown back to disclose the snow white blouse and blue skirt of the Tuskegee uniforms.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, presented the principal speaker, Dr. Lake Imes, who effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. Dr. Imes said that Booker Washington held to the idea that the best possible education came through experience, came by doing the thing rather than talking about it. "When asked if he thought education would solve the race problem, Booker Washington replied, 'I don't know; but no problem was ever solved by ignorance.'" To Booker Washington industrial education was not a theory but a very practical solution of intensely practical problems.

Members of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, arrived on the campus Friday morning, April 4, for the Annual spring meeting of the Board, and to pay tribute to the late Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus, at Memorial Services in his memory Friday afternoon, and for the Annual Founder's Day exercises Sunday afternoon, 2:00 p. m., Institute Chapel.

* * *

Colored Graduate Nurses Hold Fifth Annual Institute

The Fifth Annual Institute for Colored Graduate Nurses held at Tuskegee Institute Friday, April 4 and 5, 1941, closed the most successful session of its history Saturday morning.

One hundred and six nurses were registered for the Institute according to Johnnie Lou Dent R. N., Nurse for Movable School Tuskegee Institute. Miss Linna N. Denny, executive secretary urged all of the nurses who qualify for Red Cross nurses to file their applications. She stated that Alabama has fifteen Negro nurses already to go to camp. It was further learned that Miss Gladys Giles, Public Health Nurse Macon County, Alabama, was leaving April 26 for Red Cross Nursing Service at Fort Bragg North Carolina.

* * *

Physicians arrive for annual clinic

More than 75 physicians and surgeons have already arrived on the campus to attend the 30th Annual Clinic and Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, April 6-12, and Founder's Day exercises. This announcement was made by Dr John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society and Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute.

The Dental Division of the Society will open its sessions Monday 9:00 a. m. at the Alumni Hut (Little Theatre). Features of the morning is a demonstration and discussion of New Drug in Treatment of Pyorrhea by Dr George W. Carver.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 2, 1941

EDUCATORS WILL MEET

Cooperatives To Be Discussed At Tuskegee Conference

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 1—(AP)—A sub-regional conference on cooperatives will be held at Tuskegee Institute Friday and Saturday under auspices of the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association, it was announced Thursday by Elizabeth K. Lynch, of Carrolton, Ga., secretary.

Subjects to be discussed include: Consumer cooperatives by Dr. J. W. Broyles, Snead Junior College, Boaz, Ala.; campus cooperatives by Dr. J. Max Boyd, Tuskegee Institute; elementary school cooperatives by O. Christine Collins, Tuskegee Institute; credit unions by C. R. Orchard, Farm Credit Administration, and agricultural cooperatives.

Group discussions also are planned.

Defense Stamp And Bonds Go On Sale At 'Skegee

Savannah Journal
MAY 3 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The United States Defense Saving Bonds and Postal Savings Stamps will be placed on sale at the Institute Post Office at the opening of business on Thursday, May 1, as part of the national effort to make America impregnable.

MAY 3 1941

Postmaster James A. Johnson, of the Tuskegee Institute post office, announced today that plans are nearly completed for the community, along with thousands of others from coast to coast, to do its full part at the opening of the savings program. It is expected that Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and other civic leaders will be among the first purchasers of saving bonds and stamps here.

The new Defense Savings Bond is similar to the familiar "Baby Bond", of which more than five billion dollars worth have been bought by more than two and a half million Americans since 1935.

A Defense Bond may be purchased May 1, or thereafter, for $18.75. In ten years, this bond will be worth $25.00. This is an increase of 33 1-3 per cent, equal to an annual interest return of 2.9 per cent, compounded semi-annually. Any time after sixty days from the date of purchase, the bond may be redeemed for cash in accordance with table of redemption value printed on face of the bond.

Secretary Morgenthau said that even a boy or girl who saved 10 cents to buy a Savings Stamp would help the country. He added that "you can safeguard your own money and your own future while helping the national defense, by buying United States Savings Bonds now."

MAY 3 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Boy, 12, Buys Tuskegee's First Defense Stamps

MAY 9 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The first Defense Stamps sold by Postmaster James A. Johnson at the Tuskegee Institute Post Office went to twelve years old Thomas M. Edwards. The first Defense Bond was bought by Frank Wright Junior, also twelve years old.

MAY 9 1941

Young Edwards bought 4 twenty-five cent stamps with money he earned selling GRIT. He plans to buy at least one stamp a week until he has paid for his bond. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, operators of two popular foods establishments at the Institute. His grandfather, Edwards was a co-worker of Booker T. Washington and many of his aunts and uncles as well as his father are Tuskegee graduates.

Young Edwards is known to motion picture fans for his portrayal of George Carver, the boy in the picture George Washington Carver. Edwards is in the 8th grade at the Chambliss Children's House where he owns shares in the Children's Coop and is a member of the Stamp Club. He also has a small saving account in the Institute Saving Bank and a Xmas Savings account.

MAY 1941

Young Wright earned the $18.75 for his Bond by shining shoes for doctors attending the clinic and by his bicycle errand service about the Institute and Greenwood Community. Wright is the son of Mr. Frank Wright, Sr., head pressman at the Tuskegee Institute print shop and Tuskegee graduate. Frank Junior last year bought a share of Tuskegee Building and Loan Stock and started a small savings account. He is soloist for the chorus of the Chambliss Children's House where he is in the 8th grade. He says he wants to be an orchestra leader when he grows up.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 11, 1941

Tuskegee Carries On

Educational institutions supported in considerable part by endowment are facing many special problems as a result of a reduction in their income from investments and in new gifts. Tuskegee Institute is no exception to the general rule and its incalculably useful work is subject to the consequent handicaps. All those familiar with this greatly constructive educational endeavor will be reassured, therefore, by the presidential report of Dr. F. D. Patterson for 1940, in which there is extensive impressive evidence that the administrators, faculty members and directors of the institution are carrying on faithfully and well.

In the face of curtailment of income, Dr. Patterson points out, the continuation of unemployment on a large scale has imposed the necessity for educational institutions "to seek wider adaptability of their graduates."

Tuskegee, it is reported, has continued "to foster the development of skills and training in the area of service occupations." Dr. Patterson says that losses of jobs in service occupations by Negro workers sometimes are due to failure to "keep abreast of changes and new demands in these fields," adding that it is consequently "imperative that we give renewed effort in the direction stressed by Booker T. Washington and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

Dr. Patterson wisely warns, however, that "unless some Negroes are trained in the capacity of specialists in technological areas, the Negro people as a whole shall remain outside of the main stream of American development . . . and fall far short of the balanced development essential for normal participation in American democracy."

The report stresses the need in the South for "skilled technicians to stop the prodigal waste of its soil and other material resources."

Under Dr. Patterson Tuskegee Institute is fortunate in having a continuation of the wisdom and efficiency of administration shown by its founder, Dr. Washington, and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton. This great good fortune—which is suggestive of the providential—is shared by the South and the entire nation as well as the institute itself.

18y-1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH FOUNDER'S DAY

APR 17 1941

On April 6th the beautiful chapel was filled with the 2500 friends, faculty, students, and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the Class of 1921, in the Alumni Address as "our noble Founder, who born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color . . . our great Founder and source of inspiration whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the members of the Class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

The line of march, with Captain W. A. Richardson of the Class of 1902 as Marshal of the Day moved from Carnegie Hall at 1:30 p. m. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Dr. G. L. Imes Founder's Day Speaker, Dr. William J. Scieffelin, chairman of the Board of Trustees, followed by members of the Board, the Executive Council, the reunion class of 1921, alumni and faculty, were escorted by the Institute Band, Capt. F. L. Drye, director, down the campus road to the Chapel, between the open ranks of 1000 blue-uniformed Institute cadets and 600 young women of the college with their long blue capes thrown back to disclose the snow white blouse and blue skirt of the Tuskegee uniforms.

APR 17 1941

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, presented the principal speaker, Dr. Lake Imes, who effectively set forth the philosophies of Booker T. Washington. Dr. Imes said that Booker Washington held to the idea that the best possible education came through experience, came by doing the thing rather than talking about it. "When asked if he thought education would solve the race problem, Booker Washington replied, 'I don't know; but no problem was ever solved by ignorance.'" To Booker Washington industrial education was not a theory but a very practical solution of intensely practical problems.

Members of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, arrived on the campus Friday morning, April 4, for the Annual spring meeting of the Board, and to pay tribute to the late Robert R. Moton, president-emeritus, at Memorial Services in his memory Friday afternoon, and for the Annual Founder's Day exercises Sunday afternoon, 2:00 p. m., Institute Chapel.

APR 17 1941

Colored Graduate Nurses Hold Fifth Annual Institute

The Fifth Annual Institute for Colored Graduate Nurses held at Tuskegee Institute Friday, April 4 and 5, 1941, closed the most successful session of its history Saturday morning.

One hundred and six nurses were registered for the Institute according to Johnnie Lou Dent, R. N., Nurse for Movable School Tuskegee Institute. Miss Linna N. Denny, executive secretary urged all of the nurses who qualify for Red Cross nurses to file their applications. She stated that Alabama has fifteen Negro nurses already to go to camp. It was further learned that Miss Gladys Giles, Public Health Nurse Macon County, Alabama, was leaving April 26 for Red Cross Nursing Service at Fort Bragg North Carolina.

APR 17 1941

Physicians arrive for annual clinic

More than 75 physicians and surgeons have already arrived on the campus to attend the 30th Annual Clinic and Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, April 6-12, and Founder's Day exercises. This announcement was made by Dr John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society and Medical Director of Tuskegee Institute.

The Dental Division of the Society will open its sessions Monday 9:00 a. m. at the Alumni Hut (Little Theatre). Features of the morning is a demonstration and discussion of New Drug in Treatment of Pyorrhea by Dr George W. Carver.

Clarkedale, Miss. Register
April 17, 1941

Girl From Lula Speaks at School

Elnora Pendleton Makes Welcome Address at Tuskegee Girls Day.

Tuskegee Institute—Tuskegee institute was host today to more than 2,000 girls from the Macon county schools who assembled here for the fifteenth annual observance of Girls' day. The attendance was not only greater than on previous Girls' day celebrations, but the general interest and participation in all features of the day's program was noticeably better.

Hattie S. West, president of the Macon county teachrs association opened the morning session with a brief address, pointing out the reason for this annual meeting of the girls enrolled in the elementary schools of Macon county on the Tuskegee institute campus, indicating that the "good derived from these associations, contacts and friendly competition are fundamental and character building."

Elnora Pendleton, senior, school of education, Lula, Miss., in a gracious and cordial welcomed the girls to "an institution with a warm and friendly spirit, where girls and boys too, learn to do by doing; where the training received fits one for society and for service." Sarah Warren seventh grade pupil of the Washington school, Tuskegee, Ala., made the response.

The features of the morning program were centered around daily classroom activities and experiences and were carried out in dramatized expositions by the pupils of the Macon county school, the Chamblissa Children's house, Cotton Valley, New Rising Star school, Washington Public school and the school at Prairie farms. All of these exercises were well received.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 29, 1941

Commencement Speaker Named

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 28—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced today that Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the Morehouse College, Atlanta, will deliver the baccalaureate address to the members of the graduating classes in the institute chapel at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, May 18. Dr. Mays was formerly dean of the School of Religion at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and is an outstanding author and lecturer.

The commencement address will be delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, in the chapel at 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon, May 19. Prior to accepting the presidency of Hampton Institute Dr. MacLean was director of the general college at the University of Minnesota. He has been chairman of the national committee on general education. He is a member of the committee on general education of the American Council on Education and chairman of the North Central Association on general education.

Warren Henry, Chicago, class of 1931, will be the Alumni speaker. More than a hundred students will be presented for graduation. The degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson.

The annual competitive drill of the cadet regiment will be held in the alumni bowl at 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 3, the president announced.

Class night exercises will be held in Logan Hall at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, May 16. The President's Prize Contest will be held in Logan Hall, Saturday evening, May 17, at 7:30. This contest will be between representatives of the junior and senior classes.

Gadsden Ala Call-Post
4-19-41

Crump Honored By Clinical Society

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (Special To The Call-Post)

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Tuskegee Institute, opened its twenty-fourth annual meeting, Monday Morning, April 7, on a new high with over a hundred and fifty physicians prsent, President Spencer D. Dickerson, M. D., Chicago, in the char. Dr. John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society introduced Walter G. Crump, M. D., honorary president of the Society, head of Flower Hospital, New York City, member of the staff of at least a dozen other hospitals and for twenty years a governor of the American College of surgeons.

Dr. Crump, in his unimitable manner, swept the audience with his inspiring and informative paper on "The Sable Race in Medicine." Dr. Crump said in part "The first recorded history of immunization is the story of an African medicine man who rubbed his warriors with snake serum to protect them from snake bites when they went into the jungles." The white haired, rotund little doctor plead for training facilities for more Negro doctors.

"Mentality knows no race line. There are one million Negroes in Alabama, but only 100 Negro doctors—and twenty-eight fo those are practically on the campus of Tuskegee Institute."

Dr. Crump paid tribute to the late Dr. Dan Williams of Chicago, Illinois, who was the first surgeon to perform a successful operation on the human heart, and to the late Dr. C. V. Roman as "the soundest philosopher I have ever known."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Queen Of Sweet Gum Crowned At Prairie Farms Festival

APR 28 1941

Dr. Patterson, Tuskegee Band On Hand During Spring Festival

APR 28 1941

SHORTER, Ala.—(SNS)—With a fully uniformed band from Tuskegee Institute to play her coronation march, pretty Miss Jessie Wimbish of Sweet Gum was crowned Queen of the May before more than 600 people who came from two counties around for the second annual Spring Festival at Prairie Farms, FSA project school near Shorter, Ala.

Dr. F. D. Petterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was outstanding among the group of notables of both races who greeted the celebrants or took part in the full day's program.

Morning and evening sessions were devoted to speeches, plays and motion pictures, all dealing with the subject of "Good Health." Dr. B. F. Austin, Alabama State health officer, was chief speaker of the evening.

WIN FIELD HONORS

APR 28 1941

Boys from Montomery County Training School easily took top honors in track and field events that were presented in the afternoon as amusement for Queen Wimbish and her court. Athletic honors for girls went to a home team of students from Prairie Farm School.

APR 28 1941

Home-grown and home-roasted barbecue was served by Prairie Farm School trustees at noon, and there was some fish to be had, cooked "old fashioned way" in a big iron kettle. A junior cooperative group from the school had its own refreshment stand and sold candy and chewing gum.

Being hosts to their friends from two counties climaxed a year of special achievement for students of Prairie Farms School. In January, 21 boys and girls, members of the local F. F. A. chapter, entered home fattened calves in a state-wide contest held at Tuskegee. Prairie Farms students won first, second and third, and fourth—eight prizes in all, and brought home more than $100 in prize money.

APR 28 1941

GLEE CLUB SINGS

Following a group of their parents, who won econd place in the Tuskegee 'Bucket Theatre" contest for original plays, Prairie Farms youngsters distinguished themselves in dramatic contests at the institute. Early in April the newly robed glee club sang at one of the much visited Sunday afternoon services in Tuskegee chapel.

Considered one of the most progressive schools for rural Negro children in the South, Prairie Farms is used as a training center by Tuskegee's Department of Education. Built by the Farm Security Administration on its community arm project where 34 former tenant families are working towards land ownership and cooperative living, this school provides modern educational opportunities for children from the entire western end of Macon county.

In a short talk during the morning session, 83-year-old Professor Martin, who began teaching in Macon county Negro schools in 1877, compared this modern plant with the slab pine shack in which he taught his first three-month term school. An even greater improvement, Prof. Martin said, has been made in the quality of teaching. For this he gave credit to Tuskegee Institute.

APR 28 1941

VISIT COTTAGES

During the day visitors had a chance to visit many of the electrically lighted white cottages with their well landscaped lawns that have replaced old sharecropper cabins on what once was a single plantation.

Homesteaders and the all Negro staff of Farm Security officials who care for the project and school explained the workings of the project cooperative. This farm-run association has a store, a tractor, a cannery and other equipment. In a large community pasture beef cattle are raised and all members share in the profits.

Recently the cooperative's marketing service made an agreement with wholesalers in Columbus to handle all the fresh vegetables homesteaders can produce. Ultimately these will be used in the kitchens of nearby army camps.

MRS. PATTRIDGE DIRECTOR

APR 28 1941

Mrs. Deborah Pattridge, principal of Praire Farms School, was director of the festival, assisted by Coleman D. Camp, project manager Harry Bright, his assistant, W. Cooper, vocational agriculture teacher, and many teachers from Macon and Montgomery counties. A special welcome was given Mrs. Elizabeth Crocker, who recently joined the staff as nurse to serve both homesteader families and those in the surrounding district.

Following the evening session there was a community dance, with music furnished by Tuskegee's Royal Swingsters.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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APR 29 1941

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Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Leader To Speak At Tuskegee Institute

MAY 14 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 13.—Alonzo G. Wright, negro owner and operator of seven gasoline service stations in Cleveland, Ohio, will be the principal speaker here Thursday evening when the students and teachers of the school of mechanical industries hold their annual dinner, President F. D. Patterson announced today.

G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industrial, said that a number of Tuskegee Institute trade students have served industrial internships in the Wright Service Stations and for that reason the owner of this successful enterprise was selected as the speaker this year. "We seek," he said, "to select speakers for this occasion who have achieved success so that their talks to our students may be a recital of actual experiences."

MAY 14 1941

Many Tuskegee graduates in trades will return to the Institute for this annual dinner, which this year will devote full discussion to the theme: "Industrial Internships."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Boy, 12, Buys First Tuskegee Defense Stamp

MAY 9 - 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — The first Defense bond sold at the Tuskegee post office went to Frank Wright Jr., 12-year-old son of Frank Wright, head pressman at the Tuskegee print shop.

The first Defense stamps were bought by John M. Edwards, also 12, who purchased four 25 - cent stamps with money he earned selling magazines.

MAY 9 1941

Young Wright earned the $17.75 for his bond by shining shoes for doctors attending the clinic and from his bicycle errand service.

Tuskegee Ala. News
May 22, 1941

NEARLY 200 GRADUATE AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE MON.

Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, asserted here that "in our attempt to awaken Germany from her dream—and that we must do, even if many of us die to bring her back to sanity—we must not forget that in her madness she has many deep lessons to teach us in America."

The Virginian spoke before a graduating class of almost 200 at Tuskegee Institute, and approximately 2,000 visitors climaxing the commencement week activities.

"You, the graduates of 1941, must watch Germany and her struggle and learn by heart the lesson she has to teach," Dr. Mac Lean said. "Remember that we learn best only from those we love most and loathe most, never from those we are indifferent to Study, therefore, from here on out what Germany has to teach. Watch her factories, roads, homes clothes, machines that can be built by getting men and materials together.

"But study, too, how as the days and months ahead flow behind us into history that other lesson—that next great law of life and happiness that you have been learning in college here and that Hitler had never learned. It is the law of the brotherhood of man.

"I think that you graduates of Tus kegee in this year are destined to achieve the happiness that you and I want out of life because you have here been practicing the law of brotherhood in many of its operations and have watched its work in many more."

18y-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Faculty Changes Made At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—"In these days of unprecedented stress and upheaval, I cannot insist too strongly upon the importance of loyalty and confidence in the present program of Tuskegee Institute, as well as reverence for its history and traditions."

So spoke President Patterson in his address to the faculty at the All-Institute luncheon, Wednesday in the Institute Cafeteria. The faculty pledged their approval in rounds of hearty applause..

"What Booker T. Washington described in his last chapel talk to teachers and students as Team Work, is the way I interpret your response," said Patterson. Attractively bound copies of Team Work were luncheon souvenirs.

LISTS PROJECTS

As outstanding projects for the year, President Patterson referred to the mid-wifery school with the State Health Department, Rosenwald Fund, and Children's Bureau as co-sponsors with Tuskegee Institute: the health program under Dr. John A. Kenney, the work in drama and speech sponsored by the School of Education under the guidance of Dr. J. Max Bond, the expanded opportunities for training landscape and gardening specialists offered by the new up-to-date green house just completed by the School of Agriculture under Mr. J E. Otis, director and the increasing of the goat herd for supplying milk goats to needy rural families with undernourished children.

The Tuskegee interne plan which has met with nation-wide approbation and support will continue to be stressed in all areas.

The aviation program headed by G. L. Washington has been enhanced the army training program, which is now well underway, and special defense program supported by state and federal fund.

TELLS OF CHANGES

Concerning faculty changes President Patterson said:

"In keeping with the necessity to tighten up our formal program made necessary by normal growth, together with the increasing demand for work opportunities, and the almost simultaneous shrinkage of available income, an important step is being taken to clarify the relationship that exists in the productive and educational side of our work.

Mr. Lloyd Isaacs, because of his familiarity with productive activities at Tuskegee and his outstanding training in the field of business, is being asked to assume the duties of director of Productive Activities.

"Mr. Isaacs' former position as treasurer will be filled by Mr. Luther H. Foster, Jr., who in addition to sound training in the field of business, is competently prepared in educational administration. It is felt that this reorganization of the program will clarify our work in such a way as to justify the confidence of donors and friends who insist upon sound procedure in both educational and business practices incident to the operation to the Institution."

Other faculty changes include the appointment of Timothy Jones to head the electrical division. Mr Jones succeeds Wm. Childs Curtis who has been promoted to assistant director of the School of Mechanical Industries. This promotion followed the appointment of G. L. Washington, the director, to serve as civilian director of the army air corps detachment.

BROOKS JOINS FACULTY

Henry R. Jerkins returns to the School of Education as professor of English and head of debating. Charles M. Brooks, A. M. in Economics from Columbia joins the social science staff of the School of Education. Mr. Brooks succeeds Hollis Price, who has accepted the office of dean of LeMoyne College.

Mrs. Antoinette Cohen becomes acting-registrar with the resignation of A. L. Turner to join the law faculty of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. John H Smith assumed the duties of assistant to President Patterson on July 1. Mr. Smith has lived at Tuskegee Institute during the years he served as office manager and accountant for the Federal Resettlement and Land-use Project in Ma

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Record-Breaking Crowd Of 11,000 Sees Tuskegee Ruin Alabama 33-6

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Tuskegee's great offensive powerhouse, led by two outstanding running backs, Upshaw Sams and Arthur Sawyer, who ran wild to score twice each, continued their impressive scoring record in Cramton Bowl as they handed Alabama State's plucky Hornets a 33 to 6 defeat in their annual Thanksgiving Day battle before a record crowd of some 11,000 spectators.

The once-beaten machine of Coach Cleve Abbott displayed plenty of sip, courage and finesse as they rocked along with plenty of class until given a scoring opportunity, they struck with plenty of speed and power for their six-pointers.

Alabama State had a well-drilled offense and flashed an outstanding running back in Joe Crenshaw, who played most of the game and must have run with the ball four dozen times, but the Hornets' hard running attack was stopped four times within the shadow of Tuskegee's goal. In the first period they were stopped on the three; in the second on the 17; in the third on the one, and in the fourth again on the one.

Tuskegee broke the ice in the first quarter by scoring a safety when they tackled Tarrant behind the goal line attempting to kick the ball out. Midway the second period Robinson pitched a 12-yard pass to Sawyer for the first Tiger six-pointer to touch off a 65-yard drive. Robinson had recovered State's fumble on the Tiger 35 to start the march. Ivey's attempt for the extra point was no good. Three minutes later after five plays from the kickoff, Robinson pitched another strike—to the speedy and elusive Sams who grabbed the toss about midfield and outran the Hornet secondary to score. The play was good for 56 yards. Robinson booted the extra point and Tuskegee led, 15-0.

Alabama State received the kickoff, Crenshaw carrying ball back to his own 36. Then they drove 64 yards for their lone marker, Crenshaw pitching to Cheatham 12 yards for the score. The try for the point was wild, 15-6.

Aided by a clipping penalty following Van Cleve's pass interception, Tuskegee drove to another score on the last play of the first half. Van Cleve bucked the ball over from the one-yard line. Sams and Sawyer alternated at carrying the pig-skin for another score two minutes after the second half kickoff. Sawyer drove over from the one. Robinson's attempted place kick was wild. Score 27-6.

Late in the third quarter, Tuskegee's great little back, Sams, intercepted a wild State pass on his own 43 and raced 57 yards through the entire Hornet team for the final score of the game. Sams was given some beautiful downfield blocking on the play. It was an exciting gallop and was easily the most thrilling play of the game. The try for the point was no good and the game wound up, 33-6.

Both teams displayed plenty of talent. Alabama State's Elvie Sullinger, John Leftwich and Yancey Griggs did fine work in the line while Crenshaw, Cheatham and Tate were the big guns in the backfield. Tuskegee's Dennis Stewart, Linnie Fyles and Charles Perry featured in the line while Sams, Sawyer and Robinson starred in the backfield, although the Tigers unleashed a trio of "cat backs" in Raymond Head, Herman Anderson and William Shaw, that chalked up plenty of yardage while they were in the ball game.

Rival bands of the two schools, as well as the State championship Hornet High School band, put on quite a show at the half. The loudly acclaimed Tuskegee musicians, with Ralpheen Reed, one of the nation's most outstanding drum majorettes, and Robert Johnson, as drum major, fronting the famous musical organization, were vociferously applauded at the conclusion of their intermission feature. The Crimson Pipers, under the leadership of Capt. Frank L. Drye, always put on a classy exhibition.

Pos.	Tuskegee (33)	Alabama (6)
LE	Perry	White
LT	Fuller	Griggs
LG	Stewart	A. Jackson
C	Bowman	Mason
RG	Ross	Leftwich
RT	Brown	Sauls
RE	Ivey	Sullinger
QB	Robinson	Tate
LH	Sams	Crenshaw
RH	Sawyer	Cheatham
FB	Smiley	Ellis

SCORE BY PERIODS

Tuskegee	2	19	12	0—33
Alabama State	0	6	0	0—6

Scoring Tuskegee Touchdowns: Sawyer (2); Sams (2); Van Cleve. Safety: Tarrant tackled behind line. Scoring Alabama State touchdown: Cheatham.

TIGER-HORNET FACTS

First downs	13	17
Yards rushing	190	266
Yards lost att. rushing	-34	-32
Net yards rushing	156	234
Forward passes att.	12	18
Passes complete	7	7
Passes incomplete	5	5
Passes int. by enemy	6	0
Yards gained passing	140	127
Punts	12	6
Av. yards punts	36	38
Passes int. for t. d.	1*	0

*(Same—56 yards).

OFFICIALS: B. T. Harvey (Colgate) Referee; H. L. Mosley (Morehouse) Umpire. Wallace O. Hawkins (Knoxville) ..Head linesman: Frank A. Young (Chicago Defender) Field Judge.

Andalusia, Ala., News
November 20, 1941

The father of Dr. R. R. Moton, who for years was president of the Tuskegee Institute, was the son of an African ~~king~~. Moton's father was brought to the United States and sold as a slave. One day a visitor was looking at a group of slaves as they shuffled off to work and he saw in the lead a handsome fellow, who held back his shoulders and walked with pride. "Who is that fine looking fellow in the lead?" inquired the visitor. "Oh, that fellow, why sir he is a son of an African king" replied the man, "And he never forgets that." When a soul is adopted into the family of God, he becomes a son of the Heavenly King. So many of us are down here among the drudgeries of life until we forget that we are the child of a King, and that we are being trained for a throne in the sky. To be sure we must do a lot of drudgery down here, but that should not destroy our spiritual pride, for we are the child of a King.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 10, 1941

A WORTHY UNDERTAKING

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, calls attention, as is his annual custom, to conditions in some rural areas of the Southeast that will appeal strongly to humanitarians of the Nation. In a letter to The Times-Union he says that "despite the increase in price for cotton, tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers on farms in sections of the Southeastern States are still without adequate security against suffering and privation during the coming Winter."

A new loy in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income, he points out. "Thousands of tenants and sharecroppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary Fall 'setting up.' Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of 'jobs opening up' in defense industries only to find that, because of lack of skills they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no compensating increase in income.

"Without understanding the economic misfortune which has overtaken their parents, children in these homes face a drab and cheerless Christmas morning. Instead of laughter to greet the emptying of gift-laden stockings hanging beside the mantel, perhaps there will be no stockings to hang and no fire underneath the mantel to bring warmth and kinship with other more fortunate children.

"At a time like the present, it is all the more proof of our Christian fortitude and a test of our democracy that we, in America, can share cheer with suffering children in Europe as well as with those in our own country who are innocent victims of adversity.

"For many years Tuskegee Institute has been privileged to be a medium through which devoted friends in all parts of the country have sent gifts direct to such homes. Experienced members of our staff whose regular activities take them into remote rural areas visit many homes where our human reserves for national defense are greatly impaired by inadequate diets, insufficient clothing and miserable shelter. They know where the need is most acute and distribution of gifts is made by them.

"We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed."

Packages and letters may be addressed to: F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Here is a great opportunity for those who are profiting by the national spending spree to lay away something to their credit for that final day of reckoning toward which all are looking. A deposit toward providing a cheerful Christmas morning for unfortunates brings large returns in good will and warmth of brotherly love.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
November 5, 1941

Tell It To Old Grandma

CHRISTMAS REMINDER

Editor, The Advertiser:

Despite the increase in price for cotton, tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers on farms in many sections of the Southeastern States are still without adequate security against suffering and privation during the coming Winter.

A new low in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income. Thousands of tenants and sharecroppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary Fall "settling up." Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of "jobs opening up" in defense industries only to find that, because of lack of skills they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no compensating increase in income.

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Packages and letters may be addressed to: President, Tusekgee Institute, Ala.

F. D. PATTERSON.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
October 25, 1941

Our Negro Institutions

The Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College bands, representing two outstanding Alabama and Georgia negro institutions of higher learning, whose respective football teams met here last night, gave a colorful downtown demonstration as a prelude to the game.

It was s..king and indeed a credit to the leadership ... these institutions, where much is being accomplished to educate and develop the southern Negro.

Success is assured for the Negro who attends either of the two schools and it is in itself a tribute to the painstaking efforts of those responsible for developing such a keen sense of value among Negroes privileged to attend either Tuskegee or Morehouse.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 5, 1941

LETTERS

Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

TUSKEGEE READY TO SERVE

Editor, The Journal: Despite the increase in price for cotton, tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers on farms in many sections of the Southeastern States are still without adequate security against suffering and privation during the coming winter.

A new low in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income. Thousands of tenants and sharecroppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary fall "settling up." Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of "jobs opening up" in defense industries only to find that, because of lack of skills they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no compensating increase in income.

Without understanding of the economic misfortune which has overtaken their parents, children in these homes face a drab and cheerless Christmas morning. Instead of laughter to greet the emptying of gift-laden stockings hanging beside the mantel, perhaps there will be no stockings to hang and no fire underneath the mantel to bring warmth and kinship with other more fortunate children.

For many years Tuskegee Institute has been privileged to be a medium through which devoted friends in all parts of the country have sent gifts direct to such homes. Experienced members of our staff whose regular activities take them into remote rural areas visit many homes where our human reserves for national defense are greatly impaired by inadequate diets, insufficient clothing and miserable shelter. They know where the need is most acute and distribution of gifts is made by them.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to: F. D. Patterson, President Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

F. D. PATTERSON
President.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
October 30, 1941

Advance Ticket Sale Indicates Large Crowd

Advance sale of tickets for the Negro football game which is to be played here next Wednesday night indicate that the crowd this year will be as large as, if not larger than, the crowd of last year.

The game will be played between teams from Tuskegee Institute and State Teachers College of Montgomery, the same teams which played here last year. In addition, the crack Tuskegee Institute Band of 91 pieces will accompany the teams and will put on a special show between halves. This colorful spectacle, with its lighting effects, is one of the chief attractions of the occasion.

Those who have never seen a Negro football game will enjoy it for this reason and those who have will want to see another.

Officials in charge of arrangements have had requests for reservations from many neighboring towns. They state that they are endeavoring to secure canvassing committees to visit some of these towns before the game and give those wanting to attend a chance to secure choice tickets.

As was the case last year, the east side of the field will be reserved for the Negroes.

The gates will be opened at 5 o'clock, the lights will be turned on at 6 o'clock and a program of band music will be rendered before the game.

Brunswick, Ga., News
November 1, 1941

DUKE CANCELS VISIT

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 1. (AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today the Duke of Windsor had informed him he would be unable to visit the famed negro institution on his current visit to the United States but planned to fly back here from the Bahamas within the next month or two.

Selma, Ala., Times-Journal
November 14, 1941

Tuskegee Quintet To Appear In City

The Tusekegee quintet, known as "Sons of the South," heard often in concert and radio, will make a personal appearance here at the First Baptist Church for negroes, corner Jeff Davis and Sylvan Streets, for the benefit of the Library Fund of Knox Academy, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 8 p. m.

The singers have appeared before President Roosevelt for a command performance, and are heard often on the air, having the distinction of being the only negro group in advertising programs in the south. They appear regularly over WSFA.

1ay-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuskegee Instructors Studying In Chicago

TUSKEGEE, July 31—(ANP)—Five members of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute leave the campus this week for six weeks or study at the teachers work shop, Northwestern University, near Chicago, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration announced. Mrs. J. P. Guzman, dean of women and Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain, will do special work in guidance. Albert Murray of the english division will devote his time to latest proceedures in teaching, reading and spelling. J. E. Fuller will work in functional mathamatics and C. G. Gomillion in the social sciences.

Mrs. Christine Collins has been at the collobaration center, University of Chicago, since early June studying child development under Dr. Prescott; Alonzo Davis, head of psychology, and Mrs. Emily Webb Allen, director of the nursery school, studied with Dr. Prescott during the past year. Mr. Davis returned to the campus for the summer session. Mrs. Allen will return in September.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News From Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegeeans Win Red Cross Certificates

Coach Cleve Abbott is very proud of the Red Cross Certificates awarded to assistants to his staff during the National American Red Cross Aquatic School held at Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn., July 9-19.

Coach Ross Owens, who returned to the Golden Tiger coaching staff this month after an absence of several years, was awarded Instructors Certificate in First Aid, Home and Farm Accident Prevention and Water Safety. Elizabeth R. Campbell and Martha L. Driver, were awarded Instructors Certificates in Water Safety. Frances Anne Walcott was awarded Instructors Certificate in First Aid, and Home and Farm Accident Prevention.

The Tuskegeeans were outstanding in the water pageant staged on the beautiful lake on the campus of Tennessee State. Frances Walcott, dance soloist with a group of attendants entertained King Neptune with Hawaiian dances, made realastic by native music and costumes. Ross Owens and Martha Driver gave a spectacular demonstration of canoeing. Eliazbeth Campbell did a realastic life saving exhibition.

Elizabeth Campbell also served on the editorial staff of the Aqua News the official news sheet of the Aquatic School.

The Tuskegeeans were sent to the Aquatic School by the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross, Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman.

Tuskegeeans At American Teachers Association

Tuskegee Institute faculty will be represented at the annual meeting of the American Teachers Association at West Virginia State College, July 28 - August 1, 1941, by Professor Thomas H. McCormick, head department of physics, School of Mechanical Industries; Miss Queen E. Shootes, instructor in home management, School of home Economics; Professor William A. Clark, education, School of Education; B. B. Walcott, director, Bureau of Public Relations.

Professor McCormick who is president of the Alabama Science Teachers Association will be active in the science sections of the national meeting. Mrs. B. B. Walcott is a member of the symposium on integegation of extra curricular activities, and co-chair man with W. H. Ridley of Virginia State Teachers College of the section devoted to audio-visual instruction with special emphasis on radio.

Headed by President F. D. Patterson, Chairman of the Steering Committee, and Albon L. Holsey, Executive Secretary, a group of Tuskegeeans are making preparations to attend the meeting of the national Negro Business League in Memphis.

The enthusiastic revival of business interest through the organization of the Tuskegee Cooperative Association indicates that Tuskegee will send her largest representation in a number of years.

Among those expected to attend are William H. Maynard, cashier, Tuskegee Institute Savings bank, and President of the Tuskegee Cooperative Association; A. F. Bradley, cashier and Lloyd Isaacs, treasurer of Tuskegee Institute; William A. Shields, President, Tuskegee Credit Association, Mrs. Evadne Woods, manager, Tuskegee Cooperative Grocery Store Mr Henry R. Partridge instuctor of economics; P. D. Davis, instructor in business and official reporter for the Business League.

The theme for the 1941 Business League session as proposed by President Patterson's Committee is "What the schools can contribute to strengthen Negro business for the purpose of integrating business into the defense program."

The following rules will be strictly enforced at the 25th Anniversary Tennis Championships which will be played on the Championship Courts at the Institute, August 18th to 23rd, inclusive and all entrants are respectfully requested to comply with them.

Entries close positively on Saturday, August 16, 1941, at 9 P. M., therefore, all entries must be in the hands of theCommittee before that time. All entries must be accompanied by full entry fee, otherwise they will not be accepted. All doubles entries must be fully paid for whether partners are named or not. Entries are limited to two events only. Players under 16 years of age may not enter the senior events. All players entered in the veterans' singles must be 45 years or over during the year ofcompetition and may not enter men's singles.

Junior singles and doubles, and girls' singles events are open to players who have not reached their eighteenth birthday before January 1, 1941. Boys' singles are open to players who have not reached their fifteenth birthday before January 1, 1941. A boy may not compete in the junior events. A copy of birth certificate or other authenticated record of age must accompany entry of all juniors, both boys and girls.

All entries must be accredited to the satisfaction of the Tournament Committee. The Committee reserves the right to reject any entry.

Entry fees for the tournament are as follows: Each individual entry is $2.00, except Juniors' events and Boys' and Girls' events. The individual entry for Juniors and for Boys and Girls will be $1.00.

Entries should be addressed to Bertram L. Baker Secretary, 399 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. After August 10 all entries should be sent to Executive Secretary, American Tennis Association, Local Headquarters, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Play will begin at 9:00 A. M., Monday morning, August 18, Central Daylight Savings time, and will continue on schedule to be announced daily. The finals will be played on Friday, August 22 and Saturday, August 23. All players must report to the referee on arrival at the grounds for assignment of time and court. Players not reporting within ten minutes after their names are called wil be defaulted. The Wilson championship ball will be used. The draws will be made publicly at "The Oaks," Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Sunday, August 17.

The tournament will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. All matches will be best of three sets except that beginning with the semi-finals in all men's events best of five sets will be played. Sterling silver bowls and cups will be awarded to the winners and runner-up in all events.

Requests for reservations should be addressed to Capt. Charles Ecton, Chairman of Housing Committee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The deadline for these reservations will be Thursday, August 14. No deposit will be required.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

51st Tuskegee Confab Dec. 10

Annual "Farmers' Meeting" to Hear Agriculture Secretary Wickard

TUSKEGEE—The 51st annual Tuskegee conference (formerly Negro farmers' conference) and the sixth annual Farm and Home Week have been announced by J. R. Otis, director of agriculture, and Mrs. O. W. Pearson, director of the school of home economics, cochairman of conference committee, to be held December 3-10.

The conference day is December 10 with Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, scheduled to be the principal speaker at the afternoon session. The closing features of the afternoon session will be the awarding of prizes for the live stock entries and the presentation of master farmer certificates by President F. D. Patterson.

The annual farmers' banquet will be staged Tuesday night, December 9, with short addresses by outstanding farmers and farm wives who have been enrolled in farm and home week classes. A free barbecue dinner is a feature of conference day.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—We reached Washington in time for lunch yesterday and the visitors began to arrive at once. I did have a little time to talk over one or two important family things with the President before he was again engulfed in government affairs, and I was chatting with various people.

We said good-bye to Johnny and Rommie, who were starting for the West Coast, and waited to meet my daughter Anna, who was coming in from Seattle, Wash., to attend Mayor La Guardia's meeting on civilian volunteer participation in defense.

* * *

Afterward, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, the president of Tuskegee Institute, came to tell me how well the training of flying cadets is progressing there, and that Tuskegee is being named as a recreational area for Negro men on leave from Fort Benning.

The Crown Princess of Norway and her party left to return to Massachusetts on an evening train. Our only other dinner guests were Dr. Floyd Reeves, of the American Youth Commission, and Dr. James Meader of Russell Sage College.

* * *

Today has been given up entirely to the meeting held in the White House by Mayor La Guardia's committee. Five members have been named from every corps area and represent all the different interests that enter into our national life. The President received the whole group and spoke to them for a few minutes and then the Mayor proceeded to outline his general ideas.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE GIVES SEASON AWARDS

71 Students At Summer Session Get Bachelor Of Science Degrees

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11—Eight students received diplomas and 71 were awarded the bachelor of science degree at the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Institute Summer school session Friday night. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, led the academic procession from Dorothy Hall to the chapel. It marked the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee. Dr. Patterson also delivered the commencement address.

"We are looking back tonight on 60 years of continuous educational service to the state and nation and we are glad to express our sacred gratitude to those who made this occasion possible," the president stated. He pointed out that the college graduate offers a ray of hope to a war-torn world.

Thelma Meeks, of Joplin, Mo., highest honor student, received her bachelor of science degree in education. Music was rendered by the Tuskegee Institute Summer Choir, Mrs. Alberta Simms conducting. Saul Thomas Wilson, Troy, Ala., conducted the devotions.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, presented the heads of the various departments, who in turn presented the members of the graduating class. The degrees were conferred by Dr. Patterson.

Those receiving diplomas: Seth E. Alexander (automobile maintenance), Lizell Peterson Allen (education), Rebecca Fitzpatrick (education), Lois Smith (education), Louis A. Gavin (automobile maintenance), Lillian Edna Gregory (education), Ira Swain (tailoring), Pearl M. Williams (education), Johnie Wortham (shoe repairing and leather work).

Receiving the bachelor of science degree were:

Agriculture—William C. Allen, Five Points, Ala.; Ewing Tipton Brooks, Dalton, Ga.; James Monroe Conley, Livingston, Ala.; Wilmor C. Easton, Jr., Gulfport, Miss.; Rufua Hatten, Alfred Lee Hay, Brownsville, Tenn.; Mark Edmond Kiel, Coffeeville, Ala.; Esses B. Lampkin, Henry J. Matthews, Anniston, Ala.; Berry Minor, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Clarence Harrison Saunders, Enterprise, Ala.; Robert L. Shepherd.

Commercial Dietetics—Hiawatha M. Malone, Malakoff, Tex.; Claytee McAlister, Starr, S. C.; Ruth V. Perkins, New York City; Clarence Sanders Smith, Fort Worth, Tex.; F. Davis Stafford, Montclair, N. J.; Gertrude Stallworth, Beatrice, Ala.; Clara E. Stephens, Monroeville, Ala.; Joseph R. Battle, Tyler, Tex.; Lavonia K. Bolden, Detroit, Mich.; William E. Brunson, Greenwood, S. C.; Marion P. Clem, Springfield, Ill.; William M. Driggins, Corning, N. Y.; Charles Wallace Francis, Lexington, Ky.

Education—Charlie Frankie Armstrong, Wayne, Mich.; Sallye M. Brooks, Jacksonville, Fla.; Wilhelmina Welch Burrell, Tuskegee, Ala.; Audrey Bacon Byrd, Tuskegee, Ala.; Eliza M. Charles, Madge Revere Cravens, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; Sarah Jeter Downs, Raleigh, Fla.; Willia Johnson Earl, Mobile, Ala.; Alma Goodrich, Birmingham, Ala.; Willie Shelton Goodson, Birmingham, Ala.; Thelma M. Hembrick, Jasper, Ala.; Joseph A. Henry, Crawford, N. J.; Geraldine J. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.; Simmie B. Hunter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary A. Johnson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thomas H. Jones, Athens, Ga.; Bertha Webb Lewis, Beaumont, Tex.; Mary G. Martin, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thelma J. Meeks, Joplin, Mo.; Francina Mae Martin, Sanford, Fla.; Odell K. Mickens, Dade City, Fla.; Mamie H. Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary Frances Moody, Freeport, Pa.; Willie Bessie Nolan, Gladys L. Richardson Owens, Tuskegee, Ala.; Terry M. Patton, Demopolis, Ala.; Zephyrus S. Todd, Selma, Ala.; Emma G. Welborn, Tuskegee, Ala.; Elva J. Wilson, Saul Thomas Wilson, Troy, Ala.; Ruby Henderson Woodruff, Tuskegee, Ala.

Home Economics—Minerva Moore Bacome, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Orinza Cleo Badazier, Kansas City, Mo.; Leola Jones Garey, Miami, Fla.; Angie Lou Crawford, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Louvenua Carutha Harden, Dayton, Ohio; Mary L. Lewis, Gertrude A. Lucas, Bessemer, Ala.; Julia M. McCoy, Shreveport, La.; Estella Martin, Shreveport, La.; Lillie G. Rogers, Eleanor M. Smith, New York City; Gussie J. White, Minnie B. Williams, Birmingham, Ala.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Henry Booker, Organist, Is Heard At Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Henry Booker, well-known organist, was presented in recital by the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course in the Institute Chapel, Sunday evening, August 3, at 6:00 o'clock before a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Booker is an outstanding graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and is a member of the American Guild of Organists.

Presenting a program representing the different schools of organ composition, the artist brought forth from the organ all the varying colors and beauty of that great instrument. In the opening number, a Largo movement from Handel's 12th Organ concerto, there was a serene beauty in the simple melody played on the beautiful string tones of this organ. The major work of Johann Sebastian Bach, the greatest composer of all times for the organ, the Toccata, Adagio, and Fugue in C major was given a briliant reading. Opening with the Toccata in rapid running passages there was a long and intricate cadenza for pedals along which Mr. Booker played with mastery. The Adagio movement was representative of the very finest melodic beauty of Bach, running into the Fugue which closes the work. The fugue was crystal-clear in enunciation, a quality or organ-technique which is characteristic of all of Mr. Booker's playing, and there was a sparkling vivaciousness in it all.

There followed two Bach Choral-preludes, based on the church hymns of Bach's day, the familiar and lovely "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" and "Now thank we all our God."

In the understanding of Bach, who is the foundation of organ playing, Mr. Booker displayed unusual accomplishment; clear phrasing, voices and melodies well-pronounced, contrast in registration and mastery of technical difficulties.

Other numbers by Farnam, Dickinson, Widor, and an arrangement of the hymn tune, "Abide with me," by Parry, further served to display the beauty of the organ in the hands of this organist.

Unusual and beautiful effects of registration marked the entire concert as one by a young artist of real accomplishment and understanding of his instrument. There lies ahead for this young artist a brilliant career in his chosen field as is testified by such a concert as this and much other similar acclaim which he has received in other places where he has played.

Mr. Booker was called from an active concert and teaching career in Washington in April into the military service of the United States Army and is now a non-commissioned officer stationed at the Infantry Training Center, Camp Croft, South Carolina.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago-Tuskegee Club News

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

Now that the Tuskegeeans have regained their voices which they lost at the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce classic in Soldier Field Friday night, October 10, when the Golden Tigers slaughtered the courageous green wave in tucking away one of the most spectacular, and sensationally fought contests of the series, their attention is focused upon another phase of the annual classic, that of attempting to fill many of the very numerous vacant seats at the spacious arena.

In that direction, the executive committee of the club was summoned for a special meeting Friday, October 17, at the Poro college, 4415 South Parkway, by the president, Col. John C. Robinson, to discuss with Capt. R. S. Darnaby ways and means by which the club could best aid in the promotion to double or triple the attendance for the game.

An outline of the plans and suggestions which resulted from the meeting will be submitted to the rank and file members of the organization at the regular monthly meeting, Sunday, October 26, 5:30 p. m., at the Good Shepherd Community Center, 5120 South Parkway.

Among the other interesting reports which are expected to be made at this session is a report of the developments of the special meeting of Tuskegeeans which took place Friday a. m., Oct. 10, at the Poro college, the objectives of the assembly, etc. Also a report of the co-chairmen of the social committee which had charge of the open-house Friday, Oct. 10, at the same address. All Tuskegeeans are especially urged to be present Sunday for this important meeting.

18 -1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TODAY'S TALK

BOOKER T.'S THEORY OF YESTERDAY A DREADFUL PHILOSOPHY TODAY

BY A. N. FIELDS

IT HAS taken fifty years for the Negro to realize that Booker Washington was right in his system of education instituted at Tuskegee. It has now developed that Mr. Washington's method of training of that day is the thing needed very much today to make the Negro a greater factor in the defense of America.

We fought industrial education at that time because education was to us a new implement of play. On one side was a leadership that believed that the Negro race should be educated primarily in the higher arts, and in the most difficult sciences. They missed the point, of course, because they did not include as a part of that artistic training the skill of the mechanical technician and the philosphy of making a living closely connected with this art. It is only unfortunate that they scarcely realized how closely interwoven in the fabric of a group's economic status is that group's power in the mechanical technician field.

A. N. Fields

ON LAWYERS, DOCTORS

The thought prevalent in that day among the leaders who advocated higher education was that every mother's son should be a lawyer, doctor or teacher. This was fit and proper in a sense, but only for those who showed such exceptional ability as would justify them to pursue that course.

Lawyers, if they are to be successful in the pursuit of their profession, must have clients. These clients must be capable of paying and their business must be of a respectable nature. No honorable lawyer desires to gain wealth through the dubious activities of a criminal class. Hence, if he is to succeed and his business is to be obtained from members of that group, that group must be a factor in the wealth-getting and wealth-using activities of mankind.

THE SAME is true with respect to the doctor. As to the teacher who went forth to instruct his less fortunate brothers, he and she too, became apostles of the group who advocated higher education. It was natural that the pupils they taught looked in an opposite direction from where they could earn their livelihood, by methods which required the use of their hands. Unfortunately Latin and Greek were given preference over the trowel and the anvil, so after leaving school those who had been taught in the philosophy of higher training could find no fruitful field for profitable sale of their wares.

MEN HAMPERED

Those who found employment at their profession in the southern states were only able to serve poverty stricken communities, hence their opportunity for future study and development of their own minds was seriously hampered.

OUT OF this untoward situation we were forced to accept a leadership whose philosphy of life did not fit in the scheme of a continuous improved social order. That is to say, we did not move with the times. We failed to recognize that the obtaining of freedom and fighting continuously for additional rights were but barren speculations unless we were fully conscious of, and appreciate the corresponding responsibility which goes with freedom.

WE MUST CONTROL

Our failure to appreciate the importance of building econonically from within has placed us on the last rung of the American ladder of progress. A different type of education would have compelled us to sense the importance that in our own communities we should control the sale of such things as food, shoes and clothes.

THESE THREE things everyone must have. In addition thereto laundries and bakeshops in a well organized community are natural necessities. The opportunity of conducting these things were placed at our disposal from the fact that prejudice and proscription placed around us an iron ring within which we are generally compelled to live. This however, was lost sight of, and we allowed other racial groups to move into our midst, build up their fortunes, educate their children, direct our buying activity and create a restricted territory for themselves, from us, but at our expense.

BASIS OF EQUALITY

Equality is not based on empty words, nor lengthy speeches on scientific questions. If there is any rule by which it is measured it is through the ability to approach and compete with the accomplishments of our fellow men. A race that cannot protect its women by affording healthy empoyment cannot regard itself as being on par with progressive people. The ability to care for and maintain respectacle standards of life for the women of the group is the first objective towards equality with other races.

IT HAS been said that "man's grand distinction is his intellect, his mental capacity. It is this which renders him highly and peculiarly responsible to his creator." This grant of power has not been denied to us and we should assume our proper place in the direction of affairs of our fellowmen.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

T. N. Roberts Is Assistant In U. S. D. A.

Has Background, Wide Experience And Varied Career

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Thomas N. Roberts, for the past six years project manager of Tuskegee Development Project, a multiple land use project of the soil conservation service, USDA, has been appointed special assistant to the personnel director, in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

His appointment is out of the new policy of the Department of Agriculture to encourage competent and trained young Negroes to seek careers in the various bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Part of Mr. Robert's duties will consist of making available to the Negro land grant colleges and other institutions information relating to the technical, professional, clerical and social science opportunities within the department of agriculture.

He will also work with Negro students in white land grand colleges and universities with a view to specific preparation in their fielfids of concentration. Since all appointments will be under civil service after July 1, 1941, qualified Negro college and university graduates in agriculture and related fields will be constantly advised of examinations and urged to take them and get on the register.

HAS BROAD TRAINING

Mr. Roberts, who is an "agricultural career man," brings to his new job an interesting background of training and experience. After completing his grammar school education in the Savannah, Ga., public school system, he entered Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S. C., where he received the high school diploma and a certificate in vocational agriculture. He then entered Morehouse College and for two years took special studies in biology and chemistry.

He received the bachelor of science degree in agriculture from Hampton Institute in the class of 1927 where he majored in agricultural education and took a minor in general agriculture. Upon graduating from Hampton, Mr. Robeh was awarded a general education board scholarship which enabled him to enter the University of Wisconsin and pursue courses in agricultural economics. He received the bachelor of science degree in agriculture from the University of Wisconsin in 1928 majoring in general agricultural economics.

In 1931, Mr. Roberts received his first Rosenwald fellowship and returned to the University of Wisconsin where he received the degree of master of science in agricultural economics, majoring in cooperative marketing and purchasing and took minors in agricultural education and land economics. Another Rosenwald fellowship was awarded in 1940, and a third in 1941 permitting Mr. Roberts to complete the work for doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Wisconsin in agricultural economics. He was attending the University of Wisconsin at the time of his appointment as special assistant to the personnel director of the USDA.

Beginning his professional career as a rural school teacher in Camden County, Ga., Mr. Roberts moved steadily up the ladder in his chosen field. He taught vocational agriculture and became the first resident teacher-trainer for vocational agriculture at the Georgia State College in 1928, after graduating from the University of Wisconsin.

He inaugurated the "Quarterly system of Apprenticeship teaching' for prospective "Vo-Ag" teachers in 1929. Mr. Roberts remained at the Georgia State College for six years; while there he also taught courses in agricultural economics and for five years served as camp director of the State 4-H Clubs Camp.

In 1930, Mr. Roberts also taught in the first Negro In-Service Extension School, a coperative venture between the U. S. Extension Service and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. He was stationed at the Nashville, Tenn., and Prairie View, Texas, centers for this work.

FIRST PROJECT MANAGGER

When the Federal Land Utilization Program got under way in 1935, Mr. Roberts was appointed the first Negro project manager of a multiple-land use project in the county. The 12,000 acre Tuskegee project on which extensive operations in forestry, grazing, game and wild life developments, erosion control, fire protection and suppression, the resettlement and rehabilitation of families stranded on the land afforded a large opportunity for analysis of the composite approach to land use.

An excellent staff of Negro technicians, clerical workers, mechanics and supervisors were developed on the project. During his six years as project manager, Mr. Roberts served in several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, including the Land Policy Section AAA, the Resettlement Administration Farm Security Administration Bureau of Agricultural economics and the Soil Conservation Service.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the American Farm Economic Association, the Southern Economic Association, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and a vice president of the Hampton General Alumni Association. He is married, his wife Mrs. Emma Lou Goff Roberts, and daughter, Anne Laura, are residents of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

When asked what he thinks the expected cooperation within and without the department of this new project, we may look forward to the gradual integration of competent Negro technicians in the Washington and field offices for the Department of Agriculture, which initiate, Mr. Roberts said, and "Judging from my observation on a recent trip to Washington and that this is a tough job but I am convinced the problems are by no means insurmountable. With ple. serves so many of our people

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Patterson's Report Emphasizes Job Needs

JUL 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1—Negro unemployment, in manifold aspects together with Tuskegee Institute's responsibility to continue its program of education with necessary adjustments to meet changing economic conditions in the South and the nation are given appropriate emphasis in the Annual Report just issued by President F. D. Patterson.

Changing conditions "in a nation yet counting its unemployed by the millions" requires educational institutions "to seek wider adaptability of their graduates."

In a broader concept, Dr. Patterson warns that "unless some Negroes are trained in the capacity of specialists in technological areas, the Negro people as a whole shall remain outside of the main stream of American development . . . and fall far short of the balanced development essential for normal participation in American democracy."

Because the greater majority of Tuskegee students come from the South and return to labor in Southern communities, the Tuskegee report emphasizes the need in the South for "skilled technicians to stop the prodigal waste of its soil and other material resources."

A special section of this report is devoted to a review of the growth of the institution during the administration of the late Robert R. Moton, second President of the institution who passed away in 1940.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

65 Soldiers Spend July 4 at Tuskegee

JUL 19 1941

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(ANP)—Sixty-five colored soldiers of the quartermaster detachment, corps area service command, spent July 4 at Tuskegee Institute.

The trip was made in army trucks, under the direction of Second Lieut. James A. Bickerson, who was aided by Warrant Officer Henry Moore, an alumnus of the institute. Both are members of the corps area service command. The men entrucked at 7:30 a. m., carried a luncheon with them, and returned to Fort Benning at 7:00 p. m. the same day.

The purpose of the trip, aside from a holiday excursion, was to acquaint the men with the opportunities which are being afforded Negroes at the institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

White Blasts 'Kegee Prexy On Air Corps

JUL 26 1941

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking on the Negro in National Defense at the Y.M.C.A. Labor Men's Conference here last week, vigorously condemned President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute for throwing what he called "stumbling blocks" in the path of those who are waging a fight to open all military aviation training centers to Negroes.

He was backed up in his contention by Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war; and Hubert Delaney, member of the board of directors of the U. S. O.

White argued that jim crow facilities place limits upon the opportunities for Negroes, and are a serious blow to racial pride and self respect and should never be sought even though they seem to promise immediate gains.

He stated that Negroes who favor segregation have jim crow conditioned minds and are only in favor of jim crow because it enables them to do a sub standard job and get away with it.

It was his opinion that the successful application filed with the War Department by Dr. Patterson for a jim crow aviation training center at the school will result in the training of a very small number of Negro flyers and also act as a stumbling block in the current fight to open all military aviation training centers to Negroes.

Judge Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, supported White and added that "we should let the other fellow figure out a solution to the segregation pattern over our objection and not accept segregation voluntarily."

White's statement were enthusiastically welcomed by members of the National Airmen's association in Chicago. Spokesmen for the airmen indicated that they planned to continue their fight against discrimination in the air forces with renewed vigor.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 12, 1941

TUSKEGEE GIVES SEASON AWARDS

71 Students At Summer Session Get Bachelor Of Science Degrees

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 11—Eight students received diplomas and 71 were awarded the bachelor of science degree at the commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Institute Summer school session Friday night. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, led the academic procession from Dorothy Hall to the chapel. It marked the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee. Dr. Patterson also delivered the commencement address.

"We are looking back tonight on 60 years of continuous educational service to the state and nation and we are glad to express our sacred gratitude to those who made this occasion possible," the president stated. He pointed out that the college graduate offers a ray of hope to a war-torn world.

Top Honors To Missourian

Thelma Meeks, of Joplin, Mo., highest honor student, received her bachelor of science degree in education. Music was rendered by the Tuskegee Institute Summer Choir, Mrs. Alberta Simms conducting. Saul Thomas Wilson, Troy, Ala., conducted the devotions.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, presented the heads of the various departments, who in turn presented the members of the graduating class. The degrees were conferred by Dr. Patterson.

Those receiving diplomas: Seth E. Alexander (automobile maintenance), Lizell Peterson Allen (education), Rebecca Fitzpatrick (education), Lois Smith (education), Louis A. Gavin (automobile maintenance), Lillian Edna Gregory (education), Ira Swain (tailoring), Pearl M. Williams (education), Johnie Wortham (shoe repairing and leather work).

List Of Graduates

Receiving the bachelor of science degree were:

Agriculture—William C. Allen, Five Points, Ala.; Ewing Tipton Brooks, Dalton, Ga.; James Monroe Conley, Livingston, Ala.; Wilmor C. Easton, Jr., Gulfport, Miss.; Rufua Hatten, Alfred Lee Hay, Brownsville, Tenn.; Mark Edmond Kiel, Coffeeville, Ala.; Esses B. Lampkin, Henry J. Matthews, Anniston, Ala.; Berry Minor, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Clarence Harrison Saunders, Enterprise, Ala.; Robert L. Shepherd.

Commercial Dietetics—Hiawatha M. Malone, Malokoff, Tex.; Claytee McAlister, Starr, S. C.; Ruth V. Perkins, New York City; Clarence Sanders Smith, Fort Worth, Tex.; F. Davis Stafford, Montclair, N. J.; Gertrude Stallworth, Beatrice, Ala.; Clara E. Stephens, Monroeville, Ala.; Joseph R. Battle, Tyler, Tex.; Lavonia K. Bolden, Detroit, Mich.; William E. Brunson, Greenwood, S. C., Marion P. Clem, Springfield, Ill.; William M. Driggins, Corning, N. Y.; Charles Wallace Francis, Lexington, Ky.

Education—Charlie Frankie Armstrong, Wayne, Mich.; Sallye M. Brooks, Jacksonville, Fla.; Wilhelmina Welch Burrell, Tuskegee, Ala.; Audrey Bacon Byrd, Tuskegee, Ala.; Eliza M. Charles, Madge Revere Cravens, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; Sarah Jeter Downs, Raleigh, Fla.; Willia Johnson Earl, Mobile, Ala.; Alma Goodrich, Birmingham, Ala.; Willie Shelton Goodson, Birmingham, Ala.; Thelma M. Hembrick, Jasper, Ala.; Joseph A. Henry, Crawford, N. J.; Geraldine J. Howard, Kansas City, Mo.; Simmie B. Hunter, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary A. Johnson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thomas H. Jones, Athens, Ga.; Bertha Webb Lewis, Beaumont, Tex.; Mary G. Martin, Tuskegee, Ala.; Thelma J. Meeks, Joplin, Mo.; Francina Mae Martin, Sanford, Fla.; Odell K. Mickens, Dade City, Fla.; Mamie H. Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary Frances Moody, Freeport, Pa.; Willie Bessie Nolan, Gladys L. Richardson Owens, Tuskegee, Ala.; Terry M. Patton, Demopolis, Ala.; Zephyrus S. Todd, Selma, Ala.; Emma G. Welborn, Tuskegee, Ala.; Elva J. Wilson, Saul Thomas Wilson, Troy, Ala.; Ruby Henderson Woodruff, Tuskegee, Ala.

Home Economics—Minerva Moore Bacome, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Orinza Cleo Badazier, Kansas City, Mo.; Leola Jean Carey, Miami, Fla.; Angie Lou Crawford, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Louvenua Carutha Harden, Dayton, Ohio; Mary L. Lewis, Gertrude A. Lucas, Bessemer, Ala.; Julia M. McCoy, Shreveport, La.; Estella Martin, Shreveport, La.; Lillie G. Rogers, Eleanor M. Smith, New York City; Gussie J. White, Minnie B. Williams, Birmingham, Ala.

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO MIDWIVES PLANNED

By United Press.

TUSKEGEE, Sept. 4.—A shortage of physicians in rural areas of the South has led to the establishment of a school for Negro nurse-midwives—and it will open here Sept. 15.

The school will be conducted jointly by the state and Macon County Health Departments, the Rosenwald Fund, Tuskegee Institute and the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital will be the instruction center and Miss Margaret W. Thomas, a native of Baltimore and until recently assistant director of the Maternity Center Assn. of New York City, will be chief instructor.

Birmingham, Ala., Post
Birmingham, Ala.

Graduate nurses.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

FWA Gives Approval To Tuskegee Project

SEP 5 1941

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—(AP)—A site near Tuskegee Institute for the construction of 30 dwellings to house families of enlisted and civilian personnel at the Tuskegee (Ala.) air base for training negro pilots was approved today by the Federal Works Administration.

The five-acre site will be leased from Tuskegee Institute. It is adjacent to the institute and Greenwood Village, with frontage on Franklin Road, about three miles from Tuskegee and six miles from the air base.

John M. Carmody, FWA administrator, said the project would be built under supervision of FWA's defense housing division, and a negro architect would prepare the plans and specifications.

The defense housing coordinator has recommended construction of 55 dwellings by private builders for the families of non-commissioned officers, in addition to the Government defense housing project of 30 dwellings.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
October 12, 1941

Nurses Training To Be Increased

Two Alabama Schools Receive Part Of $900,000 Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Eighty-eight nursing schools were selected by the U.S. Public Health service today to receive a total of $900,000 for training student nurses.

The program, the funds for which were provided in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, was expected to increase enrollment by 2,000 young women. Surgeon General Thomas Parran estimated there would be need for 50,000 student nurses this year, because of increased demand of the armed services and defense industries. The average yearly enrollment is about 40,000.

The amount each school will receive and the number of additional students expected for each was not announced.

Among the schools were:

Alabama — Baptist Hospital School of Nursing, Birmingham; Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, Tuskegee.

18y-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Walter G. Crump Given Medal At Tuskegee Inst.

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Tuskegee Institute, opened its twenty-fourth annual meeting Monday morning, with over a hundred and fifty physicians present. President Spencer D. Dickerson, M.D., Chicago, was in the chair. Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the Society, introduced Walter G. Crump, M.D., honorary president of the Society, head of Flower Hospital, New York City, member of the staff of at least a dozen other hospitals and for twenty years a governor of the American College of Surgeons.

APR 19 1941

Dr. Crump was awarded the first C. V. Roman Medal for distinguished service in medicine, at the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting, Wednesday night in the Institute Chapel. Eugene H. Dibble, M.D., U.S. Veterans Facility, presiding introduced Dr. F. D. Patterson president, Tuskegee Institute, who made the award. As President Patterson pinned on the gold disk the audience of 2500 visitors, students and factulty rose to its feet with prolonged applause.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE TO BE HOST TO SPEECH, DRAMA MEET

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, April 17—(ANP)—The Southern Association of Drama and Speech Arts will hold its annual conference at Tuskegee Institute, April 23-26. At this time will be held the usual dramatic festival with one-act plays presented by several of the member schools, and in addition addresses by men prominent in the fields of drama and speech will be heard. The seminars will be conducted by directors of the several schools who are experts in the several branches of the theater arts.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

WHAT ABOUT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING?

FEB 1 1941

AND SPEAKING OF TUSKEGEE, we are reminded that the tendency of most Negro educational institutions during the past decade has been to place less emphasis on industrial training and more on the purely academic subjects. While we agree that there is need for the raising of the academic standards of all our schools, we also believe that it is a mistake to educate Negroes for professions only.

FEB 1 1941

Trained mechanics are as vital to a democracy as professional men, who cannot become prosperous unless the masses of the people have a measure of security and are able to pay for such services as are afforded by physicians, dentists, ministers and teachers. It has also been proved that a great many more people are able to learn to do things with their hands than can successfully take a professional course in any college. Many people, white and colored, are mechanically minded and industrial training for such people might make them more useful citizens than were they to try to undertake a career for which they have less aptitude.

FEB 1 1941

Governor Lawrence W. Cramer of the Virgin Islands in his last annual report to the Secretary of Interior quoted Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, the first American Governor of the Virgin Islands, on the educational needs of those islands, as follows:

"The existing system of public instruction in these islands leaves about every thing to be desired. . . . The inhabitants need above everything else instruction in the use of their hands and the existing school system supplies such instruction not at all. There are no normal schools so that natives can look forward to seeing their children as school instructors even if they display natural abilities for entering that profession. No school exists in the islands where children might obtain technical schooling in the trades, nor is there an agricultural training school."

FEB 1 1941

Rear Admiral Oliver made the above statement in 1917, and a few years later a President of the United States was to remark on the poverty of the peoples of these islands.

In our opinion unless greater emphasis is placed on industrial training for Negroes, both in the North as well as the South, we too will find ourselves in much the same position as natives of the Virgin Islands are today, with the masses of the Negro population becoming more and more dependent on the paternalism of the federal government.

It is quite true that many handicaps of our group are due to outside influences, but we can do much to help ourselves if we but realized the truth of Dr. Washington's statement that any honest labor is dignified and that a bricklayer or farmer can be just as useful to society as those who seek leadership.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuskegee Head Addresses New York Alumni

APR 26 1941

NEW YORK, April 24—Dr. Frederick [illegible]erson, president of Tuskegee Institute, speaking at the annual Founder's Day exercises of the New York Tuskegee Alumni Association held at the Mt. Calvary Methodist Church praised the ideals of the late Booker T. Washington, and defended his administration at Tuskegee. Dr. Patterson pointed out that there are few skilled Negroes in the South. He also praised the work of the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor to Booker T. Washington, who justified the faith in Negro leadership. Dr. Patterson in speaking of those who had stood by Booker T. Washington in his work at Tuskegee referred to the aid that had been given to the founder by Monroe Work, Dr. John A. Kenny, J. H. Palmer, George Washington Carver, C. J. Galloway, Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age; Warren Logan, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Edward Owens, Frank Chisholm, Ernest T. Atwell and J. R. E. Lee.

APR 26 1941

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 15, 1941

Haile Selassie's Pilot Visitor At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 14—Col. John C. Robinson, noted negro flyer, arrived here yesterday in his Stinson plane to spend a few days in consultation with President F. D. Patterson and Director G. L. Washington on plans for courses in aviation mechanics in connection with the flying fields soon to be constructed here.

Robinson received the title of "Colonel" when he served some years ago as colonel-commander of the Ethiopian air force and personal pilot for His Majesty, Hailie Selassie. In an interview today he stated that he has been invited to return to Ethiopia to resume his former duties.

Col. Robinson, who has had some special advanced training at Chanute Field, is director of an NYA aviation class in Chicago. He is a native of Gulfport, Miss., and received much of his early training at Tuskegee Institute.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
April 3, 1941

Tuskegee Holds Edge for Negroes' First Air Squadron

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the army's first all-negro air unit—the 99th pursuit squadron—is activated Oct 1.

The 99th is moving a long step nearer reality this month with the recruiting of the 276-man ground crew from among high school graduaes who must pass special aptitude tests. Selection of these men is expected to take only a few weeks.

Reason Tuskegeeans are confident they hold the edge for the coveted cadet appointments is that Tuskegee is the only negro college with an advanced school set up under the civilian pilot training program of the civil aeronautics board.

Amazing speed has marked the growth of this school. Authorized in 1940, students started hitch-hiking 40 miles to Montgomery to take their lessons because there was no field here. Then a temporary field was

cleared only seven miles away.

By the time some students worked to the advance flying stage and Tuskegee provided a $10,000 army type training plane, white students at nearby Auburn (Alabama Polytech) voted unanimously to let the negro fliers use their field and hangar.

Now a new field has been leased here, the institute fleet has grown to 12 planes, shop facilities have been built, engine laboratories set up. Charles A Anderson, first negro to win a commercial pilot's license, runs the program and holds an army contract to give elementary training to the fledglings of the 99th.

The cadets will meet the same requirements as for white air corps fliers, having two years of college education—or the ability to pass an examination showing equivalent knowledge,—must be single and between 20 and 27 years of age.

Norfolk, Va., Pilot
April 7, 1941

Tuskegee Holds Founder's Day

Booker T. Washington's Slogan Recalled at Negro Institute

Tuskegee, Ala., April 6.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, celebrated Founder's Day with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man'," Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

"Our great founder who, born a slave and a black boy, went forward asking no special consideration because of his color" was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, as "an inspiration" to tens of thousands.

As the Founder's Day program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeans already had arrived for the 30th annual clinic and 24th meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
April 4, 1941

SPAULDING UNABLE TO ATTEND SERVICE

Local Negro Leader Asked To Participate In Tuskegee Exercises

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, was invited to participate in the formal memorial exercises at Tuskegee Institute today in honor of the late president, Dr. Robert Russa Moton, who died May 30, 1940.

Circumstances are such that President Spaulding could not attend the services much to his regret. In a statement yesterday the local Negro executive gave an appreciation of Dr. Moton's life work and sent a telegram to the noted Negro institution made famous by the late Booker T. Washington and Dr. Moton.

President Spaulding and Dr. Moton were close friends and were associated in the work of the National Negro Business League, of which Dr. Moton was president for a number of years.

Quoting Dr. Moton's farewell words to the Negro Business League, President Spauding said: "I hope we will always cherish the memory of this beloved person and seek to emulate his noble and eventful life."

Dr. Moton's farewell word was: "In the future we should give no less attention to the inspirational aspect of business development, but we should also if we are true to the ideals and aspirations of Booker Washington, emphasize more the business efficiency aspect and share more largely and effectively in the financial affairs of the nation, especially as touching and affecting our group; for whatever affects in a business way one group of American citizens must of necessity affect other groups."

Spaulding sent the following telegram to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute:

"It is with regret I find myself unable to be present and express in person the high esteem in which I hold the memory of the individual to whom tribute is being paid. Tuskegee Institute, the nation and the Negro race as fortunate in that a man like Robert Russa Moton lived and labored in their midst. His life was one of usefulness. His constructive san leadership and unselfish service will ever serve as a guiding light to Tuskegee Institute, the National Business League, and the many educational, civic and religious agencies with which he was identified. He was a friend of the people and the influence of his noble life will long serve as an inspiration to those who follow him."

Gadsden Ala Call-Post
4-19-41

Tuskegee Votes $200,000 For Aviation

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, states in the meeting of the Board, April 5 and 6, the most important decision by the Board was the Resolution to make military flying a part of the educational work of Tuskegee Institute. He said the Board voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 to purchase and equip a 800 acre field three miles from the campus for the military flying program.

Dr. Schieffelin stated further that the Board had expressed satisfaction that this first opportunity for young Negro aviators to serve in the Pursuit Squadron of the U. S. Army Air Corps was to materialize at Tuskegee Institute. This new unit, he said, was being set up as a result of a nation-wide demand that was stressed at a conference on "The Negro in National Defense" recently held at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Dr. Schieffelin expressed for the Board appreciation of the fine way President Patterson, faculty, and student body have been able to carry forward the Tuskegee Program despite the slightly curtailed budget.

Dr. Heningburg who was nominated by the Alumni for membership on the Board of Trustees, was an honor graduate from Tuskegee Institute in 1920. He received a Rosenwald Scholarship to Grinnel College, Iowa, and was graduated from that Institute in 1924, a member of Phi Kappa National Honor Society. After a few years of teaching, Mr. Heningburg spent nearly two years in study at the Sorbonne in France, and travel-study in Spain and Italy. He returned to America to hold important positions on the Faculty of Tuskegee Institute, successively, Head of the Division of Romance Languages in the high school and college, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute High School, Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute. At present, Dr. Heningburg is special assistant to the President of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE HAS 1ST MEMORIAL FOR DR. MOTON

APR 20 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 17—Reminiscences and personal tributes marked Tuskegee Institute's first formal memorial service to the second president of the school, Dr. Robert R. Moton, held in the Institute chapel here last Friday afternoon.

Principal addresses were delivered by Leo M. Favrot of the Louisiana State university, Baton Rouge, and former field representative of the General Education Board, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, secretary, National Council, Young Men's Christian Association, New York.

Brief expressions of appreciation were given by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, Tuskegee board of trutees; President F. D. Patterson, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, manager, U. S. Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; Albon L. Holsey, who served as Dr. Moton's secretary for more than a decade; Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary, Tuskegee Alumni association, and Major Walter R. Brown, dean of men, Hampton Institute, who was accompanied by a squad of Hampton Institute cadets.

Miss Ozella Holman of Tulsa, Okla., and representing the class of 1941, Tuskegee Institute, read excerpts from Dr. Moton's address delivered at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

APR 20 1941

Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett of A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., who was choir conductor at Hampton while Dr. Moton was there, was guest conductor of the Tuskegee choir which rendered two of his own compositions, "L'Envoi" and "Gently Lord, O Gently Lead Us." A violin solo, "Londonderry Air", was rendered by Jack Montgomery.

Captain Neely read telegrams and messages from both white and Negro leaders. Government officials who sent messages included Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Senators Bankhead and Hill from Alabama, and Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell. Presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges and other educators sent expressions of appreciation. Messages from Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis and C. C. Spaulding of Durham, both of whom have served as president of the Business League since Dr. Moton's retirement as active leader of the organization.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Dr. W. W. Alexander, President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Emmett J. Scott, P. B. Young, Carl Murphy and Fred R. Moore were among others who sent telegrams and letters expressing appreciation for Dr. Moton's contribution to education, interracial understanding and general progress of the Negro.

APR 20 1941

Dr. G. Lake Imes, former secretary of the school, presided.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Elements at The Classic

THE Tuskegee-Wilberforce annual football classic has begun to attract a type of person who adds nothing to the prestige of the affair. The recent football game at Soldier's Field verifies this fact.

At that game the football fans who witnessed the athletic event saw multiple, unscheduled sideshows characteristic of warped behaviour patterns and traits possessed by the hoodlum element who is as much out of place at a football game as a goldfish is in a movie house.

This element did everything it could to bring the classic into disrepute.

The promoters of the game will have to discourage such persons from attending the game or lose the patronage of those which has been built up through the years.

APR 20 1941

18y-1941

E. W. Burke, Tuskegee Secretary Passes Away

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—Edmund H. Burke, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, died at John M. Andrus hospital here Friday morning at 3:30. Mr. Burke, an expert in the field of accounting and auditing, was born in the British West Indies and received his early education in Martinque.

Elected secretary of the board of trustees after valuable service as comptroller, he was beloved by students and faculty. A regular teacher in the Episcopal Mission's Sunday school, Mr. Burke took courses in agriculture and related subjects, to give himself the feel of the current day student's viewpoint.

MAR 15 1941

At one time Mr. Burke served as auditor for one of the most important importing firms in lower New York City. It was his remarkable record there which led to his service at Tuskegee. Mr. Burke leaves a widow and daughter, both of whom live in New York City where funeral services will be held

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
FEB 22 1941

ALA. MAN TO SERVE WITH DEFENSE TRAINING GROUP

TUSKEGEE —(ANP)— T. M. Campbell, field agent of U. S. agricultural extension service, has accepted the invitation to serve as a consultant connected with the newly established committee of national defense training in Alabama.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
March 7, 1941

Tuskegee Comprtoller, Edmund H. Burke Dies

TUSKEGEE, March 7 (AP)—Edmund H. Burke, comptroller of Tuskegee Institute, died here today, after having been stricken yesterday while at his desk. He did not regain consciousness.

Burke was one of the founders of the American Tennis Association, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year, and during the first World War was adjutant of the 369th Infantry, New York.

Opelika, Ala. News
March 7, 1941

COMPTROLLER, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, DIES TODAY

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Troy, Ala., Messenger
March 7, 1941

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Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
March 7, 1941

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Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 7, 1941

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TO BE HONORED IN BROADCAST FROM TUSKEGEE

JAN 30 1941

Tuskegee will be the setting for a nationwide broadcast honoring Booker T. Washington this Sunday, February 2nd at 2:00 P. M. EST when Ted Malone brings his American Pilgrimage here to broadcast from Mr. Washington's study at "The Oaks" on the Tuskegee campus. The program, which will be heard over the coast-to-coast Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, is the 17th in a series of thirty-one broadcasts being made by Ted Malone from the homes and shrines of great American authors. Heads of English departments in 400 universities and colleges chose the authors to be honored in a survey conducted last spring.

Broadcasting from the study where Mr. Washington spent evenings with his family and where his books, photographs, diplomas, medals, and degrees are kept today, Mr. Malone will retell the familiar story of the great educator and author of "Up From Slavery." A group of Tuskegee student will furnish background music of spirituals and contemporaries of Mrs. Washington's at Tuskegee will be present, as well as President F. D. Patterson.

JAN 30 1941

The story of what a hunger for better things and a passionate desire for education can accomplish began when Booker Washington was a slave valued at $400 and son of a slave-mother who was a cook on the Burroughs plantation near Lynchburg, Virginia. He had his first taste of what a schoolroom looked like when he carried the "Master's" children's books to school. From the first opportunity to study which came after the Civil War when the family moved to Malden, West Virginia, he dreamed of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute as the "gates of Heaven" and although he had to sleep under a board in the sidewalk in Richmond on his way to Hampton, it was only a few years before he was appointed to the faculty of the same institution.

The chapter on Tuskegee Institute, the crowning achievement of his life, began when he started teaching about forty students in a "dilapidated shanty near the Methodist church which was in such poor repair that when it rained a student would leave his lessons and hold an umbrella over me while I heard recitations. He was an inspiration to his students, and his ability to plead his cause brilliantly throughout the north and south won the admiration of the whole nation as well as the personal friendship of the most prominent men of his day. When Booker T. Washington died in 1915, Tuskegee owned over 27,000 acres of land and 100 buildings, had 1,537 students and 197 faculty members.

Ted Malone who will make this broadcast tried out his technique of "story-telling-on-the-spot" last year when he visited the poets' homes. This year again he is working on the theory that a certain amount of awe is attached to actually being in the house where a great man lived and worked and that by radio the feeling may be transmitted to the vast audience which can never hope to make such a pilgrimage in reality. Whenever possible, he uses some sound effects, such as the rustling of a famous manuscript or the striking of a clock, the rapping of a cane or the scratching of a pen. Malone is also familiar to a large weekday audience for his poetry reading program, "Between the Bookends," and to readers of Good Housekeeping Magazine, of which he is Poetry Editor.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Robert R. Moton Memorial April 4

MAR 14 1941

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — On Friday afternoon, April 4, Tuskegee students, faculty and friends, will assemble in the Institute chapel to pay memorial tribute to Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington and president-emeritus of Tuskegee at the time of his death, May 31, 1940.

Lee Favrot, educator and for many years a member of the General Education board, and Dr. Channing Tobias of the national board of the Y.M.C.A. have accepted the invitation of Dr. F. D. Patterson to deliver the principal addresses on the memorial program.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Offer Free Trip To Dedication In 'Kegee Drive

FEB 23 1941

Daniel J. Faulkner, executive secretary, Tuskegee institute Airport Fund Campaign, announced early this week that the Citizens Committee of the drive has completed arrangements to give a free trip to the dedication of the airport to the major raising the highest amount over his quota of $250. Faulkner explained that this action was the result of a letter from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute, to Brig. Gen. S. C. Dickerson, chairman of the Chicagoland drive. The letter stated, it is said, a request that the drive be stepped up, as the school needs the airport immediately to develop its Civilian Pilot Training Programs. It further stated that the facilities of the army air unit (scheduled to be established in that community) definitely would not be available to the trainees in the civilian aviation which is in operation at the school. FEB 23 1941

25 Majors Eligible

Under the arrangements, twenty-five majors are eligible to compete for this trip as the guest of the committee. The airport fund drive is operated in four divisions with each having five majors. They are: the army division, commanded by Capt. Richard Jones; air corps, Col. John C. Robinson; navy, commanded by Arthur W. Sewell; medical corps, Dr. Mary F. Waring; marine corps, under command of Mrs. LeRoy Henry.

The group will hold a joint meeting with the Chicago-Tuskegeeans Sunday, February 23, at the Poro college, 4415 South Parkway, at 5 p.m.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Gets Senior ROTC Unit

MAR 15 1941

MAR 14 1941

TUSKEGEE (SNS)—President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, announced Wednesday that the famed institution had been awarded a senior ROTC unit by the war Department.

MAR 14 1941

The award means that ROTC graduate now will be eligible for commission in the Army Reserves, according to Dr. Patterson. He said that it was his opinion that the new unit's endeavors would be dovetailed with those of the Air Corps' Pursuit School here.

Tuskegee long has been noted for its military unit.

Clayton, Ala., Record
March 6, 1941

TUSKEGEE QUINTETT COMING TO CLAYTON

The Tuskegee Quintett will appear at the Clayton Court House, Sunday, March 9, at 3:15 p. m., under the auspices of the Barbour County Training School.

Both white and colored are cordially invited to hear these singers. A small admission fee will be charged, which will go to the school. 1tp.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
March 21, 1941

Tuskegee To Offer Course In Midwifery

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)— A school of midwifery, to give special training to graduate nurses and fit them for service in the rural districts, will be held at Tuskegee Institute this spring.

Preparations for the course are well under way, and the work is expected to be explained during the 13th annual clinnic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here April 6-11.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
March 17, 1941

How Tuskegee Serves

For the past six years, Tuskegee Institute has been publishing a monthly magazine called *Service*, which almost perfectly exemplifies the basic Tuskegee plan of rendering practical, effective aid to Negroes generally and thus to the whole Southern region. The magazine is devoted from month to month to emphasis on restaurant and hotel management, operation and service. It is used as a follow-up to Tuskegee graduates to assist them in improving their effectiveness in all capacities in the restaurant and hotel business from bellhops, to waiters, to cooks, to departmental and general management.

If one wants to know what Tuskegee is and what Tuskegee means, a perusal of the monthly magazine offers a very good idea, for it gets down to cases and problems, and it emphasizes in every way feasible the sort of efficiency and effectiveness that has usually characterized Tuskegee graduates.

The following editorial from the current issue of *Service* is of particular interest in connection with the kind of work Tuskegee is trying to do under President Patterson's skilled guidance:

Tuskegee Institute offers a course in the field of food preparation, food handling and general food theory which is presented under the head of commercial dietetics.

Those who take the course are fitted for service in the highest type of food-handling establishments, in the best hotels, restaurants, hospitals and other institutions. There is a demand for Tuskegee commercial dietetics graduates. The graduates have uniformly "delivered the goods" when placed in service. Numerous letters have been received by the head of the department at Tuskegee commending the work of the commercial dietetics graduates and praising the course.

This issue of Service Magazine carries articles commemorating the fourth anniversary of the course. We urge our subscribers and readers to read these articles. We urge that they be read because Service Magazine is dedicated to "service". . . because it is a publication which is a direct outgrowth of Tuskegee's desire to follow its graduates out into life and work, and aid them in the great job of keeping abreast of trends and developments in the various vocational fields . . . because Service Magazine is the "town crier" for Tuskegee's pioneer and unique course in training service workers for service occupations, as symbolized by the course in commercial dietetics.

This rather sums up the contemporary application of the Booker Washington ideal that actuated him in founding the institute.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 25, 1941

REPRESENTATIVE NAMED BY EAST FIFTH SCHOOL

Pearl Williams, sponsor, and Ann Taylor, council official of the East Fifth Street School Junior Red Cross have been selected to represent the school at the national Junior Red Cross conference, March 28-29, at Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

The school's council, organized in both elementary and junior high school departments, has "made definite contributions to the development of our community," Prof. J. L. Jenkins, principal, said yesterday, and listed its accomplishments. Making calendars for veterans and crippled soldiers at Johnson City; securing baskets for the East Fifth Street school nursery and Newton Community center; groceries for the colored orphans at the Holly Street orphanage, and raising funds to equip and maintain a first-aid room at the school among the work.

Prof. Jenkins, area scout commissioner of Negro Boy Scouts, also announced the Rev. H. Joe Johnson, pastor or Orchard Knob Baptist church, as the principal speaker at the fourteenth annual sermon of the scouts, at 3 p.m. Sunday.

Scouts will mobilize at the Lincoln Community center, Holly street, at 1 p.m., and will parade through the Churchville and Bushtown sections before proceeding to the church at East Third and Hawthorne.

The outstanding scout for 1940 will be presented with the William V. Ochs award, which is an official scout watch. The most popular scoutmaster will be presented and an Eagle scout named, as special features of the program.

Dunnellon, Fla.,
March 21, 194

HAITIAN VISITS STATE TO STUDY AGRICULTURE

Gainesville, Fla. — After studying and observing Florida agriculture for five weeks, Gardf Neptune, of Port au Prince, Haiti, recently returned to Tuskeegee Institute in Alabama to colplete work on the degree he will receive in May.

While in the state, Neptune conferrede with Frank Pinder, Alachua Negro, farm agent, and other Negro extension workers, and visited many Negro farmers in Alachua and Hillsborough counties. He was very much impressed with the extnet of diversification on some farms operated by Negroes in Florida and said he was going to emphasize a similar program when he returns to Haiti next summer to do agricultural demonstration work for the Haitian government.

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
March 22, 1941

MIDWIFERY TO BE TAUGHT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 21—(AP)—A school of midwifery, to give special training to graduate nurses and fit them for service in the rural districts, will be held at Tuskegee Institute this Spring. The work is expected to be explained during the annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here April 6-11.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Old Grads Flay Lack of Athletes

APR 5 - 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Failure of Tuskegee Institute's athletic teams to reach the heights which former Tiger teams attained brought a demand this week from the school's alumni association for a more "liberal policy" which will invite outstanding athletic material to the school.

The Birmingham Tuskegee Club, E. G. Adams, president, pased a resolution at its last meeting recommending that the chairman of the athletic committee at Tuskegee be selected from the alumni association and that whatever funds derived from athletic activities be converted into an athletic fund.

In addition, the graduates urged that a more liberal policy be shaped that will be inviting to more outstanding athletic material.

APR 5 - 1941

Policy Restricted

Tuskegee was once the power of the nation's athletic teams, particularly in football, but in recent years the school has produced only mediocre teams. Much stress has been put on minor sports, tennis and track and field, together with women's athletic activities.

In a statement on the resolution, the alumni emphasized that the athletic policy has been so shaped or restricted by the present administration that it has invited much public criticism, and that graduates throughout the country feel that the lack of the advertising value of an outstanding athletic activity and the lack of a more liberal policy toward athletics has in a large measure hurt attendance.

APR 5 - 194

The graduates charge that the change in policy of having as chairman of the athletic committee, a member of the alumni association, and converting athletic income to general funds instead of placing it into an athletic fund "may or may not have contributed to the falling off of outstanding activities in that department."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE SENDS TWO DELEGATES TO RED CROSS MEET

APR 26 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 24—The Junior Red Cross of Tuskegee Institute Chapter is sending two delegates, Helen Dibble and Harvey Davis, to the National Red Cross Convention in Washington, April 21-24, Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman, Tuskegee Institute Chapter, announced today. Helen and Harvey are outstanding members of the eighth grade of the Chambliss Children's House, campus Laboratory School of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Director Awarded Master's Degree

NOV 1 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—J Julius Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee institute, has received the master of arts degree in education from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The degree was conferred at the close of the 1941 summer school session in August.

J. J. Flood

Flood majored in student personnel and guidance. In addition to his regular duties at Tuskegee institute as personnel director, Flood also serves as placement officer and director of the institute's entertainment course. He holds membership in the American College Personnel association, the National Vocational Guidance association and the National Institutional Teacher-Placement association. He is also a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi and of Phi Boule of Sigma Pi Phi.

18y-1941
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Johnston-Clark Wedding Solemnized At Tuskegee

APR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 14. — The marriage of Miss Edythe Mae Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, to Selburn M. Clark, was solemnized on Thursday afternoon at 4:30, at the home of the bride's parents. Rev Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, performed the ceremony in the presence of a group of friends and relatives of the bridal couple.

An improvised altar was formed in the living room before a bank of palms and green foliage. Floor baskets filled with snapdragons, flanked either side of the altar. Tapers in seven-branched candelabra were lighted by Mrs. Lilla Washington Lee and Mrs. William Waddell. Satin ribbons forming an aisle were held by Helen Dibble, Thomasine Flood, Edythe and Gloria Washington.

The musical program was presented by Jack Montgomery, violinist; Otis D. Wright, soloist, and Mrs. John W. Chenault, pianist.

Mrs. George C. Busby served as matron of honor. She wore a gown of dusty pink crepe. Her flowers were a corsage of yellow and pink rosebuds. Miss Lucille Davis, of Birmingham, bridesmaid, wore a cape ensemble of petal pink crepe with a corsage of yellow roses. Each wore a Spring hat harmonizing with the costume.

The radiantly lovely bride, given in marriage by her father, was met at the altar by the bridegroom and his best man, John Drew. The bride chose for her marriage an afternoon model of dream blue crepe. Her off-the-face straw had featured a shoulder-length veil. She wore a gardenia corsage. Mrs. Johnston, mother of the bride, wore a blue crepe dress and a corsage of talisman roses. She is the former Edythe Mae Kelly, of Cincinnait. The father of the bride is widely known throughout the South and the nation. He is business manager of Tuskegee Institute and a nephew of Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Clark, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston, is a graduate of Tuskegee and of Talladega College. She is an accomplished musician, a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and is one of the most popular members of the younger set on the Tuskegee campus.

The groom is a native of San Antonio, Texas, where he received his early education. He was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1938 with a bachelor of science degree and is connected with the Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Ala. A reception followed the ceremony. The bride's book was kept by Mrs. William Waddell. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. J. J. Peter, Mrs. Lucian Green, Mrs. Charles W. Kelly and Miss Laly Charlton. Centering the lace-covered bride's table was a large four-tiered wedding cake banked with mixed white and pastel flowers and flanked by silver candlesticks holding burning pink tapers.

APR 15 1941

Following the reception the bride and groom were entertained at dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Chenault with Mrs. Chenault and Mrs. Lilla Washington Lee as co-hostesses. During the evening the couple left for a wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside at Tuskegee Institute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race R.N.'s Hold Fifth Institute

APR 16 1941

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The fifth annual institute for colored graduate nurses held at Tuskegee institute, April 4 and 5, closed the most successful session of its history Saturday morning with the presentation of a large bouquet of crimson roses to Miss Linna N. Denny, R.N., executive secretary, Alabama State Board of Nurses Examiners. The presentation was made by Nurse Rosa Tyler Thomas, Montgomery, in behalf of the 106 nurses present.

In the mass meeting held Friday night, President F. D. Patterson referred to Miss Denny in the following terms: "Miss Denny has a genuine and heartfelt interest and in the nursing service regardless of race, and it it largely through her interest and tireless efforts that these institutes for colored graduate nurses have been made possible.

DR. PRUDHOMME SPEAKS

The Saturday morning session had as its highlight a paper by Dr. Charles Prudhomme, Veterans Administrations facility, and member, executive committee of the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene society. Dr. Prudhomme listed and explained 11 opportunities where nurses could study and render assistance in connection with patients mentally ill.

APR 16 1941

He also gave nine possbile misconceptions with regard to the mentaly ill which he said it was the duty of all nurses to correct: (1) the mentally ill are not necessarily weak-minded, (2) insanity is a legal and not medical term, (3) recoveries from mental illness are about equal to the recoveries from infection, (4) psychiatric patients are not necessary dangerous, (5) mental illness is not a hereditary doom, (6) the mentally ill are not insensitive to their surroundings or to comments made in their presence, (7) overwork does not lead to nervous breakdown, it is the emotional stress of conflicts present that cause the mental illness, and (9) mental illness is not a disgrace, nor a thing to be ashamed of, and frequently, can be cured.

APR 16 1941

NEW FIELD DISCUSSED

Dr. George C. Branche discussed the "Opportunities for Colored Nurses in the Psychiatric Field." He stated that "mental cases were on the increase due partly to the psychiatric fight of totalitarianism against democrady, and due to individual rejected for army service." Dr. Branche made a further statement that of the 800,000 men soon to be conscripted into the United States Army, 18,000 in a short time would be psychiatric patients.

APR 16 1941

Dr. John A. Kennedy in a closing word to the institute challenged the nurses to greater service and urged them not to let obstacles ever be the cause for discouragement. "You have the most wonderful vocation. I hope you have not gone into it just for a living. If you have you will fail. Let your ideals and objectives be Service. If you do that, the living will take care of itself."

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST FROM TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

APR 17 1941

Tuskegee Institute Trustees Vote $200,000 For Aviation

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, states that the meeting of the Board, April 5 and 6, was one of the busiest in its history. Dr. Schieffelin said the most important decision by the Board was the Resolution to make military flying a part of the educational work of Tuskegee Institute. He said the Board voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 to purchase and equip a 800 acre field three miles from the campus for the military flying program.

Dr. Schieffelin stated further that the Board had expressed satisfaction that this first opportunity for young Negro aviators to serve in the Pursuit Squadron of the U. S. Army Air Corps was to materialize at Tuskegee Institute. This new unit he said, was being set up as a result of a nation-wide demand that was stressed at a conference on "The Negro in National Defense" recently held at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Dr. Schieffelin expressed for the Board appreciation of the fine way President Patterson, faculty, and student body have been able to carry forward the Tuskegee Program despite the slightly curtailed budget.

APR 17 1941

Choir Praised By Trustees

"Even if the Angel Gabriel spoke now when we have just heard the choir sing "Listen to the Lambs," it would be an anti-climax." This tribute Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees paid to the singing of the Institute Choir at the Sunday Vesper Service. Following a tradition, President F. D. Patterson introduced Dr. Schieffelin to deliver the Sunday night talk.

APR 17 1941

Dr. Carver Presents New Drug To Treat Pyorrhea

Dr. George W. Carver presented to the Dental Division of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society in session at Tuskegee Institute this week, a new drug for the treatment of the destructive disease of the gums, pyorrhea.

This new drug Dr. Carver has developed from a formula which has the well-known persimmon as its base. The persimmon, the fruit of a tree which grows wild along the roads and in the fields throughout the South is boiled for its juice, Dr. Carver told the eager Dentists. The juice is combined with other ingredients to form a liquid with strong astringent properties.

The Dentists received the new treatment with enthusiasm and were lavish in their praise of its value and potentialities. The Dental Society is to name certain members of their group to be given a quantity of the new drug for controlled experiments. Records of the cases receiving the treatment are to be returned to Dr. Carver for further study.

APR 17 1941

Dr. Walter G. Crump Honored By The John A. Andrew Clinical Society

The John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Tuskegee Institute, opened its twenty-fourth annual meeting, Monday Morning, April 7, on a new high with over a hundred and fifty physicians present, President Spencer D. Dickerson, M. D., Chicago, in the chair. Dr. John A. Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society introduced Walter G. Crump, M. D., honorary president of the Society, head of Flower Hospital, New York City, member of the staff of at least a dozen other hospitals and for twenty years a governor of the American College of surgeons.

Dr. Crump, in his unimitable manner, swept the audience with his inspiring and informative paper on "The Sable Race in Medicine." Dr. Crump said in part: "The first recorded history of immunization is the story of an African medicine man who rubbed his warriors with snake serum to protect them from snake bites when they went into the jungles." The white haired rotund little doctor plead for training facilities for more Negro doctors.

"Mentality knows no race line. There are one million Negroes in Alabama, but only 100 Negro doctors—and twenty-eight of those are practically on the campus of Tuskegee Institute."

Dr. Crump paid tribute to the late Dr. Dan Williams of Chicago Illinois, who was the first surgeon to perform a successful operation on the human heart, and to the late Dr. C. V. Roman as "the soundest philosopher I have ever known."

Dr. Crump was awarded the first C. V. Roman Medal for

distinguished service in medicine at the C. V. Roman Public Health Meeting, Wednesday night in the Institute Chapel. Eugene H Dibble, M. D., U. S. Veterans Facility, presiding, introduced Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, who made the award. As President Patterson pinned on the gold disk, the audience of 2500 visitors, students and faculty rose to its feet with prolonged applause.

A second feature of the Public Health meeting, and one of great significance was the presentation of a scroll to Mrs. Elizabeth A Mason, who in the interest of Negro Health and because of her great humanitarian spirit gave Tuskegee the John A. Andrew Hospital and Clinic Annex in memory of her grandfather, John A. Andrew, war governor of Massachusetts. Through Mrs. Mason's philanthropy, the John A. Andrew Clinics have been made possible. The scroll was presented by John A. Kenney, M. D., director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

On Tuesday night, the session was held at the U. S. Veterans Facility auditorium Featured speakers were Newdigate M Owensby, M.D., Atlanta, Ga., "Psycho-somatic Disorders;" Charles Prudhomme, M. D., U. S. Veterans Facility, "The Challenge of Mental Disease among Negroes;" W. A. Younge, M. D., St. Louis, "Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardiac Arrythmias;" and Charles F. Sherwin, M. D., St. Louis, "Surgery of the Breast with Special Reference to Good Arm Function after Radical Operations." (with natural color motion pictures.).

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
April 2, 1941

THIS WEEK

TO BLACKWOOD: Delegates to the Blackwood conference, Mildred Stewart, Floy Gunter, Ouida Wright, and O. B. Griffin, left last Friday afternoon for the three-day session held by the young people of the Congregation-Christian movement at Blackwood. Dean W. Adelbert Redfield carried the students, and all took part on the program.

TUSKEGEE: Last Sunday morning at eleven o'clock a bus loaded with more than 24 college students left for a field trip of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama. The group arrived about two o'clock that afternoon, and, after taking dinner in the college dining hall, was shown over the vast campus of the Negro institution. Vespers were attended that evening, the group returning when this service was over.

Among those to enjoy this trip were: Lettie Mae Ingram, Lawrence Mitchell, J. W. Ray, Huel Love, Clifford Owsley, Morris Ratcliff, Inez Spears, Eunice Collins, Thelton Eubanks, Clara Sims, Beulah Ward, Helen Roquemore, Thomas Brown, Juanita West, June Roy, James Evans, Vivian Mullins, Odell Griffith, and Clarence Shelnutt.

SHORT TAKES: Anybody with even an average intellect could see the progressive strides being made by the Negro race by a visit to the famous Institute at Tuskegee. There, where there is an endowment of seven and a half million dollars, the most illiterate white is treated with a respect seldom shown to even the most cultured of the black race. The Negro has realized that his 13 million can't rise against the force of the overwhelming white race, and therefore, he is approaching the problem tactfully—with kindness and humbleness. This scribe wishes that all those who hold a prejudice against the Negro could see Tuskegee, see and hear its president, note the work being done there, and feel the friendliness shown to those visiting the campus. Then the approach to the fraternity of mankind taught by a Man beside the Sea of Galilee two thousand years ago would be brought nearer to those of the twentieth century.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
April 11, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Will Develop 800-Acre Airdrome

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 11—(AP)—An appropriation of $200,000 by the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees for purchase, and development of an 800-acre airdrome was announced today by Dr. William J. Schefflein of New York, chairman.

The appropriation was made in carrying out the college's aviation program for negroes, which includes a training center for flying cadets to be established here by the War Department.

Mobile, Ala., Register
April 7, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Eulogizes Founder

Alabama Negro School Gives Annual Salute To Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6.—(AP) Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, celebrated "Founder's Day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

The institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1,000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

"Our great founder who, born a slave and a black boy, went forward asking no special consideration because of his color," was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, as "an inspiration" to tens of thousands.

As the Founder's Day program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the thirtieth annual clinic and twenty-fourth meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 7, 1941

Founder's Day At Tuskegee Draws Throng

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JAMES LEFT FUND FOR A FOUNDATION

Eight-tenths of Estate Goes to Corporation to Aid Charity, Religion and Education

28 SHARES ESTABLISHED

Christodora House, Beneficiary of Wife's Will, Among Nine Getting Two Parts Each

JUN 10 1941

Arthur Curtiss James, railroad industrialist who died last Wednesday, bequeathed nearly eight-tenths of his extensive estate for the establishment of the "James Foundation," the income of which is to be used to aid charitable, religious and educational institutions. His will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court here.

Mr. James bequeathed one-tenth of his estate to the United States Trust Company of 45 Wall Street as an executor of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Harriet Parsons James, who died less than a month ago, with directions that it be distributed as part of her personal estate under the terms of her will.

In her will Mrs. James bequeathed to the Christodora House of the Young Women's Settlement, 147 Avenue B, and to the Young Women's Christian Association $100,000 each and contingent bequests of $400,000 each.

JUN 10 1941

In a codicil Mr. James directed his executors, William W. Carman of Summit, N. J., a business associate for years, and the United States Trust Company to divide one-tenth of his residuary estate into as many shares as there were survivors at his death among the children of his uncles, William O. Stuart, James M. Stuart, William D. James, and his aunt, Mrs. Robert Hoe, or to their issue.

18 Cousins Share Bequest

Listed as sharing in this bequest are eighteen of his cousins, Robert and Arthur I. Hoe, both of Claremont, Calif.; Laura Carter, 115 East Sixty-ninth Street; Ruth Sterling, 19 East Seventy-seventh Street; Audrey Pleydel-Bouverie, Silvia Wilson, Millicent Howard, Alexandra Fawcus and Helen Stephen, all of England; James M. Stuart, 37 West Forty-fourth Street; Harold C. Stuart, Brookline, Mass.; Ellen Russell, Tucson, Ariz.; Olva Roos, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Henry L. Slade, Westport, Conn.; Ellen James Lewis, 57 East Ninety-second Street; Robert T. Evans, Fairfield, Conn.; Samuel H. Evans, Spuyten Duyvil, this city, and Thyrza Benson Fowler, Far Hills, N. J.

In setting up the "James Foundation," Mr. James said it was his desire that a corporation be formed for a term of twenty-five years, and that the board of trustees or directors should consist of directors of Curtiss Southwestern Corporation, and Curtiss Southwestern Company, a Delaware corporation, which are holders and managers of certain of his properties. He directed that the board consist of seven persons, two of whom were to be named by his wife and one by the United States Trust Company.

Fund Divided Into 28 Shares

Mr. James directed that the board of the foundation use part of the funds vested in it from time to time to further the work of certain charitable, religious and educational institutions to which he had made contributions. He directed that the income be divided into twenty-eight shares and be distributed as follows:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston; Christodora House, the First Presbyterian Church here, the Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, the Children's Aid Society, Amherst College, the Presbyterian Hospital, the New York Public Library, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and the American Museum of Natural History, one share each, and the American University of Beirut, Syria, one-half share.

Also the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel Among Seamen share.

JUN 10 1941

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TO BLACKWOOD: Delegates to the Blackwood conference, Mildred Stewart, Floy Gunter, Ouida Wright, and O. B. Griffin, left last Friday afternoon for the three-day session held by the young people of the Congregation-Christian movement at Blackwood. Dean W. Adelbert Redfield carried the students, and all took part on the program.

TUSKEGEE: Last Sunday morning at eleven o'clock a bus loaded with more than 24 college students left for a field trip of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama. The group arrived about two o'clock that afternoon, and, after taking dinner in the college dining hall, was shown over the vast campus of the Negro institution. Vespers were attended that evening, the group returning when this service was over.

Among those to enjoy this trip were: Lettie Mae Ingram, Lawrence Mitchell, J. W. Ray, Huel Love, Clifford Owsley, Morris Ratcliff, Inez Spears, Eunice Collins, Thelton Eubanks, Clara Sims, Beulah Ward, Helen Roquemore, Thomas Brown, Juanita West, June Roy, James Evans, Vivian Mullins, Odell Griffith, and Clarence Shelnutt.

SHORT TAKES: Anybody with even an average intellect could see the progressive strides being made by the Negro race by a visit to the famous Institute at Tuskegee. There, where there is an endowment of seven and a half million dollars, the most illiterate white is treated with a respect seldom shown to even the most cultured of the black race. The Negro has realized that his 13 million can't rise against the force of the overwhelming white race, and therefore, he is approaching the problem tactfully—with kindness and humbleness. This scribe wishes that all those who hold a prejudice against the Negro could see Tuskegee, see and hear its president, note the work being done there, and feel the friendliness shown to those visiting the campus. Then the approach to the fraternity of mankind taught by a Man beside the Sea of Galilee two thousand years ago would be brought nearer to those of the twentieth century.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
April 11, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Will Develop 800-Acre Airdrome

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 11—(AP)—An appropriation of $200,000 by the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees for purchase, and development of an 800-acre airdrome was announced today by Dr. William J. Schefflein of New York, chairman.

The appropriation was made in carrying out the college's aviation program for negroes, which includes a training center for flying cadets to be established here by the War Department.

Mobile, Ala., Register
April 7, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Eulogizes Founder

Alabama Negro School Gives Annual Salute To Booker T. Washington

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6.—(AP) Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, celebrated "Founder's Day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Md., a member of the institute faculty during the administration of Booker T. Washington, the founder, was principal speaker.

The institute's band led a parade to the college chapel, where the exercises were held. The line of march included 1,000 blue-uniformed Tuskegee cadets and 600 girls dressed in blue capes.

"'The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man,'" Dr. Imes said was one slogan Booker Washington used to drive home to his people his economic philosophy of the soil.

"Our great founder who, born a slave and a black boy, went forward asking no special consideration because of his color," was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, alumni speaker, as "an inspiration" to tens of thousands.

As the Founder's Day program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the thirtieth annual clinic and twenty-fourth meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 7, 1941

Founder's Day At Tuskegee Draws Throng

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 6.—(AP) Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's oldest and largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, celebrated "Founder's Day" with an elaborate and colorful program today.

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As the Founder Day's program opened, more than 75 physicians and surgeons already had arrived for the 30th annual clinic and 24th meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which closes its sessions Saturday.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

JAMES LEFT FUND FOR A FOUNDATION

Eight-tenths of Estate Goes to Corporation to Aid Charity, Religion and Education

28 SHARES ESTABLISHED

Christodora House, Beneficiary of Wife's Will, Among Nine Getting Two Parts Each

JUN 10 1941

Arthur Curtiss James, railroad industrialist who died last Wednesday, bequeathed nearly eight-tenths of his extensive estate for the establishment of the "James Foundation," the income of which is to be used to aid charitable, religious and educational institutions. His will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court here.

Mr. James bequeathed one-tenth of his estate to the United States Trust Company of 45 Wall Street as an executor of the estate of his wife, Mrs. Harriet Parsons James, who died less than a month ago, with directions that it be distributed as part of her personal estate under the terms of her will.

In her will Mrs. James bequeathed to the Christodora House of the Young Women's Settlement, 147 Avenue B, and to the Young Women's Christian Association $100,000 each and contingent bequests of $400,000 each.

JUN 10 1941

In a codicil Mr. James directed his executors, William W. Carman of Summit, N. J., a business associate for years, and the United States Trust Company to divide one-tenth of his residuary estate into as many shares as there were survivors at his death among the children of his uncles, William O. Stuart, James M. Stuart, William D. James, and his aunt, Mrs. Robert Hoe, or to their issue.

18 Cousins Share Bequest

Listed as sharing in this bequest are eighteen of his cousins, Robert and Arthur I. Hoe, both of Claremont, Calif.; Laura Carter, 115 East Sixty-ninth Street; Ruth Sterling, 19 East Seventy-seventh Street; Audrey Pleydel-Bouverie, Silvia Wilson, Millicent Howard, Alexandra Fawcus and Helen Stephen, all of England; James M. Stuart, 37 West Forty-fourth Street; Harold C. Stuart, Brookline, Mass.; Ellen Russell, Tucson, Ariz.; Olva Roos, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Henry L. Slade, Westport, Conn.; Ellen James Lewis, 57 East Ninety-second Street; Robert T. Evans, Fairfield, Conn.; Samuel H. Evans, Spuyten Duyvil, this city, and Thyrza Benson Fowler, Far Hills, N. J.

In setting up the "James Foundation," Mr. James said it was his desire that a corporation be formed for a term of twenty-five years, and that the board of trustees or directors should consist of directors of Curtiss Southwestern Corporation, and Curtiss Southwestern Company, a Delaware corporation, which are holders and managers of certain of his properties. He directed that the board consist of seven persons, two of whom were to be named by his wife and one by the United States Trust Company.

Fund Divided Into 28 Shares

Mr. James directed that the board of the foundation use part of the funds vested in it from time to time to further the work of certain charitable, religious and educational institutions to which he had made substantial contributions. He directed that the income be divided into twenty-eight shares and be distributed as follows:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston; Christodora House, the First Presbyterian Church here, Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute, the Children's Aid Society, Amherst College, the Newport (R.I.) Hospital, the New York Public Library, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and the American Museum of Natural History, receive two shares each, and the Union Theological Seminary, three shares; the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Seamen's Friends Society, the Port of New York, one and one-half shares each, and the Promotion of Art, one share.

Also the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in Communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, the Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, the Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, the Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females

18y-1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News From The Institute

* * *

The final meeting for the year 1940 of the Football Coaches and Officials Association was held in the Alumni Association Headquarters Friday. Organized in 1927 by Cleve L. Abbott as President, and R. S. Darnaby as Secretary, the organization has met each week during the regular football playing season for a discussion and an interpretation of the rules.

JAN 16 1941

"A Review of the Past Football Season," was the topic for discussion. Particularly interesting were the "Oddities of the Past Season," such as the fifth down, illegal substitution and the lights in a park going out just as a player was galloping down the field for a touchdown, which were discussed by Coach Abbott. Band, majorettes, baton twirlers, herald trumpeters and other features which add to the color of a football game were discussed and praised for the important part they play in this particular sport.

In discussing the new rules Coach Abbott said he thought the changes would speed up the game and in some respects would make it easier on the officials. Also the public probably would have a chance to see how good some of the coaches can quarterback because the new substitution rule will give them frequent opportunities to send in information. However, contrary to opinion expressed by some coaches, there will not be a stream of substitutes going in and coming out of the game; as it is believed the rule covering when a substitute may enter the game has not been changed. This rule is that substitutions may be made without penalty only when time is out and the time is not necessarily out after each play when the ball is declared dead by the referee.

Those present at the meeting and participating in the discussions were: Cleve L. Abbott, who presided; Edward H. Adams, Ernest T. Bailey, R. A. Mundy Guy R. Trammell, Sgt. John D. Patton, James H. McCarthy Charles G. Berans, James A Johnson, J. Julius Flood, Capt Frank L. Drye, Richard B. Collins, William L. Dawson, Capt Walter J. Love, Henry C. Harrison and R. S. Darnaby.

* * *

"If you know positively what you are about, your work is half done."

* * *

Members of the Tuskegee Institute Tennis Club met Saturday and discussed plans for the celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Championships of the American Tennis Association which will be played on the Championship Courts at the Institute August 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The Silver Anniversary meeting of the American Tennis Association will be one of the most important and largest attended sessions of the Association. Tennis players and followers of the game will come to Tuskegee to witness the sterling brand of play and to participate in the many entertainment features which will be planned by Tuskegee Institute and members of the local Tennis Club.

JAN 16 1941

Margaret and Roumania Peters, students at Tuskegee, National Doubles Champions will defend their title at this meeting. Kathryn Jones, Tuskegee Sophomore, will attempt to wrest the National Women's Singles Championship from Mrs. Agnes Lawson of Prairie View College Prarie View, Texas. Mrs. Lawson defeated Miss Jones in a blistering three-set match at Wilberforce University for the National Singles crown last year.

Margaret and Roumania Peters had a little trouble in defeating Ora Washington and Aneta Gant in the Doubles Finals.

Helen Hutchinson, Tuskegee Sophomore, National Girls' Singles Champion has graduated from the girls' events and will take part in the events for women. However, Thelma McDaniels, Tuskegee Freshman, and last year's runner-up to Helen Hutchinson will again play in the girl's singles events. Miss McDaniels, who is only sixteen, has two more years of eligibility for girls' events.

Clifford Russell, and Howard Minnis, Tuskegee Sophomores National Doubles Champions will be the defenders in this event. At Wilberforce these two youngsters shocked the packed galleries by taking the crown from the then champions, Jimmy McDaniels and Richard Cohen Russell and Minnis will play in the singles events where they are nationally ranked. At Wilberforce it was Russell who eliminated the favored Dr. Reginald Weir from National Championship in the first quarter finals in what spectators said was one of the best matches of the tournament.

Present at the meeting were: Dr. J. A. Kennedy, President, Tuskegee Tennis Club; Charles G. Bevans, Secretary, Tuskegee Tennis Club; Lloyd Isaacs, Treasurer, Tuskegee Institute; G. W. A. Johnston, Business Agent, Tuskegee Institute, and Chairman of the Trophy Committee; Edmund H. Burke, Comptroller, and Chairman of the American Tennis Association Tournament Committee; R. S. Darnaby, publicity director, who has handled all of the publicity at Tuskegee for the 1931 and 1937 tournaments, and Cleve L. Abbott, Vice-President of the American Tennis Association and Chairman of the Local Tournament Committee; George C. Busby, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility.

JAN 16 1941

The Eighth Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament will be held in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute February 27-28, and March 1, it was announced here today by a Tournament official. He also stated that the Thirteenth Annual Junior and Senior Women's Track and Field Championships and the Fifteenth Annual Relay Carnival will be held in the Bowl, May 9 and 10, respectively. The golf and tennis championships will be held on May 8.

* * *

"Successful living will never be possible unless we seek it through the Christian way," declared the Rev. William J. Faulkner, to a vast audience of Tuskegee students assembled for the Week of Prayer which closed here Friday night. Throughout the week Dr. Faulkner, who is Dean of the Chapel at Fisk University Nashville, Tennessee, spoke to the theme, "Triumphant Living Through Christ."

Capacity audiences which taxed one of the largest auditoriums on the campus assembled each evening to hear the speaker and to share in the stimulating programs. According to Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain of Tuskegee Institute who arranged and conducted the meetings, this was one of the most remarkable weeks of prayer in the history of the Institute. "A week such as this," Chaplain Richardson stated in an interview, "is convincing evidence that the present college students are not religious as is so often said of them. To see young people coming out by hundreds, occupying every available inch of space to share in a prayer meeting is most reassuring." In his opinion, he said, modern students face religion with two great demands: the first is for an enlightened interpretation of religion so that it will fit into their expanding knowledge and the second is for honesty of thought and honesty of life in those persons who would lead them. "Given these two demands, the responses to religion are often most encouraging, he stated.

Rev. Faulkner is Dean of the Chapel and Director of Religious Activities at Fisk University. He is also Personnel Advisor to young men at that institution. His rich experience in dealing with young people and his thorough scholarship made a most effective leader for the Week of Prayer.

Rev. Richardson was assisted in the conduct of the services by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, Pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church at the Institute, and Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Music, as well as by a large number of students who played a major part in the activities of the week.

JAN 16 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dean Williams Ill At Tuskegee Home

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president and dean of men at Tuskegee institute, was taken suddenly ill Tuesday, and has been confined to his residence since then. Reports from his home this week stated that Dr. Williams is resting comfortably, his ailment is yielding to treatment and that he is improving.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee Chaplain to Join Christian Mission Team at St. Louis Sunday, Feb. 9

FEB 7 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — For the second time this season the Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee institute will join the National Christian Mission when it opens in St. Louis, Mo., the week of February 9. He was formerly with the Mission in Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. Richardson is a native of Jacksonville, Fla. He is a graduate of Western Reserve university of Cleveland, and an honor graduate of the Divinity school of Harvard university, where he took his theological studies. For the past eight years he has been chaplain and director of religious activities at Tuskegee institute, having served one year as professor of history at the institute.

FEB 7 1941

He is nationally known as a religious leader among young people and is much in demand as a speaker in universities and schools. In addition to his work at Tuskegee institute, Mr. Richardson has been active in improving religious life in the South, especially in rural areas.

He is director of a commission in the A. M. E. church for the study of rural churches, and is founder and executive secretary of the State Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, an interracial body. As director of religious extension work at Tuskegee institute, he conducts classes and other activities for rural ministers. He is a delegate to the Federal Council of Churches and recently spoke before the biennial session of that body in Atlantic City. He has written widely for magazines and religious publications and at present conducts monthly columns in two magazines.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson will go from St. Louis to New Orleans by plane to attend the winter session of the Bishop's council of the A. M. E. church.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Campus Scene Of Marriage

JAN 18 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The marriage of Miss Rubena Mae Davis, daughter of Mrs. Laura Mae Davis, of Boston, Mass. and Auderbach Louis Flood, of Washington, D. C., took place in Pinehurst apartments at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Freeman Bradley.

The ceremony, performed by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee institute, was characterized by simplicity and dignity, and assembled only relatives and a few close friends of the bridal couple.

The bride was given in marriage by her sister, Mrs. A. Freeman Bradley, and chose as her only attendant, Miss Naomi Perdue. Robert R. Moton, Jr., served as best man to the bridegroom.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs Flood left on a wedding trip, after which they will reside in Washington, D. C.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TED MALONE VISITS HOME OF BOOKER T.

Radio Poet Broadcasts From 'The Oaks' on Tuskegee Campus

FEB 7 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — Tuskegee institute was the setting for a nationwide broadcast honoring Booker T. Washington Sunday, February 2, when Ted Malone brought his American Pilgrimage here to broadcast from Dr. Washington's study at "The Oakes" on the Tuskegee campus.

The program was the seventeenth in a series of 31 broadcasts being made by Ted Malone from the homes and shrines of great American authors. Heads of English departments in 400 universities and colleges chose the authors to be honored in a survey conducted last spring.

Broadcasting from the study where Dr. Washington spent evenings with his family, or with leaders of both races on problems important to the South and the nation, where his books, photographs, diplomas, medals and degrees are about the walls as he left them, Mr. Malone retold the familiar story of the author of "Up From Slavery," America's distinguished educator and Tuskegee's beloved founder.

Present for the broadcast were members of the Washington family who reside at Tuskegee; A. B. Terrell, the foreman of the construction of "The Oaks," Miss Carolina Smith, one of the oldest living local graduates, whose home is just a few yards from the spot on Zion Hill where Booker Washington opened school on July 4, 1881; Warren Logan and J. H. Palmer, Tuskegee's first treasurer and registrar, respectively; Mr. and Mrs. George Wright, whose relatives introduced the bill in the legislature for the appropriation of $2,000 that made the school possible; William L. Dawson, director of music, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute.

FEB 7 1941

Ted Malone, who made the broadcast, last year visited poet's homes; among them was the home of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the author of the Tuskegee Song. Ted Malone is familiar to a large week day audience for his poetry reading program "Between the Bookends."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee to Open Midwives' School

MAR 1 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A school to give graduate nurses special training to fit them for midwifery in rural districts, to be conducted jointly by the Children's Bureau in Washington, the Rosenwald Fund, the Alabama State Department of Health and Tuskegee Institute, is being considered here.

Memorial services for the late Dr. R. R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee, will be held on April 5 1941 Leo Favrot, for many years a member of the General Education Board, and Dr. Channing Tobias of the National YMCA board, as speakers.

MAR 5 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Warm Springs, Tuskegee Use Negro Manufacturer's Infantile Paralysis Unit

Shows Photostatic Copies of Checks Amounting To Close To $5000

Aids Negro Employment

MAR 1 1941

CHICAGO — (ANP)— Paul E. Johnson, manufacturer of physical theraphy and X-ray equipment who operates one of the most important manufacturing concerns within the race, with his plant located in Chicago, announced this week that he has furnished theraphy equipment to both the Warm Springs, Ga., infantile paralysis unit and the new hospital of the same type located at Tuskegee institute.

MAR 1 1941

Mr. Johnson, speaking with pardonable pride of the increasing recognition which hospitals and physicians are giving to the appartus which he makes completely, said he was especially gratified at the support which came from people within his own group. He sells to many white organizations as well but as he exhibited photostatic copies of checks for $1,550 from Tuskegee; $1,550 from Dr. B. O. Moore who opeartes a hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., and a similar amount from the Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance company, he said, "Negro hospitals and insurance companies are converting the nickels, dimes and quarters received from their Negro policyholders into modern equipment costing from $1,000 to $3,000, purchased from a Negro manufacturer. That is a lesson in practical racial economics, for every machine purchased adds to the employment of Negroes".

Mr. Johnson, who has been engaged in production of his line for a score of years, makes shock proof x-ray, short wave diathermy, electric-surgical, galvanic current, sinussoidal current, artificial fever and colonis-therapy equipment and also manufactures mercury quartz lamps; luminious infra-red lamps; carbon arc lamps water-cooled lamps, hospital and YMCA solariums and physical therapy accessories.

MAR 1 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee To Honor Late R. R. Moton

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Friday, April 4, Tuskegee students, faculty and friends, will assemble in the institute chapel to pay memorial tribute to Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, and president emeritus of Tuskegee institute who died May 31, 1940.

Leo Favrot, educator and for many years a member of the General Education board, and Dr. Channing Tobias, of the National Board of the Y.M.C.A., have accepted invitations of Dr. F. D. Patterson to deliver the principal addresses on the memorial program.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Annual Spring Clinic At Tuskegee, April 6

MAR 15 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 13—Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society announces that the 30th Annual Clinic and the 24th annual meeting of the Society will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 6 to 11. One session will be held at the Veteran's Administration Facility adjacent to the Institute.

18y-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Student Slain; Rival Held After Quarrel Over Girl

By LEM GRAVES, Jr.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Stark tragedy struck into the heart of Tuskegee Institute here last week, took the life of one student, the freedom of another and threw a pall of gloom and sadness over the students, staff members and teachers who knew intimately the three youngsters involved in a tragic stabbing incident which grew out of a love triangle.

Robert James, 17-year-old senior in Tuskegee High School, died last Wednesday night in John Andrew Hospital here as the result of a stab wound over his heart, allegedly inflicted by a fellow student after a series of quarrels during the day over the affections of a young woman student of the college.

His death came within a half hour of the fatal stabbing incident which took place just outside the library on the campus. Held in the Macon County jail in Tuskegee is John H. Thompson, 18, sophomore college student, who is charged with murder in connection with the unfortunate stabbing.

STAR FOOTBALL PLAYER

Young James, a native of Altoona, Pa., who had lived in the Tuskegee community for several years with his mother, an employee of the college, was a star blocking back on the Tuskegee High School football team. Thompson, hails from West Palm Beach, Fla. He played in the band.

Students who knew the two lads intimately, found it difficult to explain the stabbing although it was known on the campus that the boys had quarreled about the girl twice during the day. Neither of the quarrels had been serious, however, and the stabbing came as a distinct surprise to the entire college. The action of the lad in knifing the Tuskegeean was described by President F. D. Patterson as apparently a case of temporary insanity.

It was thought that both had become interested in the young woman and had paid some attention to her. It was generally thought that typical college friendships had sprung up between the girl and the two boys.

QUARRELLED IN DINING ROOM

At the noon meal on the day of the stabbing, it was reported by Tuskegee students, the two lads had words at a table in the student dining room. However, before they left the building, the boys shook hands and went off, apparently in good spirits. At the night meal, James is reported to have spoken to the girl about seeing her at the library that night.

Before leaving the dining room, he is said to have touched her on the arm and asked her if she was ready to go home. He said that the bell would soon ring and that he would like to walk home with her.

The girl declined his invitation and James went out. About 7:30, while on his way to the library, he was called by Thompson, who was standing in front of the library.

Witnesses say that there was no arguments, no tussle, no fist fight. It is alleged that James was stabbed once, the knife entering his chesht right over the heart. The weapon was an ordinary pocket knife, used by Thompson in pruning flowers on his job in the floriculture department.

SURRENDERS TO DEAN OF MEN

James fell mortally wounded. He was rushed to the school hospital where physicians prepared for a blood transfusion. However, he succumbed almost immediately.

Thompson turned himself over over to Dean of Men E. H. Adams within 15 minutes, according to local sources. He was interviewed by President Patterson, who reported that the lad was given to **fits of violent anger, during one** of which the stabbing occured. He was turned over to the local police and held without bond pending presentment to the grand jury the first week in January.

Both students were popular and had good scholastic averages. Thompson, said Dr. Patterson, was highly recommended when he came to the school last year. During his entire freshman year he had been a model student and had been no disciplinary problem. Both before and after the stabbing, he appeared calm and in control of his senses, reported the president.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Int. Hi School '11' Has Impressive Record, Undefeated In Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 3—The Tuskegee Institute high school football team, which closed its season at Panama City, Florida, November 21, with a 19 to 0 victory over the strong Rosenwald high school eleven of that city,, is undefeated in state competition. The "Baby Tigers" have turned back some of the strongest teams in the state with impressive victories.

The season record of the team, which is the best that the high school has made within the past five years, follows:

Tuskegee High	0—Booker Washington High, Atlanta, Ga.	13
Tuskegee High	19—Auburn High, Auburn, Ala.	7
Tuskegee High	34—Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.	6
Tuskegee High	20—Troy High, Troy, Ala.	0
Tuskegee High	0—Washington High, Pensacola, Fla.	13
Tuskegee High	13—Coffee County Training School, Enterprise, Ala.	0
Tuskegee High	19—Rosenwald High, Panama City, Fla.	6

The team is coached by Allen Scisco, of Dowagiac, Michigan, former versatile Tuskegee athlete and highly regarded for his accomplishments in national collegiate sports. Coach Scisco has had to decline several invitations extended to his team to play in various sections of the country. He said he regarded these invitations as a fine tribute to the members of the squad in recognition of their sportsmanship, for which the Prinicpal and Faculty are very grateful.

Coach Scisco expects to lose the following players who are candidates for graduation in May, 1942: James Hairston, John Hutchinson, Clayton Yates, Robert James and Stanwood Simmons.

James Hairston, captain of the team, who has attended the Tuskegee institute high school for the past four years, as a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a right guard and has been a standout during the current season. Hairston was named a member of the All-Star football team which played in the All-State North Alabama vs. the All-State South Alabama game in Montgomery, Ala. on November 21.

John Hutchinson, the son of Captain Conrad Hutchinson of the Tuskegee institute faculty, closes his high school career with a fine record of gridiron attainment. He is an excellent pass receiver and a remarkably good blocker.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Abraham Flexner To Be Founder's Day Speaker At Tuskegee

MAR 8 1941

TUSKEGEE.—(ANP) — Tuskegee's annual observance of Founder's Day, honoring the memory of Booker T. Washington, world-famed educator, leader and patriot, will fall for 1941 on April 6.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, distinguished American educational philosopher and author, has accepted the invitation of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, to deliver the Founder's day address in the Insaitute chapel, Sunday, Apr. 6, at 2 p. m. Wilbur J. Hardaway, class of 1921, real estate dealer and city councilman of Gary, Ind., will deliver the alumni address on Saturday evening, April 5.

The boar of trustees, members of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, and members of Tuskegee's 20-year reunion class will be among the special guests for Founder's day celebration.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Love Slaying at Tuskegee

Pa. Senior Stabbed by Rival, 18

DEC 13 1941

By ART CARTER

AFRO Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The tragic end of a campus love triangle, involving bitter rivalry between two teen-age boys for the affections of a pretty 17-year-old college freshman girl, was solemnly unfolded here Saturday afternoon, as the body of Robert James, 17, was buried in the Town of Tuskegee.

Less than a quarter mile away, John H. Thompson, 18, accused slayer of the youth, sat mournfully in the county jail, awaiting a fate that may lead to the same path—death.

James, native of Altoona, Pa., and senior in the Tuskegee High School, was fatally stabbed, allegedly by Thompson, early on Thursday night in front of the college library as the shocking aftermath of a quarrel over the question of who should have the hand of the charming brown skin coed, whose name was withheld by Tuskegee officials.

Held Without Bail

Thompson, sophomore student in the college, hails from West Palm Beach, Fla., which is also reported to be the home State of the girl involved in the romantic campus triangle. Thompson is being held without bail, pending action by Macon County grand jury which will not convene until January.

If indicted and convicted on a first-degree murder charge in a trial that will follow immediately after the jury's action, Thompson will face death by execution under the Alabama State law.

No fight between the two students preceded the killing, according to the story of the slaying as unfolded to the press by college officials here Saturday morning.

Thompson and James, campus rivals for the co-ed's hand, had met earlier Thursday afternoon in the college dining hall when they had a "few words with each other," but had departed with a handshaking gesture that led eyewitnesses to presume that everything was all right between the two.

Seen at Dining Hall

Four hours later, when students gathered in the dining hall for supper, Thompson was seen in company with the young girl when James entered and sought to engage the co-ed in conversation.

DEC 13 1941

As she arose from the table to depart from the hall, James touched her arm in an attempt to assist her from the building, asking: "May I help you?"

This is believed to have peeved Thompson, who stalked out of the dining hall in an apparent fit of anger. He was not seen again until the time of the fatal stabbing.

James escorted the girl to the college library and, upon reaching the building, was hailed by Thompson. The angered rival, who is an agricultural student, assigned to work in the floricultural department, whipped out a knife and plunged the steel-bladed weapon into the left chest of James.

Used Pruning Knife

The blade of the knife, used to prune flowers in Thompson's daily chores at the floricultural department, penetrated James's heart, causing almost instant death.

James, described by college authorities as an outstanding student in the high school and the "best blocking back" ever developed at the school, tried frantically to gain the attention of passing motorists on the street right off the library. He was eventually picked up by a passing professor who rushed him to the Tuskegee Institute Hospital where he died thirty minutes later.

Thompson, also revealed as a model student, who played the clarinet in the Tuskegee band, told friends that he had stabbed James but did not think that he killed him. Later, upon learning of his rival's death, he gave himself up to Dean Edward H. Adams, who in turn called in county police.

DEC 13 1941

The youth was transferred to the county jail where he has been and will be lodged until grand jury action.

The student slayer was described by college officials as quiet, peaceful and never a disciplinary problem, but upon arrival of the youth's parents on the scene it was disclosed that Thompson was given to "temperamental fits of anger," possessed a "quick temper" and was "highly nervous."

Never Gains Consciousness

James was unconscious upon arrival at the hospital and never regained consciousness long enough to make a deathbed statement. Details of the affair, as outlined here, were taken from reports given to college officials by the girl, Thompson and other witnesses.

Thompson and the girl reportedly met on the train en route to Tuskegee last fall. Thompson, being a sophomore and home State friend, immediately assumed the role of protector for the freshman co-ed. He was a constant companion of the girl, guiding her in the ways of the institution, escorting her to and from classes and always at her side at campus extra-curricular activities.

DEC 13 1941

First Meeting of Rival

In recent weeks, James, a two-sport athlete in the high school department and exceedingly popular for his prowess on the football field, had taken a fancy to the girl and sought her affections. The first time the rivals had met personally was the afternoon of the tragedy, according to witnesses.

Funeral services for James were held Saturday afternoon in the Town of Tuskegee, with relatives and friends in attendance. James's mother, who is employed at the college airport, attended.

"Unfortunate Incident"

President Frederick D. Patterson Saturday morning termed the slaying "a most unfortunate incident," adding that he knew of no way in which the institute could have prevented it. He explained that both students, the slayer and the victim, had been models of behavior, never the subjects of disciplinary action and always engaged in some cultural activity on the campus.

President Patterson asserted the knife attack may have been the result of "temporary insanity," hailing Thompson as a student who had maintained better than average grades.

The death of James is the fifth in a series of violet deaths which have taken place within the college community since 1930.

In August, 1930, Miss Mary Booth, head nurse at Tuskegee Hospital and sister of Mrs. Robert R. Moton, was shot to death on the campus.

In 1932, Mrs. Mary Helen Howard, for 25 years a resident of Tuskegee, and operator of a cafe and grocery, was shot to death.

DEC 13 1941

Professor Russell C. Atkins, assistant principal of Tuskegee, was shot and killed in 1933.

In 1939, Tracy Brannon, assistant postmaster, employed in the postoffice for 26 years, killed himself as he lay in a hospital bed. Brannon was reported to have planned to kill the late Dr. R. R. Moton, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, and R. H. Harris, institute postmaster.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Graduate Takes Over Ft. Benning Chorus

JAN 2 1942

JAN 2 5 1942

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—Pvt. Jack Montgomery, talented graduate of the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, has taken over the direction of the Fort Benning Reception Center chorus, Capt. R. P. Langley, morale officer, announced Friday.

Private Montgomery, who was inducted in the Army December 2, 1941, has directed recent weekly broadcasts of the chorus and is working on arrangements for future programs by the male singers, who have established an excellent reputation in local music circles.

Montgomery, who formerly resided at 823 South 16th Street, Birmingham, was graduated from Tuskegee in 1935 with a bachelor one year as an instructor of violin and stringed instruments in Houston, Texas, he was recalled to Tuskegee to teach public school music, direct the high school chorus in the Institute, and give violin and stringed instruments lessons in the college department. He was engaged in this work until his induction into the army in December.

JAN 2 5 1942

The Reception Center chorus is composed of talented singers selected from among members of the permanent cadre at the center. In addition to the weekly radio program, the chorus presents entertainments at Fort Benning several times a month.

18y-1941

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 9, 1941

Tuskegee Plea

To The News and Courier:

Despite the increase in price for cotton, tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers on farms in many sections of the southeastern states are still without adequate security against suffering and privation during the coming winter.

A new low in cotton production caused by the worst destruction by the boll weevil in a decade directly affects income. Thousands of tenants and sharecroppers have been reduced to the status of day laborers with uncertain employment which means no customary Fall "settling up". Active male members of rural families have been lured to urban centers by rumors of "jobs opening up" in defense industries only to find that, because of lack of skills they cannot qualify, thus reducing farm output of food and feed products with no compensating increase in income.

Without understanding of the economic misfortune which has overtaken their parents, children in these homes face a drab and cheerless Christmas morning. Instead of laughter to greet the emptying of gift-laden stockings hanging beside the mantel, perhaps there will be no stockings to hang and no fire underneath the mantel to bring warmth and kinship with other more fortunate children.

At a time like the present, it is all the more proof of our Christian fortitude and a test of our democracy that we, in America, can share cheer with suffering children in Europe as well as with those in our own country who are innocent victims of adversity.

For many years Tuskegee Institute has been privileged to be a medium through which devoted friends in all parts of the country have sent gifts direct to such homes. Experienced members of our staff whose regular activities take them into remote rural areas visit many homes where our human reserves for national defense are greatly impaired by inadequate diets, insufficient clothing and miserable shelter. They know where the need is most acute and distribution of gifts is made by them.

We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

Packages and letters may be addressed to: F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama."

Very truly yours,
F. D. Patterson
(President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskeegee, Ala.)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Muriel Rahn 'Raved' Over By Critics

NOV 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26—Muriel Rahn, radiant young luminary of thee oncert stage gave two outstanding recitals in this section which brought raves from critics and audience ilke, Singing last Saturday night in Washington, D. C., at the Armstrong High School Auditorium to an audience which consisted of the Capital's City's very best citizens, Miss Rahn went to town on a program which demanded (and got) the essence of good singing. The young Dramatic Soprano who recently became the first and only Negro singer to make the Opera Group of the exclusive National Orchestral Association, exhibited a voice of beautiful quality and brillance and completely disarmed the huge audience with her gracious and charming personality.

NOV 29 1941

Three nights later she was repeating her success at Bluefield State Teachers' college. The Bluefield Daily Telegraph, leading white paper in the West Virginia city gave Miss Rahn unprecedent coverage claiming that she "possesses a natural voice of rare beauty and tone and wide range. . . thrilled her hearers in a concert which was one of the most successful and enjoyable ever given in Bluefield." Unspoiled by her God-given gift of music," continued the Telegraph, "and having a pleasing personality and appearance, she charmed her hearers by her stage presence as well as her truly marvelous performance." According to local townpeople these sort of superalatives have not been brought out by the paper in such profusion before for any artist as far as they could remember.

Miss Rahn's appearance will be in Lindehurst, Long Island, at the beautiful Lindenhurst High School Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, December 7th. The singer is under the management of her husband, Dick Campbell, with whom she lives in their Eastside studio apartment at 57 East 122nd street, in New York.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'SKEEGEE HIGH WINS

DEC 6 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 4 — The Tuskegee Institute high school football team closed a successful season at Panama City, Florida, Friday night, by defeating the Rosenwald high school, 19 to 6, in a colorful battle. Having won eight of the last ten games played, the Bulldogs of Rosenwald high entered the battle highly favored to win.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Bolton Elected Tuskegee Trustee; Famed Philanthropic And Political Figure

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25—(ANP)—Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, congresswoman from Cleveland and a member of one of this city's pioneer families, has been elected a member of the trustee board of Tuskegee Institute, an announcement from Dr. William Jay Schiefellin, chairman of the borad and President F. D. Patterson, said this week.

NOV 28 1941

Mrs. Bolton, one of the foremost women in America, active in many fields relating to the interests of women, succeeded her husband, the late Chester C. Bolton, in congress. For many years here and nationally, Mrs. Bolton has been a supporter of organizations and institutions devoted to the advancement of colored people. She has been especially active in the field of health and has served in the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses in an advisory capacity. Mrs. Bolton is vice chairman of the Republican Planning committee of which the late Dr. Glenn Frank was chairman.

In discussing her acceptance of the invitation in her office here, Mrs. Bolton said, "I have long been interested in the fine work which Tuskegee Institute has done, and is doing, and I consider it a real privilege to share in the responsibility for its continued development."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

First of 'Evenings With Negro Authors'

NOV 26 1941

William Attaway and Ralph Ellison, Negro writers, Samuel Sillen, literary critic, and Roy Wilkins, editor of the magazine "Crisis," will speak Thursday evening at the first session of a series, "Evenings With Negro Authors," held under the auspices of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library. The session will start at 8 P. M. at the Harlem Branch of the Public Library, 9 West 124th Street. Admission is free.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

DEC 1 21941

BOOKKEEPER—

Chester D. Baccus, a graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, Tulsa, class of 1939, is employed as a bookkeeper at the Tuskegee Institute bank, Tuskegee, Ala. He is in his junior year at the school, majoring in business administration. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Baccus of Vernon, Okla. A sister, Mrs. Mattie Adams, lives at 1614 North Madison street, Tulsa.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

College Student Slays His Rival

DEC 1 31941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (ANP)—Robert James, 17, of this city, a senior in high school, was stabbed here, Tuesday night by John H. Thompson, 18, of West Palm Beach, Fla., a sophomore in the college. James died shortly after arrival at the Institute Hospital.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COLLEGE MAN HELD AFTER KNIFE DEATH

DEC 13 1941

Rivalry Over Girl Is Blamed For Alabama Campus Tragedy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Violence once again invaded the campus of this historic institution last week when a sophomore college student stabbed a high school senior to death during an altercation over an unnamed young woman student.

Dead Tuesday night, a few minutes after he was rushed to the Institute hospital, was Robert James, 17-year-old Tuskegee student in the high school department.

DEC 13 1941

In custody of law officers, following the fatal stabbing, was John H. Thompson, 18, of West Palm Beach, Fla., a college sophomore.

Though details of the altercation were effectively smothered by school officials, it was learned that the stabbing occurred as James was leaving the library.

Whether or not James was armed could not be learned immediately. Nor was it disclosed who was the aggressor in the fatal fight.

Thompson's parents, notified of the incident, notified school officials that they would arrive at the campus within a few days.

Meanwhile, relatives of James went about the sad task of arranging for his funeral which is expected to be held in the campus chapel with fellow students participating.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Grand Champion Winner At Tuskegee Show Raised By Girl

DEC 10 1941

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 9.—When rural Negro boys and girls come into town and spend ten cents or a quarter to go to the motion picture show it is not news. But when rural negro boys and girls come to the livestock show at Tuskegee Institute and go back to their counties with nearly $2,000 in prizes and money from the sale of fat calves, that is news.

Tuskegee's second livestock show today brought 27 entries from N. F. A. and 4-H boys and girls from seven counties, Monroe, Perry, Talladega, Montgomery, Lowndes, Dallas and Macon.

Ethel Pearl Shepherd, 15-year-old high school girl from Prairie Farms, Macon County Farm Security Project was grand champion winner with her Aberdeen Angus weighing 950 pounds. The animal was bought by Swift and Company at 14 1-2 cents a pound, bringing the proud owner $137.75. She also received $22 in prize money. Ethel's brother was grand champion winner in 1940.

Charlie Brown, N. F. A. boy from Macon County was reserved grand champion winner and second in the new farmer's group. His Hereford, weighing 980 pounds was sold to Cudahy for $117.60. He received $19 additional in prize money.

DEC 10 1941

Third and fourth N. F. A. winners were Walter Grimes and Lucille Grimes, Macon County. Walter's Hereford weighing 870 pounds was sold to Cudahy at $10.75 a hundred and Lucile's Angus weighing 715 pounds went to Kennett Murray at $9 a hundred.

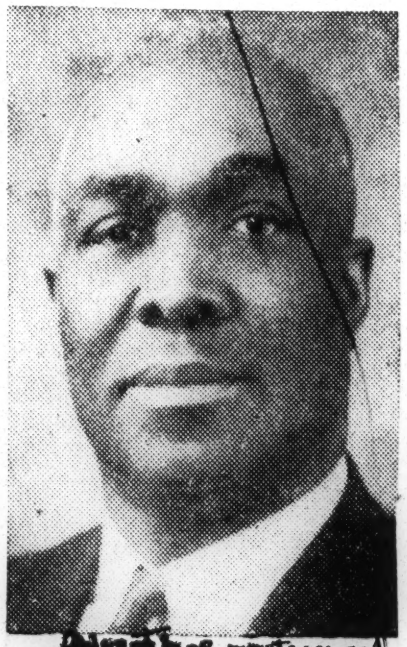
First prize winner in the 4-H Club group was Dorothy Kahn, Dallas County. Her 855-pound Hereofrd placed third reserved grand champion and brought $12.60 a hundred from Swift and Company. John Moss, Dallas County with his 940-pound Hereford won second 4-H Club prize and W. A. Gardner, Dallas came in third with a 885-pound Hereford. These animals brought $12.40 and $10.75 per hundred respectively from Swift and Company and Cudahy.

Increased interest in livestock among negro farmer boys and girls of Alabama is shown by the fact that total sales from the auction last year were about $600 as against over $1,500 for 1941, Director J. R. Otis was proud to point out.

DEC 10 1941

Interested spectators at the auction were: Ray Campbell and Willie Pierce, cattle men from Montgomery; President F. D. Patterson, experienced veterinarian and cattle expert; T. N. Roberts, personal director U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and former manager Macon County land use project, farmers and farm agents from over the South.

The activities of the 4th annual Farm and Home Week will close tomorrow with the 51st annual Farmer's Conference. Honorable Haygood Paterson, State commissioner of agriculture will deliver the principal address at 2 p.m., in Logan Hall. President F. D. Patterson will award certificates to merit farmers.



JESSE O. THOMAS (above), staff assistant, defense savings staff, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, who addressed a special meeting of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, urging larger participation in the purchase of savings stamps and bonds. The Tuskegee faculty endorsed the payroll allotment plan as proposed by Mr. Thomas.

DEC 14 1941

LOVE SLAYING AT TUSKEGEE; INSANITY THOUGHT CAUSE

DEC 1 3 1941

Pennsylvania Senior Stabbed By Rival, 18

Weekly Review
Birmingham Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The tragic end of a campus love triangle, involving bitter rivalry between two teen-age boys for the affections of a pretty 17-year-old college freshman girl, was solemnly unfolded here Saturday afternoon, as the body of Robert James, 17, was buried in the town of Tuskegee.

Less than a quarter mile away, John H. Thompson, 18, accused slayer of the youth, sat mournfully in the county jail, awaiting a fate that may lead to the same path—death.

DEC 14 1941

James, native of Altoona, Pa., and senior in the Tuskegee High School, was fatally stabbed, allegedly by Thompson, early on Thursday night in front of the college library as the shocking aftermath of a quarrel over the question of who should have the hand of the charming brown belle.

No fight between the two students preceded the killing, according to the story of the slaying as unfolded to the press by college officials here Saturday morning.

Thompson and James, campus rivals for the co-ed's hand, had met earlier Thursday afternoon in the college dining hall when they had a "few words with each other," but had departed with a handshaking gesture that led eye-witnesses to presume that everything was all right between the two.

Seen at Dining Hall

Four hours later, when students gathered in the dining hall for supper, Thompson was seen in company with the young girl when James entered and sought to engage the co-ed in conversation.

As she arose from the table to depart from the hall, James touched her arm in an attempt to assist her from the building, asking: "May I help you?"

DEC 12 1941

This is believed to have peeved Thompson who stalked out of the dining hall in an apparent fit of anger. He was not seen again until the time of the fatal stabbing.

James escorted the girl to the college library and, upon reaching the building was hailed by Thompson. The angered rival, who is an agricultural student, assigned to work in the floricultural department, whipped out a knife and plunged the steel-bladed weapon into the left chest of James.

Used Pruning Knife

The blade of the knife, used to prune flowers in Thompson's daily chores at the floricultural department, penetrated James' heart, causing almost instant death.

James, described by college authorities as an outstanding student in the high school and the "best blocking back" ever developed at the school, tried frantically to gain the attention of passing motorists on the street right off the library. He was eventually picked up by a passing professor who rushed him to the Tuskegee Institute Hospital where he died thirty minutes later.

Thompson, also revealed as a model student, who played the clarinet in the Tuskegee band, told friends that he had stabbed James, but did not think that he killed him. Later, upon learning of his rival's death, he gave himself up to Dean Edward H. Adams, who in turn called in county police.

The youth was transferred to the county jail where he has been and will be lodged until grand jury action.

The student slayer was described by college officials as quiet, peaceful and never a disciplinary problem, but upon arrival of the youth's parents on the scene it was disclosed that Thompson was given to "temperamental fits of anger," possessed a "quick temper" and was "highly nervous."

Never Gains Consciousness

James was unconscious upon arrival at the hospital and never regained consciousness long enough to make at deathbed statement. Details of the affair, as outlined here, were taken from reports given to college officials by the girl, Thompson and other witnesses.

"Unfortunate Incident"

President Frederick D. Patterson Saturday morning termed the slaying "a most unfortunate incident," adding that he knew of no way in which the institute could have prevented it. He explained that both students, the slayer and the victim, had been models of behavior, never the subjects of disciplinary action and always engaged in some cultuarl activity on the campus.

President Patterson asserted the knife attack may have been the result of "temporary insanity," hailing Thompson as a student who had maintained better than average grades.

News of Tuskegee Institute

DEC 1 1 1941

Dean I. A. Derbigny, National President of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society announced today that the annual convention of the society would be held at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., on December 12 and 13. The theme of the convention is: "The Place of Work Experience in the Education of Youth for National Defense."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, will address the convention and lead the discussion group. Other speakers include Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will deliver the main address on Friday night.

Officers of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society are: Dean I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee Institute, President; Miss Lola Foster, Sheffield, Ala., vice president; Miss Georgia L. Jenkins, Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; Miss Isabelle Wilson, Denmar, West Virginia, Assistant secretary. Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, and George J. Jones, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, are members of the Executive Committee.

18y-1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News of Tuskegee Institute

IMPORTANT FACULTY CHANGE ANNOUNCED

As outstanding projects for the year,, President Patterson, at the faculty All-Institute Luncheon September 9th, referred to the mid-wifery school with the State Health Department, Rosenwald Fund, and Children's Bureau as co-sponsors with Tuskegee Institute. The health program under Dr. John A. Kenney, the work in drama and speech sponsored by the School of Education under the guidance of Dr. J. Max Bond, the expanded opportunities for training landscape and gardening specialists offered by the new up-to-date green house just completed by the School of Agriculture under Mr. J. E. Otis, director; the increasing of the goat herd for supplying milk goats to needy rural families with undernourished children are important features of the year's program.

The Tuskegee interne plan which has met with nation-wide approbation and support will continue to be stressed in all areas.

The aviation program headed by G. L. Washington has enhanced by the army training program, which is now well underway, and special defense program supported by state and federal fund.

Concerning faculty changes President Patterson said:

"In keeping with the necessity to tighten up our formal program made necessary by normal growth, together with the increasing demand for work opportunities, and the almost simultaneous shrinkage of available income, an important step is being taken to clarify the relationship that exists the productive and educational side of our work Mr. Lloyd Isaacs, because of his familiarity with productive activities at Tuskegee and his outstanding training in the field of business, is being asked to assume the duties of Director of Productive Activities.

"Mr. Isaacs' former postion as treasurer will be filled by Mr Luther H. Foster, Jr. who in addition to sound training in the field of business, is competently prepared in educational administration. It is felt that this reorganization of the program will clarify our work in such a way as to justify the confidence of donors and friends who insist upon sound procedure in both educational and business practices incident to the operation to the Institution."

Other faculty changes include the appointment of Mr. Timothy Jones to head the electrical division. Mr. Jones succeeds Mr Wm. Childs Curtis who has been promoted to assistant director of the School of Mechanical Industries. This promotion followed the appointment of G. L Washington, the director, to serve as civilian director of the army air corps detachment.

Mr. Henry R. Jerkins returns to the School of Education as professor of English and head of debating. Mr. Charles M. Brooks, A. M. in Economics from Columbia joins the social science staff of the School of Education. Mr. Brooks succeeds Mr. Hollis Price who has accepted the office of dean of LeMoyne College.

Mrs. Antoinette Cohen becomes acting-registrar with the resignation of A. L. Turner to join the law faculty of North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham Mr. John H. Smith assumed the duties of assistant to President Patterson on July 1. Mr. Smith has lived at Tuskegee Institute during the years he served as office manager and accountant for the Federal Resettlement and Land-use Project in Macon county under Project Manager Thomas N. Roberts, now with the Washington office, personnel division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Among his various duties, Mr. Smith travels with the president and acts as his representative in conferences of various kinds.

Mrs. Ophelia Pearson returns from two years study at Columbit University where she received her Masters' degree and professional diploma in Home Economics, to become director of the School of Home Economics. Mrs. Doris Bodden will teach applied art in the School of Home Economics during the absence of Mrs. Oreta A. Curtis on leave for special study. Miss Evanell Renfrow of the same department has had her leave extended another year for continued work in nutrition.

Mr. Robert Reid has leave for one year to complete his textbook in social science. The book is especially planned for use in Negro colleges. Certain chapters have been used in manuscript form in the freshman class at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Emile Hooker of the School of Agriculture will return to Cornell on a General Education Board Fellowship. Mr. Louis A Rabb has leave for one year to study personnel and guidance and Mrs. A. C. Roberts leave for the first quarter to observe work in physical education. Both are beneficiaries of Tuskegee Institute scholarships and will probably study at the University of Michigan.

At the Institute hospital, Dr. John A. Kenney, director, announces the appointment of Miss L. G. Creamon as superintendent of nurses. Miss Cremo is a graduate of St. Paul's school, Lawrenceville, Va. and Burrell Memorial Hospital at Roanoke, Va She holds professional certificates from Harlem hospital, Chicago University, and City Hospital, Newark, N. J. She was appointed American Red Cross Nurse in 1935 and is a registered nurse in Virginia and Alabama and their reciprocating states. Miss Carrie B. Williams is Chief Maternal Supervisor. She studied at Provident Hospital, Chicago, Lying-in Hospital, and Harlem Hospital and was formerly supervisor in obstetrics at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. The assistant maternal supervisor is Miss Nola Byers, graduate of Richardson Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, N. C. and graduate student at Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

* * * *

More than 35 candidates for the 1941 Golden Tiger football team reported for practice Monday. The customary lecture by the head coach, introduction of the coaching staff and the new candidates for the team, took less than 30 minutes. Following these preliminaries the members of the squad began the serious business of learning something about football. Equipment was issued Saturday.

Among the candidates reporting were Dennis Stewart, captain, 210 pound guard; Joshua Brown, Richard Lewis, William Fuller, Daniel James, James Rowser, tackles, Raymond Head William Shaw, quarterbacks; Upshaw Sams, Arthur Sawyer, Carter Bowman, Samuel Vincent, Clemenceau Maultsby, halfbacks; centers, Jacob Ross, guard, George Robinson, fullback; Eugene Porter, Robert Ivy, ends, and Archie McClinton, tackle and center.

Lonnie Fyles, Thomas Hornburger, Shelton Moran, the battling boy from the Blue Grass and Marian Smiley have wired that they may be expected to join the squad this week.

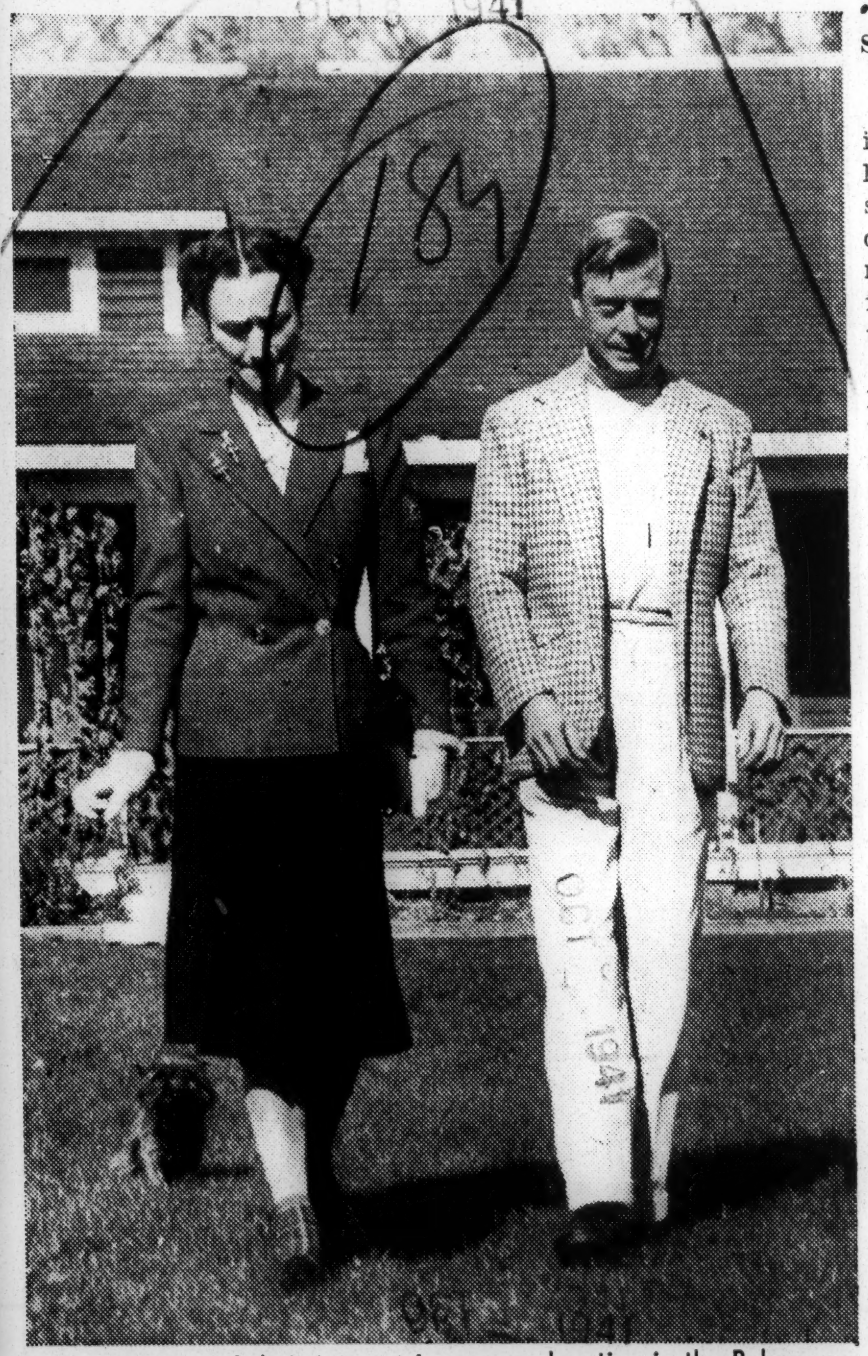
The opening game of the Tuskegee Institute 1941 football season with Xavier University of New Orleans, Louisiana, will be one of the feature attractions on the home schedule. The members of the Gold Rush team have won the admiration and respect of the Golden Tigers. The gridders from the Crescent City were the victors in 1939 and again in 1940 but the Tigers have given notice that they will turn back the Wrightmen this year. Indications are the game will be witnessed by the largest season opener in many years.

Tuskegee's crack band of 80 pieces, under the direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, is scheduled to appear during the intermission and give an exhibition of intricate marching maneuvers. A feature of this performance will be the effective arrangement of colored lights which the musicians will wear on their caps and on their shoes. The instruments will also be decked in these varicolored lights. When the band takes the field the stadium will be plunged into darkness for the performance which will follow immediately.

The Tuskegee Band has been widely acclaimed not only for the high calibre of its music, but for the excellence of its field formations.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Windsors To Visit Alabama



Because of their interest in negro education in the Bahamas, where he is governor, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor (above) will visit Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., on their way back to Nassau late this month. Here they are pictured on a stroll in front of the ranch house at the duke's 300-acre estate in Canada. They will go to Baltimore, the duchess' former home, Saturday. —Associated Press Photo

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

News of Tuskegee Institute

Setting-Up Conference For Tuskegee Women Students

In line with guidance programs in the nation's outsanding colleges, Tuskegee Institute women student leaders and women's club leaders of the Institute community met for a half day's conference on Effective Living, Saturday, October 4.

Under the general guidance of Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Dean of Women, with group singing directed by Hattie Hall '42 and games led by Edith Jeter, '42, the afternoon was profitably and pleasantly filled.

Tuskegee Student Receives Appointment As Short Wave Coordinator For Emergency

The department of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, has the distinction of having a student in the Electrical division Henry Hunter Jr., appointed Emergency Coordinator of the American Radio Relay League for Macon County in the Alabama section of the Southeastern division.

Hunter operates short wave station W4-GRL at Tuskegee Institute. He is a senior in Commercial Industries in the division of electricity.

Cross Country Flying And Instructor Training Offered

Tuskegee is one of nine flying schools designated as Type B Training Centers, authorized by the Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, to give Cross Country and Instructor Courses in Region 2 (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama). Tuskegee is the only Negro school in the group and the only Alabama school in this authorization.

One class of six students will be assigned to each Training Center every 12 weeks. The courses, for each class, will extend over a period of twelve weeks.

The first class will report Oct. 6, 1941, with the second (Class B) coming up December 29, 1941. These will be followed by a third group on March 23, 1942 and Class D on June 15, 1942.

George L. Washington, director of Tuskegee's C. A. A. program, states that he has nine men on the eligible list. Six of these will be designated by the Regional Office to report to Tuskegee Airport, October 6. The other three, and three additional men, will begin the training December 29.

Winston Salem, N. C., Sentinel
September 21, 1941

Tuskegee Club Plan Endorsed

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala. — A movement started by members of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club to have Tuskegee Clubs scattered throughout the nation to purchase from one to ten or more tickets to the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game, which will be played at Soldier Field, Friday night, October 10, and send a representative to the game, is meeting with encouraging response. Colonel John C. Robinson, club president, said here today. "This is the first time such an effort has been put forth," said Colonel Robinson, "and it is very gratifying to note the magnificent spirit that is being manifested in getting members of the Tuskegee alumni to take more interest in the game and give financial support to it.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

DUKE OF WINDSOR THANKS GOV. DIXON

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 17 — (AP)—The Duke of Windsor thanked Gov. Dixon Friday for his invitation to visit the Alabama executive mansion as the executive's guest when he and the duchess stop at Tuskegee Institute next week en route back to Nassau from a Canadian holiday.

Dixon was advised plans for the duke's visit to the huge Negro college at Tuskegee, Ala., either next Wednesday or Thursday, still were indefinite, but that he would be notified "when anything definite is arranged."

The telegram, from Towson, Md., where the former King Edward VIII and the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, are visiting her uncle, was signed: "Phillips, A.D.C."

"The Duke of Windsor wishes me to thank you for your kind invitation," it said. "His Tuskegee plans are still indefinite. Will notify you

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Duke And Duchess To Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—The duke and duchess of Windsor are expected at Tuskegee institute this week. The famous couple indicated their interest in visiting the famous Negro school. More than 90 percent of the population of the Bahamas islands over which the duke is governor are Negroes. There are countless problems there and the most effective educational work being done in the islands is that carried on by several schools manned by Tuskegee graduates where sorely needed industrial training is being given.

The duke is said to desire to see at first hand what is being accomplished in the training for vocational careers at Tuskegee. The exact time of the visit has not been announced yet.

18y-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ANNUAL MEETING OF TRUSTEE BOARD HELD AT TUSKEGEE; MRS ROOSEVELT ATTENDS

APR 4 - 1941

To Continue Cooperation with Four Schools and Three Hospitals; See Air Show by Tuskegee Aviation Students

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, —The board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund closed its annual two-day session here Saturday. Edwin R. Embree, presdient, stated that the Board voted to continue cooperation with four southern colleges in the development of elementary education programs for Negro and white rural communities.

APR 4 - 1941

The cooperating colleges are Tuskegee institute, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.; Jackson State college, Jackson, Miss.; and West Georgia college for whites at Carrolton, Ga.

Mr. Embree said the board would continue cooperation with Flint Goodrich hospital, New Orleans; Provident hospital, Chicago; and the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee institute for the improvement of Negro health; especial attention being given to training nurse-midwives.

The rural elementary school projects at Tuskegee institute are under the supervision of Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the school of education. Mr. Embree stated that fellowships were not discussed. They will be taken up in April at a meeting of the fellowship committee which will be held in Washington.

Members of the Rosenwald family at Tuskegee during the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald, their children, Robert and Joan, Mrs. Snellenburg, Mr. Snellenburg, and Mr. Edgar Stern, a son-in-law.

After the Saturday business session the Rosenwald party visited the new Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis hospital and the Tuskegee Airport. At the Airport Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, and a member of the Rosenwald board, addressed the Tuskegee Aviation staff and student flyers.

APR 4 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by G. L. Washington, coordinator of the Tuskegee Aviation program and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute, shook hands with each member of the staff. The First Lady, after watching acrobatics, went aloft in a Piper trainer with Chief Pilot Alfred Anderson at the control. Mrs. Roosevelt had special congratulations for the Tuskegee young women who had recently received their Private Pilot's license.

APR 5 - 1941

More than 300 people including 150 Junior Red Cross delegates from Florida, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Indiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, North Carolina and Texas, were at the airport to see the air show arranged for the Rosenwald party.

Trustees, alumni and hundreds of friends will meet at Tuskegee institute April 6 to pay tribute to Booker T. Washington, founder of the famous Negro institution. Dr. Abraham Flexner, well-known educationalist, has accepted invitation to deliver the principal address at the Founder's Day exercises which will be held in the institute chapel Sunday afternoon, April 6.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Alumni Asso. Squawks

APR 5 - 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The local Tuskegee Institute Alumni Association has issued a five-page report calling for six changes in administration.

They include the following:

1. More efficient administrators of trade school which is on the down grade.

2. Elimination of office of dean of administration which office was responsible for recent student strike.

3. Quicker investigation of student complaints.

4. Organization of student council.

5. Reorganize agricultural department so institute will raise its own foodstuffs as it used to do.

6. Reduce personnel of department of administration and the campaign department.

E. J. Adams, alumni president said the institute was surveyed by Dr. Edgar W. Knight of the University of North Carolina and a group of Alabama white educators.

APR 5 - 1941

The survey, he said, recommended that Federal funds be taken from another colored school and given to Tuskegee, but fortunately it was not adopted.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

BEAUTIFUL OPERETTA COMES TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

APR 10 1941

On the evning of April the 16, "Jeanie," an operetta will be presented by the Band Fund Committee and the Junior Choir of the Greenwood Baptist church at Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute. This operetta promises to be one of the best of its kind with many thrilling musical numbers and dramatic action that will keep you looking for "Whats Next?"

There are 100 persons in the cast which includes a 25 piece orchestra, under the direction of Capt. Frank L. Drye, Tuskegee Institute's much loved Bandmaster for more than 25 years. Mrs. Victoria H. Nicholson as Musical Director and Mrs. Clara E. Williams Director of the operetta who has spared no pains to make your evening an enjoyable one, but you will have to see the play to appreciate it's romantic beauty. The story will be dramatized by a well trained cast. Tickets can be purchased in advance on the Institute campus and the community of Greenwood and through mail by addressing either of the above named directors at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

High Washington Official Visits Tuskegee

FEB 27 1941

Mr. Rueben Brigham, Assistant Director, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. was a Tuskegee Institute visitor this week. Mr. Brigham conferred with Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. T. M. Campbell, field agent, Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Extension Staff. Mr. Brigham's visit was for the purpose of initiating a broad educational campaign for Negro Extension agents in the south with reference to the food and feed program for National Defense. This program has to do with the utilization of lands made available by cotton reduction acreage.

Miami, Fla., News
March 12, 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (AP) — Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, and Mrs. Ford participated in the dedication of the George W. Carver museum here, named for Tuskegee Institute's noted negro scientist. The Fords inscribed their names on a concrete slab into which plastics made of soy beans and fiber, developed by Dr. Carver, had been inserted. Previously, Ford and the scientist conferred alone for an hour.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WILL FEATURE CLINIC CONFAB AT TUSKEGEE

APR 5 - 1941

Meet Slated For April 6 To 12 As Part Of The Founder's Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— (ANP)—The nation's leading physicians, surgeons and clinicians will gathers here April 6-12, to take part in the 30th annual clinic and the 24th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society. A feature will be the special founder's day program honoring the memory of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Conference agenda as outlined by clinic officials:

Sunday, April 6, founder's day; April 7, registration, opening of out-patient clinic; Monday through Thursday mornings, reading and discussion of papers; daily out-patient clinics; Tuesday through Saturday, morning operations. The Tuesday evening session will be held at the Veterans' administration facility.

APR 5 - 1941

Among the special attractions will be the following: April 9, presentation of distinguished service medal to a member of the society, selected by a committee, who has done the most outstanding service for the profession; citation and presentation of scroll to a distinguished patron.

While the professional features will be the main attractions, there will be some let-ups for diversion, a reception and other social functions having been planned.

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson of Chicago, a member of the staff of Provident hospital and former colonel of the 8th regiment, is president of the John A. Andrew Clinical society. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., is manager of the Veterans' Administration facility.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. G. Lake Imes Hurt in Accident

APR 5 - 1941

BALTIMORE. — Dr. G. Lake Imes, well-known lecturer of 1940 Druid Hill Avenue, received a slight chest injury, and bruises Saturday afternoon when he swerved the car he was driving on the Washington Boulevard to avoid striking another which cut directly across him.

Dr. Imes was en route to Washington on a business trip when the accident occurred at Murkirk, Md.

APR 5 - 1941

According to State Policeman Frank White, who was riding his motorcycle directly behind Dr. Imes, a car coming in opposite direction cut directly in front of Dr. Imes and, to avoid striking it, he cut to the left and the car came to a stop on the opposite side of the road when it struck some railroad ties.

The steering wheel and chassis of the Imes car was badly damaged and it was towed back to Baltimore.

Other Driver Fined $10

The driver of the other car, Francis A. Brown of Mitchellville, Md., was found guilty of reckless driving charges in Hyattesville police station on Monday morning and fined $10.

Officer White said that after the accident it was necessary for him to chase Brown three miles to apprehend him.

Dr. Imes refused hospital treatment, but a call to Baltimore to his wife, Mrs. Grace McCard Imes, brought her and Dr. Berkley Butler who rendered first-aid and returned him to his home, where he is under the care of his regular physician, Dr. William H. Wright.

APR 5 - 1941

Mrs. Imes told the AFRO on Monday afternoon that Dr. Imes would be well enough Wednesday morning to make his scheduled motor trip to Tuskegee, Ala., where he is to speak on Friday at the memorial services for the late president emeritus of the college, Dr. Robert R. Moton, and on Saturday at the annual founders' day exercises at the college. Dr. Imes has just returned from a Southern lecture tour.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

"RACE" IS MEANLINESS — ALL BRAZILIANS EQUAL—12-YEAR-OLD COLORED GIRL DEFINES DEMOCRACY — PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S DISSERVICE

APR 12 1941

By Llewellyn L. Lewis

THE TERM "RACE" IS MEANINGLESS

"The term 'race' is meaningless and should be dropped from anthropoligical vocabularies," Dr. M. F. Ashley-Montagu, anatomist at Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia, at the University of Chicago at the annual meeting of the American Asso. of Physical Anthropologists. He said the term "race" ignores latest discoveries in the modern science of genetics. He declared, "When the anthropological concept of race is subjected to rigorous examination in the light of modern genetical research, it is seen that the concept corresponds to nothing in nature. Anthropologists have too long avoided facing the consequences of experimental genetics upon their conception of race; a conception which they have taken for granted as if it corresponded to s omething real."

APR 12 1941

PORTUGUESE, "NEGROES," INDIANS INTEGRATED IN BRAZIL

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Dr. Arthur Ramos, distinguished physician and anthropoligist, when he delivered a lecture on "Social Conditions in Brazil Today" before the Pan-American Council in Chicago Saturday. Dr. Ramos, among others is visiting the United States as guest of the U. S. Government for the purpose of improving relations between the people of the two republics. Although Brazilians once held slaves, the slaves were as a rule well treated and the racial hate so general in other countries never existed and the slaves were emancipated by a practically unanimous vote of the people without resort to civil war and at once took their place as citizens in all walks of life. The Portuguese, "Negro" and Indian elements are today thoroughly integrated in the Catholic Church and by intermarriage, so there is no such thing as a concept of a "minority." There is no discrimination of any kind by the government on account of race color or previous condition. All Brazilians stand on an EQUAL PLANE OF CITIZENSHIP.

12-YEAR OLD COLORED GIRL DEFINES AND DEFENDS DEMOCRACY

APR 12 1941

Speaking before the Achievement Clubs of Cook County Schools, Illinois, Haroldine Johnson of District 151 said: "Democracy is a precious gift which does not give unless we put something back. Democracy is not a great bread basket but an ideal which permits each of us to touch the stars at a price. The price is sacrifice, cooperation and god will. When we aer grown-ups let us live and work as we do as children. We ask of the grown-ups that they leave intact for us the torch on the Statue of Liberty."

PRESIDENT PATTERSON OF TUSKEGEE DID COLORED GROUP DISSERVICE

APR 12 1941

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson did the colored group a great disservice, says Charles J. Jenkins, prominent attorney of Chicago and many years a member of the Illinois legislature, when he declared in a recent address "that opportunity to serve in any capacity is more important than overstressed matters as discrimination in the army and navy." Patterson's speech elicited approval from the totalitarian South; he is certainly at variance with Northern group opinion.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE EXERCISE HONORS BOOKER T.

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 17—"The soil knows no discrimination; it will produce as much for a black man as it will for a white man," was one of the slogans Booker T. Washington used to drive home to his people, his economic philosophy of the soil," declared Dr. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore, Maryland, in the twenty-fifth Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday, honoring the memory of Booker T. Washington.

The beautiful chapel was filled with the 2500 friends, faculty, students, and alumni assembled to pay tribute to the man who was described by Wilbur J. Hardaway, graduate of the class of 1921, in the Alumni address as "our noble founder who, born a slave and a black boy, went forth asking no special consideration because of his color—our great Founder and source of inspiration, whose body but not his spirit sleeps in yonder grave, for in the memberts of the class of 1921, in tens of thousands who have felt the touch of Booker T. Washington, his spirit marches on."

APR 19 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Garner Of Tuskegee Passes Away

APR 12 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Final rites for Mrs. Annie Canty Garner, who died at her home here Monday, were conducted from Washington Chapel A.M.E. church Thursday, Rev. T. R. Newman, pastor ,officiating. He was assisted by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain Tuskegee institute, and Rev Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church.

Mrs. Garner was born at Fort Mitchell, Ala., moved to Washington D. C., and attended school there until she entered Tuskegee institute in 1889, graduating in 1901. Upon recommendation she went to Columbus, Ga., after her graduation from Tuskegee institute and assumed charge of the home economics department in the public school system.

APR 12 1941

She resigned her position upon her marriage to Major Mitchell D. Carner in 1905 and moved to Tuskegee institute. It was because of her known ability in the field of public instruction that her services wer esought by Charles W. Greene, widely known agricultural leader, and she became a demonstration agent with headquarters in Macon county.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

WE'RE GETTING NERVOUS

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Although the colored man in the past has shown few signs of nervous disorders, he has become susceptible to the white man's nervous troubles, Dr. Newdigate Owensby, Atlanta psychiatrist, told physicians at the John A. Andrew Clinical Society here Tuesday.

APR 19 1941

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Institute "Little Theatre" Is Grateful

The Campaign for the enlargement of the Tuskegee Institute Little Theatre and its subsidiary playhouse for rural people. "The Bucket Theater," is nearing its goal.

MAR 12 1941

The supporters, to a large extent, have been local people, businesses, faculty and students at Tuskegee Institute, and workers at the Veterans Hospital.

The contributors have helped the Little Theater to establish itself as a community supported enterprise, a fact that should make any Theater particularly proud.

MAR 12 1941

The director and members of the Tuskegee Institute Little Theater are most appreciative of the support received and take this opportunity to make public their sincere gratitude.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

300 Soldiers In Sightseeing Tour Of Tuskegee

Under the direction of the Colored Army and Navy YMCA, 300 soldiers of the Colored Reception Center of Font Benning, of which Lt.-Col. Frank Lockhead is Commander, were taken on a tour to Tuskegee Institute and the United States Veteran Hospital at Tuskegee, last Sunday.

The soldiers were transported in army trucks, and carried lunches which were served picnic style on the picnic site of the United States Re-Forestation project near Tuskegee. Members of the YMCA went in private cars. The convoy left the YMCA at noon Sunday.

Among the points of interest visited were the Tuskegee Air Port, Veterans Hospital, the Institution Dining Hall, and the George Washington Carver Memorial.

18y-1941

McRae, Ga., Telfair Enterprise
March 6, 1941

Ministerial Life . . . Huckabee

NO. 22

During the twelve years of my agency of the Home I went to many other orphanages and educational institutions to study their methods so that I could be able to recommend to our board any improvements that would make our Home more efficient. My desire was to be able to adopt the very best methods for the proper education and development of our children.

The finest and best orphanage I found was in Clinton, S. C. It was owned and operated by the Southern Presbyterian church. Dr. Jacobs was the manager or superintendent. The children were kept in dormitories just large enough for about twenty to twenty-five inmates with a matron in charge of each cottage. In the cottages where the very small children were kept they had both boys and girls. Where the larger ones slept they occupied separate cottages. All the children were fed in a great central dining hall. It was a two story building with a cook room and store room below while the dining room was above. It was a large room with open windows on at least three sides. They had no screens yet there was not a fly to be seen. The grounds and surroundings were kept so sanitary that flies had nothing to live on and no place for them to be hatched or raised. This made a deep impression on me. As I understood it that orphanage served and I think yet serves the whole South. That institution is named for a noted Presbyterian minister. It is called the Thornwell Orphanage. I visited that home twice and found the above conditions both times.

Then in the same state I visited once for a short while the Connie Maxwell Home at Greenwood, S. C. in charge of Dr. Jamison. So far as my brief stay would permit I learned all I could concerning that home. It was fashioned somewhat the same as Thornwell. I did not stay long enough to make careful study. From all I could learn it is a splendid institution and worthy of the support and patronage given it.

The Baptist Orphanage at Hapeville was more like ours was when I first became agent. All housed in one building but I never spent but an hour or two there and could not write about it in an intelligent way. One thing I know they have housed and fed and educated many a child that possibly would have died by neglect and dire poverty.

The Methodist Home supported by the North Georgia Conference was very much like ours and run after the same manner in general with an agent, superintendent, and matrons. Ours is neither the one large building nor the cottage plan but a sort of cross between them. So is the North Georgia Home at Decatur. Rev. Howard Crumley was agent in those days and like Brother J. A. Smith he gave his whole life to that work.

I went to see the Booker T. Washington Institute at Tuskeegee, Ala., but that was on such a big scale that I got no workable information that I could use in connection with our Home.

All these Homes or Institutions had gardens or fields where they made part of their support. Some of them had shops where the children could learn how to use tools to greater or less degree. This was highly beneficial. They had the Head, Heart and Hand idea of an education which I think is the best.

Several years after Mrs. Mahony gave the first $50.00 on the Baby Cottage I was sent as pastor to Grace Church in Savannah. One evening when I was about ready to begin the services in the church I had a call to come to see an old lady who was said to be dying in St. Joseph's Hospital. I said "I am just about to begin the evening service as soon as it is over I will come right over." He said "I fear it will be too late then for she is rapidly sinking." I said to my wife, who was entering the church with me to tell the leader of the choir to keep them singing until I returned."

When I got to the hospital she had already gone into a coma and did not know me or any one else. Her sister asked men to pray at her bedside anyway. I did so and returned to the church as soon as I could.

After the service was over I went again to the hospital to see if by chance she had regained consciousness. She had not. I had a chance to talk to the dying woman's sister. I remarked that her face was one I was sure I had seen before. I said "She looks like a Mrs. Mahony I met several years ago in Wesley church. She said, "She is Mrs. Mahony and she used to attend Wesley church." Then I told about her giving me the first $50.00 on the baby cottage for which I was raising money at that time and the cottage had been built and occupied. I told her that her substantial gift had made it possible to get the building much sooner than otherwise. With this I went back to the parsonage and went to sleep. The next day her son came for me to hold her funeral. I went and did so relating to the people present the above facts. Her sister said that Mrs. Mahony was a Catholic and that they had held a service already; her son , said she, was a Methodist and he wanted a Methodist minister to hold her funeral and burial service, so I said the last rites and pronounced the benediction.

In collecting funds for building the baby cottage the gift of Mrs. Mahony had a great effect on the others to whom I made an appeal for funds for the building. Her name should have been placed somewhere in the building. It took several months to raise sufficient funds to build it. There was one more building I wanted to raise money for, that was a reception cottage, so many children came who had or had been exposed to some infectious or contagious disease.

I had an idea that they should be detained for three or four weeks until it had been proved that they had no disease that could be transmitted to the other children. A ward for boys and one for girls was to be the plan.

This was approved by the executive board. I did not know it then but the end of my agency was drawing to a close.

I could stand on the lawn and look in every direction and see the many improvements that had been made with the money I had raised for the improvement of the physical plant. Inside of every building I could see it. In the children themselves it was alike apparent both in the number and appearance. It could be seen in their faces and heard in their songs and laughter. God had been with me all the way and I rejoiced and was glad, but those who claimed that the agent should live in Macon were busy. They were looking for a man that could do the work and live in Macon and they did not have to go far to find him. He was living in Macon. When I took hold of the work the board had searched the whole conference and could not find one who was willing to try but now it was different and several wanted the place. I had worked and earnestly prayed that I might be able to put the home on the hearts in its true light and the collection made in a Scriptural way. I never took an auction collection while I was agent. I never made an appeal to pride. I made it so that no one would know what anyone else gave unless he chose to let it be known. I made it as nearly Scriptural as I knew how. In this way all the above named improvements were made and we were supporting 30 per cent more children than they were when I began. We had the room and they were using it.

When the board met at conference I made my report as usual but when they came to elect an agent they, I think, told me they would excuse me, anyway I got the idea that they wanted me to leave the room and I did so. After I had been out for some time Brother Wardlaw came to me outside and asked if I would serve if just a good strong majority elected me, that two or three of the trustees wanted another man, but it looked like there would be a division. I said, "If it means a split in the board I will withdraw my name in the interest of harmony. That if I accepted the opposition would make it hard for me and maybe make me fail if they could." After all I think God was putting His finger down ahead of me because He wanted me at another place. That was when the conference was meeting in Columbus in 1910 and Bishop Morrison was presiding and he sent me to Douglas.

Rev. J. A. Smith was elected my successor and he has been the agent ever since. Much good has been the result of his work. Many an orphan and other underprivileged child has found a refuge there. The institution deserves all the financial aid given it by the people who have contributed toward its support. May it live, grow, and prosper for many years to come.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
OCT 25 194

Windsors Scheduled To Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are expected at Tuskegee Institute this week. The famous couple have indicated their interest in visiting the famous Negro school. More than 90 per cent of the population of the Bahamas Islands over which the duke is governor are Negroes.

There are countless problems there and the most effective educational work being done in the islands is that carried on by several schools manned by Tuskegee graduates where sorely needed industrial training is being given. The duke is said to desire to see at first hand what is being accomplished in the training for vocational careers at Tuskegee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Girls Seek Indoor Track Title

APR 5 - 1941

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—The great team of Tuskegee, Ala., will send full representation to the women's division of the National Indoor Track and Field Championships of America in the Atlantic City Auditorium, Easter Saturday, April 12, it was announced, Monday, by Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, president of the Middle Atlantic AAU, sponsors of the event.

There has been no women's championships for five years and the team title remains open to any club, college or school that can produce a winning combination.

APR 5 - 1941

Tuskegee has been the outdoor team champions for the past three years and at present holds the United States title. Their great 440-yard relay team is still intact, not having tasted defeat since 1937.

Rowena Harrison begins the 440, passes the baton to Lulu Perry, who relays it to Lucie Newhall and thence to the anchor, the great Lulu Mae Hymes. The quartet who will meet strong opposition here in the Loyal Order of Moose Girls from Philadelphia, who are coached by Mrs. Bonniwell, herself a national figure in the women's sports world.

Other than their defeat by the Tuskegee girls, the Moose team has never been beaten. And they are mighty anxious to avenge that defeat when the two teams clash in Atlantic City.

Individuals Entered

In addition to the relay, Tuskegee will enter Miss Hymes and Rowena Harrison in the 50-meter event: Lucy Newhall in the 200-meters against champion Stella Walsh, and Lulu Perry in the hurdles as well as Alice Coachman in the high jump.

Miss Perry's foremost foe in the 50-meter hurdles will be Sybil Cooper of the German-American Club of New York, national women's champion. Miss Coachman is the national outdoor champion and will attempt to set a new indoor record for women.

Jane Lane to Run

APR 5 1941

Besides these, Tuskegee also boasts some better than average broad jumpers and shot put artists, who will be seeking individual and team honors. Another great feminine athlete who will compete is Jane Lane of Wilberforce, Ohio, 50-meter outdoor champion. She won honors in Ocean City, last summer, by nosing out at the tape Stella Walsh in the 100 meters and will compete here in the 50- and 200-meter events.

APR 5 - 1941

Not to be outdone by the South and Midwest, the East also has a great athlete in Miss Jeannette Jones of Harrisburg, Pa. Only 17 years old, Miss Jones is the Middle Atlantic indoor and outdoor 50-yard champion. She will be the hope of the Middle Atlantic to carry them to a national team title in this event.

Among the outstanding males who will compete in the men's division will be Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee; Barney Ewell of Penn State; Eulace Peacock, former Temple University track idol and intercollegiate champion, and Thomas East of Cheyney Institute.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. Bethune Is Speaker for Women Students

APR 5 - 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, a director of the National Youth Administration, was guest speaker for the annual banquet of the Associated Women Students of Tuskegee Institute, here, Tuesday.

Miss Ozella Holman, senior in the school of education and president of the A.W.S. presided, young women from various sections of the South, were co-honorees. Miss Ruth Lucas of Stanford, Conn., senior in the school of education, represented the senior college women.

Presidents Speaks

Mrs. Bethune was presented by Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, dean of women, Tuskegee Institue. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, in the closing remarks paid high tribute to the unparalleled contribution that Mrs. Bethune has made to the welfare of the youth of her race.

APR 5 - 1941

Musical selections were given by the Tuskegee Institute concert orchestra and a solo by Jesse Chambliss, baritone soloist of the Tuskegee Institute choir.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 28, 1941

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS TUSKEGEE

Will Meet There Today and Tomorrow With Trustees of Rosenwald Fund

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 27 (AP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, headed a group of distinguished members arriving today for Friday and Saturday meetings of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, often a benefactor of nationally known Tuskegee institute.

Mrs. Roosevelt came here from Albany, Ga., where she addressed a civic club earlier in the day.

The trustees, following a business session, will visit two rural projects conducted under the institute's school of education, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett schools. Later they will go to "The Bucket" theater on the Russell plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater got its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to his; the Negro race: "Let down your buckets where you are."

The Tuskegee institute weaving school, opened March 5, and rural health projects, especially those for training of midwives, shop workmen, aviators and public health workers also will be visited.

Besides Mrs. Roosevelt, Rosenwald trustees arriving today included Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Fred Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank.

Others expected here tomorrow include William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Rieser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

Clanton, Ala., News
March 27, 1941

THORSBY NEWS

The 1941 Seniors of Thorsby Institute took their annual trip to Tuskeegee Institute on Friday, March 21. It was a most enjoyable and eudcational trip.

The last open meeting of the Helen Keller Literary Society will he held on Friday night, April 4. at 7:30 under the direction of Miss Elsie Tinker

There will be a Christian Endeavor the American composer. Stephen Foster, "From The Old South". The arrangement of the program will be given next week. Everyone is invited.

A music recital under the auspices of the Clanton Music Club was given on Monday night, March 24, at 7:30 by Miss Elsie Tinker, music instructor at the Institute, Miss Rubye Raybon and Miss Katherine Bryan both students of Thorsby Institute. This was a most enjoyable program.

* * *

The Ladies Guild served the Lions Club in the Fellowship Hall of the Congregational Church on Tuesday night, March 25.

There wil lbe a Christian Endeavor Social in Fellowship Hall of the Congregational Church on Saturday night, March 29, at 7:00. All members and friends of the Christian Endeavor are invited to attend.

The Christian Endeavor was led last Sunday evening by the Missionary Committee. We studied about the churches in other lands and the work they are doing. Special music was rendered by Frances Wood and Jeanette Plant. Everyone is invited to attend these meetings each Sunday evening at 6:20 in the Fellowship Hall of the Congregational church.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

State Nurses Hold Institute At Tuskegee

APR 13 1941

The Institute for Colored Graduate Nurses sponsored by the Nurses Board of Examination and Registration of Alabama was held at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute. The theme of the institute was "Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Nursing."

Mrs. Linna N. Denny, R. N., executive secretary Alabama State Board of Nurse Examiners presided Friday morning. Following the morning session the delegation were guests at a luncheon at the Veterans' Hospital, through the courtesy of the nurses.

The afternoon session was held in the recreation building of the hospital, with Mrs. E. V. Davis presiding. The evening session was held in Tuskegee Institute Chapel with Dr. H. V. Richardson presiding.

The sessions Saturday were held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital with Mrs. Ross E. Robert, R. N., president, Alabama State Board of Nurse Examiners presiding. Among the speakers were Dr. A. M. Gaulocher, associate director division of mental hygiene, State Department Public Health; Mrs. Agnes N. Steele R. N., superintendent of nurses, Bryce State Hospital, Tuscaloosa; Dr. Charles Prudhomme, Dr. C. C. Branche, assistant clinical director; Dr. John H. Dibble, Jr., manager Veterans' Administration Facility; Dr. John A. Kenny, medical director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Murray Smith, Macon County health officer; Miss Elizabeth T. McDowell, R. N., director Community Nursing Bureau, Birmingham and others.

APR 13 1941

At the close of the institute the annual meeting of Colored State Nurses Association was held with Miss E. V. Rivers, R. N., president, presiding.

After discussions the business session the following officers were elected as State officers: Mrs. Minnie Howard, Birmingham, president; Mrs. Rose Thomas, Montgomery, vice-president; Miss Fannie Williams, Tuskegee, recording secretary; Miss Wilma Giddis, Birmingham, corresponding secretary; Miss Winnie Hatcher, Montgomery, financial secretary-treasurer; Miss Johnnie L. Dent, Tuskegee, reporter.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Windsors Cancel Plans To Visit Southland

ATLANTA, Oct. 26.—(AP)—The Constitution, in a special dispatch from Washington, said today that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor would be unable to visit Atlanta and other Southern cities before returning to Nassau but expect to do so on another trip in the near future.

OCT 27 1941

Information to this effect was received by Lawrence Wood (Chip) Robert, Jr., of Atlanta and Washington, in a telegram from the former British King, now in New York, the paper said.

The Duke's equerry, Maj. Grey Phillips, later telephoned to Robert that the Windsors had been forced to postpone the Southern trip because of the unexpected demands made on their time in New York.

OCT 27 1941

18y-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Donate Marble Shaft To Mark Spot Where Tuskegee Inst. Was 'Borned'

MAY 24 1941

By FLORENCE E. RILEY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—After Booker T. Washington's famous "Let down your bucket where you are" Atlanta address in 1895, many persons visited Tuskegee in Macon county, the very heart of the Cotton Belt, to see the effects of an experiment in the transformation of a so-called backward group of people into self-respecting, law abiding citizens.

Since the death of this noted educator in 1915, literally thousands of people of all races, from all parts of the world have made pilgrimages to this institution to study the growth and development of a great philosophy.

Few of the thousands who come and go each year are aware that Butler's Chapel A.M.E. Zion church, commonly known as "Zion Hill," pastored by the Rev. W. E. Carson, In the "Negro section" of the town of Tuskegee, Ala., is the original site where the now famous Tuskegee institute began—just five minutes drive from its present location.

During the month of April, a huge, rugged marble stone, symbolic of the man himself, was placed on the exact spot where Booker T. Washington taught his first class in a "shanty." The marker is a donation from the Alabama Marble Works, Sylacauga, Ala., through the generosity of H. M. King, assistant general manager. Sand blasted on the face of this giant stone are the following words:

"On this site stood the 'shanty' where Booker T. Washington first opened school, July 4, 1881. Later it became 'State Normal School,' next 'Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute,' now 'Tuskegee Institute.'"

The foundation upon which the stone rests was built by the craftsmen who are members of Butler's Chapel.

The idea of permanently marking the place where Tuskegee institute began dates back to May, 1940 when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt appointed T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. department of Agriculture, a member of the National Advisory committee, Community Service programs of the WPA, and invited him to a meeting at the White House, where he got first-hand information as to possible projects that could be undertaken by local groups for community betterment.

Returning to Tuskegee, Campbell called a meeting of key community folk and explained the objectives of WPA Community Service. An organization was effected to be known as the "Tuskegee Community Service Agency" with the following officers: T. M. Campbell, chairman; Mrs. M. K. Frazier, vice chairman; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, secretary; Miss F. E. Riley, assistant secretary, and an advisory committee composed of Maladie Morse, V. C. Turner, J. Maddux, L. A. Jones and Rev. W. E. Carson.

On September 5, 1940, J. Howard Miller, executive secretary, National Advisory committee, Community Service programs, WPA, Washington, D. C., while touring the state, visited Tuskegee and held a conference with the community group at which time specific community problems were revealed and solutions suggested.

Inspired by those meetings, the group set about to do some tangible work. The first project was to get the assistance and cooperation of Miss Mary Weber, Alabama state director, professional and service division, WPA; and Mrs. Marie Bankhead-Owen, director of the Alabama archives and history department, who furnished a WPA artist to prepare a suitable plaque honoring Charles W. Greene, Tuskegee institute's first agricultural teacher. This plaque was dedicated November 4, 1940, and is located in the new Extension Service building on the campus of Tuskegee institute.

The placing of a marker where Booker T. Washington started Tuskegee is the second undertaking by the Tuskegee Community Service agency.

Mayor G. B. Edwards of the town of Tuskegee is one of the moving spirits in this project, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, has manifested great interest in the movement, also.

There are five persons yet living who answered the roll call the first day Dr. Washington opened school in his "shanty" classroom. They are, Mrs. W. T. Harris, Mrs. Roxie Brewer, Mrs. Kiziah Day, Miss Caroline E. Smith, all of Tuskegee, Ala., and Smart Boyd, residing at Greenville, Ala.

Formal dedication of this project will take place upon completion of suitable landscaping, which has been agreed upon by the city council of Tuskegee.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

JUN 14 1941

Charles A. Anderson, chief flight instructor, Division of Aeronautics, Tuskegee Institute, left the campus Friday for Boston, Massachusetts, where on Monday, June 2, he will begin a three weeks course in cross country instruction training.

The course is offered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority of which Grant Webster is director. The training will be given at the Northeast Airlines, Municipal Airport, East Boston. The course will include intensive work with the newest instrument designed to take many of the old hazards out of cross country flights.

Pilot L. A. Jackson returns this week from Boston, having completed three weeks special training in cross country instruction.

This course will enable Chief Anderson and his co-workers to give the enrollees in the Summer Aviation Program at Tuskegee Institute the best and latest developments in the field of aeronautics.

A plane with an engine of higher horsepower and a cabin of larger capacity than the ones now owned by the Institute, is to be purchased for Tuskegee's first cross country training which is scheduled to begin the middle of June. Several planes have already been flown to Tuskegee airport for inspection. G. L. Washington, director of aeronautics and Lloyd Isaacs, treasurer of the Institute, stated that the make and model of the new plane had not been finally settled upon, but the new plane would probably reach the Tuskegee airport at the time of Chief Anderson' return from Boston.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hill, Baltimore, Maryland, enthusiastic workers in foods preparation and service for nearly a quarter of a century, took "time out" October, 1940, to May 19, 1941, to brush up on the latest quirks of the calorie and vitamins, developments in nutrition and food cost, and control, at the Tuskegee Institute School of Commercial Dietetics.

During their period of study at Tuskegee Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Hill rendered valuable service as part time instructors in the experimental kitchen and salad pantry, respectively .

At the commencement exercises, May 19, 1941, Mr. and Mrs. Hill were awarded Tuskegee's first certificate for "a refresher course in Commercial Dietetics." Mr. and Mrs. Hill left the Institute immediately after the commencement exercises for Flume Reservation, Franconia, New Hampshire, where Mr. Hill is employed as managing chef and Mrs. Hill is in charge of pastry and the salad pantry.

Before coming to Tuskegee, Mr. and Mrs. Hill had been employed for many seasons at the Mayflower Hotel, Ocean City, New Jersey, and in charge of Y. M. C. A.. kitchens. When the depression struck they were conducting their own foods business.

* * *

During the Annual Tournament of the American Tennis Association; which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Augest 18-23, 1941, players and visitors will be requested to pay only room rent at the time of their arrival on the campus, administration officials announced here to day.

Cafeteria, and table hotel service may be secured in the "Rose Room" of the Cafeteria. All meals will be paid for as served. The Cafeteria will be open from 7:30 a.m., to 8:00 p.m., throughout Tournament Week, and the "Rose Room" will be open at convenient hours for each meal.

The regular charge for room rent will be $1.00 per day. The Institute, will, however, be able to provide a limited number of quarters for players only at the rate of $4.00 for the week. The lower rates will apply to quarters where four or more persons will

occupy the same large room. The accommodations furnished under this lower rate will differ from those under the higher rate only in the number occupying the same room.

All players interested in the lower rate accommodation should make reservation well in advance of the Tournament. The dead line for these reservations will be Thursday, August 14, 1941.

In order to facilitate the matter of housing players and guests immediately upon their arrival, it is urged that a written request for reservation be sent to Captain Charles Ecton, Chairman of the Housing Committee, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, at the earliest possible date. No deposit is required with such notice.

* * *

Michael Tondow, menu classifier, and office assistant to Gabriel Lugot, executive chief of the Waldorf-Astoria, will conduct classes in the ten-week Summer Course for advance students in Commercial Dietetics at Tuskegee Institute, beginning June 4, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, announced here today. Mr. Tondow has worked under the personal supervision of Gabriel Lugot for the past five and one-half years, acquiring the necessary training and background for his planned career of a hotel chef.

He came to the Waldorf-Astoria in October, 1935, as an apprentice in the first class to take the course in culinart art conducted by the hotel. After graduation he was assigned to a permanent job in the kitchen and worked for two years on the ranges and in the various kitchen stations. He has been in his present post for one year.

Tuskegee this summer, will conduct courses in "Advanced catering," which included buying and soring; economy and preparation; casserole cookin; international cooking; a-larte service, and Menu Making and Special Hotel Cooking and Catering," including cooking styles and variations, menu composition and planning; including cooking game and seafood, cold meats, salads and salad dressing, desserts, and kitchen management.

* * *

Forty-five Negro boys from Macon County, between the age of 17 and 25 will be able to attend school free of cost June 2 to August 19, to learn aero- mechanics, according to an announcement made by President F. D. Patterson.

This training in aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for National Defense Programs. Thirty-four hundred dollars is being spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including text-books, etc., will be purchased from the fund and furnished free of cost to the boys enrolled.

Three licensed mechanics will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, State Itinerant Teacher Trainer, has been appointed supervisor of the project and has outlined the course of study which has been approved by the State Board.

G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, has assigned one of the buildings of the William G. Willcox Trades School to be used as headquarters for these Defense Training Program operations.

No fees will be charged for the training; textbooks and supplies will be furnieshed, but enrollees must pay for their board, room and transportation. While any youth from 17 to 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of W. S. Allen, Supervisor, Trade Building A, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

* * *

The will to succeed is what carried Nathaniel S. Colley through four years of study at Tuskegee Institute and to the top in scholarship attainment. Colley, who came to Tuskegee from Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama, had little cash money, but ability and a determined will to accomplish something.

Immediately after registration he entered heartily into the spirit of the institution and by participating in many extra-curricular activities began to accomplish results. He points to the fact that he memorized the words of "The Tuskegee Song" while riding from Chehaw, the little railway station, five miles from the Institute, which connects the main line to Montgomery and Atlanta, and was able to repeat the words of this song when called upon to do so by an upperclassman just before he entered the office of the Dean of Men for registration and room assignment. During his early days on the campus he met personally many of the instructors and students, was able to locate the principal places and points of interest, and upon graduation was one of Tuskegee's best known young men.

Colley was graduated from Tuskegee Institute with high scholastic honors, May 19, 1941, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Education. He was awarded the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity medal for maintaining the highest scholastic average of any male student in his class. His campus connections and activities included: Listed in Who's Who Among students in American colleges and universities for the years 1939-1940 and 1940- 1941.

Three times elected to the Student Council.

President of the Y. M. C. A.

President of the Pi Gamma Debating Society.

President of the Carver Chemical Society.

President of the N. Y. A. Club.

First Lieutenant in the Tuskegee Institute Cadet Corps.

President of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Scholarship Fraternity.

Colley desires to become a chemist, in which field he has already made some interesting studies.

* * *

Ninety Agricultural Extension agents representing six States have registered for classes in the Summer in-service agents short course in the school of agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, J. R. Otis, Director, announced today.

The courses are designed to give practical immediate aid to in-service agricultural extension workers in their complex job of improving farm life in a changing system of agriculture.

A strong corps of specialists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, Alabama, will supplement the regular members of the Tuskegee Institute Institute Agricultural faculty in forming the teaching and lecturing staff for the agents' course.

Mr. E. H. Shinn, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will conduct the course in "Planning the Organization and Program for Extension Teachers;" Miss Quida **Midkiff, Mississippi State College,** will have "Selection and Use of Cotton Materials;" Miss Lavada Curtis, Auburn Polytecrnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, "Food Conservation and Use;" Mr. J. H. Williams, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, yill give instruction in "Home Tanning and Harness aking;" Messrs J. E. McLean and C. W. Clift of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, will teach "Conservation and Use of Farm Land;" R. A. Munday will give instruction in "Home Use and Marketing of Farm Poultry;" Mr. W. H. Gregory, of the U. S. Department of Agrisulture, will have animal Husbandry, Feed and Pasture Development."

Lecture, entertainment and other facilities of the regular Summer School, plus field trips and special receptions by the the agricultural faculty are extra-curricular features of the course. Devotional exercises will be held in the agricultural assembly room on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 11:30 o'clock.

Those attending the short course are: ALABAMA—J. D. Barnes, Joseph Bradford, Miss Rosella Brown, Theodore Bridges, Mrs. C. A. Gee, Julius C. Gordon, James Holland, Miss Clentyne Hightower, Miss Ruth Hightower, Lawrence Johnson, Miss Hattie M. McKay, Mrs. Ella B. McKissack, Robert T. Phillips, Charles S. Sampson, P. Floyd Thomas, Miss Tommie Whitlow. GEORGIA: S. H. Lee. LOUISIANA: Miss Cordelia Blackburn, Milton L. Duty, Miss Ruby Fisher, Mrs. Jerushia P. Griffin, Booker D. Harrison, Samuel W. Jones, J. A. M. Lloyd, Lawrence Joseph Washington, T. J. Jordan, State Agent.

MISSISSIPPI: Mrs. Ada B. Adams, William B. Ammons, Mrs. Wieda Bowden, Miss Ophelia L. Carter, Miss Willie M. Carroll, Mrs. Beatrice Childress, Miss Mable R. Clopton, Miss Lessye L. Davis, Miss Jessie L. Dowsing, Miss Geneva Edwards, Charles R. Fletcher, Mrs. Eva L. Gordon, Miss Dorothy D. Gordon, Garrett E. Gray, Mrs. Ethel Hall, Miss Dollye L. Holmes, Mrs. Emma G. Whitfield, Ernest A. Holtzclaw, Mrs. Jannie V. Hunt, Miss Mary Lee Jones, Mrs. Marian V. Latimore, R. E. Lee, Miss Alice I. Little. Mrs. Graftie A. Meadow, Miss Lettye M. Montgomery, Emmett S. Haskin, Chester W. Owen, Miss Laura E. Powell, Miss Bessie Rainey, Mrs. Medora Louise Reed, Mrs. Cornelia A. Richards, Miss Vera Lee Sledge, Mrs. Mable L. Thomas, Miss Sarah E. Whiteside, John A. Willis, Mrs. Annie B. Wimbs and Miss Hannon R. Woods.

Enterprise, Ala. Ledger
June 13, 1941

NEGRO YOUTHS ARE GIVEN SCHOLARSHIPS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Did Fine Work As Students At Coffee County Training School, Coppinville, Under Direction of Teacher Seets.

That Alabama's expanding program for public schools is gradually removing the bars to opportunity for all children, regardless of class or color, is proven by the successful records of two negro youths, Eugene Zacheous and Grover Brown, recent graduates of the Coffee County Training School, who were enrolled at Tuskegee Institute on June 2.

These boys, students in vocational agriculture under H. B. Seets, were members of the New Farmers of America, an organization for negro youth, similar to the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H clubs. During a period of three years they have gained much valuable information and experience through their supervised farm projects.

Zacheous, beginning with one gilt, has sold $77.00 worth of hogs; $35.00 worth of fryers from his flock of chickens and and $9.75 worth of eggs. He has on hand at present one hog and 85 broilers. He beautified the lawn at his home, assisted in painting the residence, built a brooder house and a laying house for his poultry flock. He was a leader in school activities, being active in athletics; treasurer of the New Farmers of America and chairman of two of its important committees, second honor student of the senior class, teacher in the Sunday School and active worker in the B. Y. P. U.

Grover Brown has sold up to date $37.00 worth of hogs and now has on hand two brood sows, 18 pigs, one No. 1 hog, 10 laying hens, a dozen fruit trees, a year-around garden and has beautified his home lawn. He was president of the senior class, vice-president and secretary of the N. F. A., active in athletics, member of the N. F. A. chorus and high school chorus and an active worker in religious and church affairs.

Both boys entered college on work scholarships warranted by their records.

18y-1941

AVIATION

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NOT PLAYING WITH AVIATION

School Will Continue to Be Center of Aviation Activities for Negroes—Five Distinct Courses to Be Offered—School Will Have Three Airports—C. Alfred Anderson, Chief Flight Instructor.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 24—Because of the facilities it offers and the extrordinary record it has and is making, Tuskegee institute is and will continue to be the center of aviation for Negroes in relation to the government's civil and defense program.

Tuskegee institute is not playing with aviation. With G. L. Washington, head of the department of mechanical industries as co-ordinator between the school and the Civil Aeronautics Authority in the Civilian Pilot Training program, Tuskegee is destined to make and hold ranks as one of the greatest aviation schools of the nation.

It has already outstripped all other colored schools designated in the Civilian Pilot Training Program. It is proceeding now, with the backing of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, the Board of Trutees, federal agencies and Mr. Washington, to provide the same facilities and the same advanced instruction which can be obtained at any civil aviation school of which America can boast.

WILL OFFER FIVE DISTINCT COURSES

By the time this story reaches print, Tuskegee will be well on the way to offering five distinct courses in civil aviation. These courses, all including the proper ground school work, may be outlined as follows:

1. A primary course. This is the course originally set up at Negro colleges. It includes ground school work and leads to a private pilot's license after 35 hours of solo flying.
2. A secondary course with 40 additional hours of flying.
3. A student instructor (apprentice) course with 30 hours flying.
4. A cross-country course with 40 hours flying.
5. A commercial course (commercial refresher and secondary (advance) instructor course) with 60 hours flying. This course will be started in the fall.

How did this broad and advanced program in aviation at Tuskegee develop?

When Negro colleges were given the opportunity to co-operate in the CAA'S Civilian Pilot Training Program in 1939, Tuskegee undertook to do its part by accepting responsibility for the primary course.

A Division of Aeronautics under Mr. Washington, alluded to above, was set up, and ground school courses were taught with special facilities provided at the school. Assisting Mr. Washington has been John O. Hopkins who is in charge of the school's airport.

The Alabama Air Service at Montgomery, 40 miles away, was given a contract by the CAA to give flying instructions to the students in Tuskegee's ground school. However, the distance to be traveled each day made this arrangement impractical and Tuskegee later leased a suitable field for an airport seven miles from Tuskegee and qualified to teach flying. Tuskegee became the first Negro school to qualify for both ground school and flying instruction.

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS HAVE MADE FINE RECORD

The record made by Tuskegee students in primary instruction so impressed officials of the CAA that Tuskegee became the first Negro school to be selected for a secondary course in aviation in which students from other Negro schools might train.

From that point on Tuskegee's aviation program has expanded rapidly in two directions. There were two causes. The growth of civilian aviation preparedness among Negroes dictated the need for instructors and advanced training. The birth of the 99th Pursuit Squadron presented the opportunity to provide a base for the primary and elementray instruction of these prospective future cadets. Tuskegee Institute set itself to do both jobs.

Army Air Corps Training for flying cadets is ordinarilly divided into four sections as follows:

1. A five week "pool" period.
2. A 10-week civil elementary school period.
3. Ten weeks of basic training.
4. Ten weeks of advanced training.

When a cadet has finished the advanced course, he is put on the reserve list as a second lieutenant or placed in active service.

Here is where Tuskegee fits into the Army Training plan. It has been the practice of the Army to let contracts to schools with the proper facilities to give the "pool" training, inspections and examinations to prospective cadets and also the elementary training. The Army exclusively takes care of the last twenty weeks of basic and elementary training.

Tuskegee Institute's secondary course covers the Army elementary course. Therefore, when students at Tuskegee they are prepared to have finished the secondary course apply for basic and advanced training at the new Army training school which is being built for the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

It is expected that most of the young men who qualify for the Army training school to train for commissions in the 99th Pursuit Squadron will clear through Tuskegee's civil aviation school.

TUSKEGEE TO HAVE THREE BIG AIRPORTS

Instead of one there are three airports related to the aviation program at Tuskegee. The first is the airport leased originally for primary and secondary work at Tuskegee itself. The second is a new field acquired through a loan of $200,000 made by the board of trustees to qualify for the Army's elementary course. The third is the new $2,000,000 school and field being constructed by the government for the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Tuskegee invested approximately $50,000 in facilities for its primary training program.

For ground instruction it provided a demonstrational laboratory containing a complete army trainer, air-cooled engines, water cooled engines, wing sections, propellers, cylinders, accessories, etc., used for ground instruction, charts, slides, and classroom visual aids. Four ground instructors holding CAA ground instructors's certificates for all subjects taught were employed.

For flight instruction Tuskegee leased the airports upon which it constructed hangars, an office, a classroom, a shop and other necessary building facilities.

In May, Tuskegee had seven Piper Cubs of 65 horse power, used for primary instructor apprentice course, four Waco 220 horsepower Army primary training planes for secondary acrobatic training course and one 300 horsepower Stinson Reliant used for cross-country instruction.

The school has seven instructors headed by Chief Flight Instructor C. Alfred Anderson. Four of the instructors are white and three are colored. All of the white instructors and one of the Negro instructors received their instructor training under two of the Negro instructors.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
August 7, 1941

Tuskegee Institute President Tells of Training of Negro Air Pilots at His School

BY DOUGLASS HALL

One of the nation's leading educators visited this city late Wednesday but very few persons here knew about it.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, in company of three other persons, was in town just long enough to get "a bite to eat" and to give this writer a few pointers on his whereabouts and information concerning the aviation program that is under way at Tuskegee.

"They love it," the educator answered when questioned about the colored soldiers and civilians that are in training at the school. He also revealed that the boys seem to have the qualifications necessary to do the job of flying. "They are a fine bunch and they are coming along fine with their flying," he further asserted.

FLYING THERE FOR KEEPS

Dr. Patterson also expressed the belief that flying was at Tuskegee for keeps. When this present emergency is over, he velieves that courses in flying will become a part of the curriculum of the institute. He stated that one field is completed at the college, aonther is near completion and a great deal of work has been done on a third and larger base.

Tuskegee is one of the first bases that the government set has up up for the training of Negro pilots. However, there are only 11 army fliers there at present or rather soldiers who desire to become army fliers. The president asserted that the civilian pilot training that is being conducted at the school is where the boys are really getting a chance to prove themselves. And one could tell from the emphasis with which he related the experiences of these beginners, that he was proud of them and of the achievement that they have made thus far.

"Training will get get going at Tuskegee in a big way about October 1," Dr. Patterson stated, "and we except about 500 boys to be there and all of the buildings and grounds etc., completed about that time. Already we have been assured that a company of 400 from Illinois would be there not later than October.

The Tuskegee head stated that he was not on a vacation but that he had been North on business and was returning to his school. He first visited Washington, D. C. and conferred with Gen. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Cross Country Course Begins at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute is one of nine flying schools designated as Type B Training Centers, authorized by the Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, to give cross country and instructor's courses in Region 2, made up of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama.

Tuskegee is the only colored school in the group and the only Alabama school in this authorization. One class of six students will be assigned to each training center every twelve weeks—the period required by the courses for each class.

Underway on Monday

The first class reported on October 6, with the second to report on December 29. These will be followed by a third group on March 23, 1942 and a fourth on June 15, 1942.

George L. Washington, director of Tuskegee's CAA program, stated that he had nine men on the eligible list, six of whom were designated by the regional office to report to the airport on Monday. Three of these and three additional men will begin the training in December.

Eligibles Listed

The men now registered for cross country and instructor's course all of whom received their secondary training here, are: Ernest Henderson of Memphis, Tenn. (W.Va. State); Herbert Van Strong of Memphis, Tenn. (Tuskegee); Adolph J. Moret, Jr. of New Orleans (W.Va. State); Roscoe D. Draper of Haverford, Pa. (Hampton primary); Harold C. Hayes of Boston (A. and T. College); Linkwood Wilson Rose of Oklahoma (Tuskegee primary); Irvin D. Laurence, Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio (Tuskegee); Hector William of Madison, Ill. (Tuskegee).

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE'S PILOT TRAINING SETS PATTERN IN NATION

SEP 14 1941

By FLORENCE MURRAY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 11—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute has already entered into the picture of national defense in more ways than one; but its most publicized activity to date is that of aviation. Harangued by Negroes, since the beginning of the defense program, for an opportunity to prove their mettle in the technical branches of the army, the government chose this school for its experiment with colored army aviators just a few months ago.

Two years before the plans were completed to establish a pursuit squadron at Tuskegee, the school launched on its flying career, and up to this time has four courses going in civilian pilot training: an elementary course, a secondary course, an instructor's training course, and a refresher course for commercial pilots.

One of the 400 colleges)five colored) originally selected by the Civil Aeronautics authority in 1939 to set up a civil course in elementary flying, Tuskegee later became the only Negro school authorized to give the secondary course.

It began its initial flight training without even an airport, using the Montgomery, Ala., air field some 40 miles away for flight work and its campus for ground training. It was no easy job for Dr. Patterson and his director of mechanical industries, George L. Washington, to persuade the CAA to install the elementary course at the school, when threre was no landing field within the required 10-mile distance; but they were able to bring officials around with their pledge that they would soon get an airport near the school grounds.

SEP 4 1941

Once off the ground, Tuskegee students set a record among white and colored colleges in the South by passing 20 out of 20 in the ground school of the first class; then sending its quota of 20 through the flight tests.

One of its students, Alexander Anderson, scored 100 on civil air regulations and 92 on navigation and meteorology, standing among the top scores made by all students in the CAA examinations. Charley Foxx, another student, averaged 97 on to examinations and was later chosen one of the seven private licensed pilots trained in the first civil course to represent Region II in a contest conducted by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. The other six were white. (Region II is composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and Alabama).

The secondary training program at Tuskegee, begun in July, 1940, enrolled elementary trained flyers from the other colored schools: Lincoln university in Pennsylvania, Virginia State college near Petersburg, Howard university in Washington, West Virginia State college, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college, and Hampton Institute in Virginia.

By this time the institute had leased a field seven miles from its campus and students had prepared it themselves for use in the first course, while the second-course flyers used the field of Alabama Polytechnical college (white) at Auburn, about 20 miles distant.

SEP 4 1941

Begining with two Cubs in its hanger, Tuskegee soon purchased its first Waco plane and became flight contractor as well as ground contractor. This fleet has since increased to eight Cubs and four Wacos, and it is now among the few schools, white or ,colored, to own and control facilities for flight instruction. And this is a doubly large star in the institute's crown, because flight training has, for the most part, been limited to commercial centers of long-established experience.

To flight-train its students in the second course, the school was able at first to adhere to its tradition of completely Negro staff, and obtained two well-trained colored instructors, Charles A. Anderson and Louis A. Jackson. Mr. Anderson, head instructor, was the first Negro to earn a commercial pilot's license by the government, and has for some years been known to Negroes for his outstanding flights, having flown non-stop to Haiti. On the first of June he left Tuskegee for a course in cross-country flying given by the CAA at the Northeast Airlines Municipal airport in East Boston.

Since the appointment of these two men, the aviation staff had to be increased, and the school added another colored instructor, George W. Allen, and three white ones; and further additions are expected to me made at the opening of the next fall term. The ground school staff, besides Mr. Washington, is composed of a retired naval flyer, Lieut. B. M. Cornell, professor of aeronautical engineering at Alabama Polytechnic; Robert G. Pitts, also white, and William C. Curtis, head of the school's electrical division.

Tuskegees present flying field is such that, as one government examiner put it, "every landing here is a spot landing.' It is bound by trees on one side and a highway on the other. Last year President Patterson initiated a campaign to raise money to build an airport and mechanics building on the institute's spacious grounds where there is a good location. Alumni clubs and other groups raised the sum of $30,000 and work on the new airport, which is on the school's grounds, began in June.

Up to March of this year, Tuskegee had completed the training of eight apprentice instructors and had contracted to give refresher courses to other qualifying colored instructors. Its primary training program has been enlarged from groups of 20 students to three annual classes of thirty students, and its secondary program quota has been trebled. This school, with six other colored colleges, has caused the commerce departments list of certified colored pilots to jump from 31 in 1939 to 106 in September, 1940.

But this is not all. Proud of their chance to demonstrate their ability to cope with other racial groups in whatever fields of progress opening up, Negroes at Tuskegee and the country over were far from satisfied at their countrys refusal to consider training them for the army.

Finally the early part of this year they won their first victory in the scheduled establishment of an army flying unit. This unit, to be called the 99th Pursuit squadron, for which the war department allotted $1,813,402, has begun training. The institute will furnish living quarters for the complete outfit of nearly 300 men.

With the coming of the flying cadets, their instructors, ground crew, administrators, messmen and other employees, and their families, Tuskegee expects to see hundreds of new residents added to her school community, which already numbers approximately 5,000 persons.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cross Country Aviation To Be Added By CAA

Only Negro School In Region Two To Be Included

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (SNS) —Tuskegee is one of nine flying schools designated as Type B Training Centers, authorized by the Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, to give Cross Country and Instructor Courses in Region 2 (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama). Tuskegee is the only Negro school in the group and the only Alabama school in this authorization.

One class of six students will be assigned to each Training Center every 12 weeks. The courses, for each class, will extend over a period of twelve weeks.

The first class will report October 6, 1941, with the second (class B.) coming up December 29, 1941. These will be followed by a third group on March 23, 1942 and Class D on June 15, 1942.

NINE ON LIST

George L. Washington, director of Tuskegee's CAA program, states that he has nine eligible list. Six of these will be designated by the Regional Office report to Tuskegee Airport, October 6. The other three, and three additional men, will begin the training December 29.

The men now eligible for Cross Country and Instructor's Course are: Roscoe B. Draper, Haverford, Pennsylvania, (Hampton primary); Hector Strong, Memphis (W. Va. State primary); Sherman T. Rose, Oklahoma (Tuskegee primary); Irvin D. Laurence Jr., Cleveland, Ohio (Tuskegee). Ernest Henderson, Mountalla, South Carolina (Hampton); Herbert Van Allen Clark, Pine Bluff (Tuskegee); Adolph J. Moret Jr., New Orleans (W. Va State); Harold C. Hayes, Boston (A. and T. College); Linkwood William. Madison, Illinois (Tuskegee). All men received their secondary at Tuskegee. Pilot Lewis Jackson is in charge of the Cross Country and Instructor's course. Jackson has an enviable flying record. He also took an intensive course in instrument flying at Boston Airport, the first of the summer, to get the last word in Cross Country flying.

Jackson will be remembered as the diminutive airman who flew to Memphis in August to thrill the delegates, to the National Negro Business League, with his acrobatics in the air. Something of the scope of cross country flying instruction is revealed by the line up of equipment required for every six students taking the course. Tuskegee will use one four place cabin plane—a Howard, one three place cub cruiser, one Waco, and one cub. Both the Howard and the cruiser are equipped with ear phones and other instruments necessary for night flying. All ships are certificated.

BIG STAFF USED

To keep the Tuskegee CAA Airport organized and planes, hangars and grounds in condition for the three civilian programs, elementary, secondary, and cross country—a staff of some fifteen to twenty persons is required in addition to the instructors.

Assistant to the director is John O. Hopkins; the superintendent of maintenance, Elliot Grey; airport secretary, Mildred Hanson dispatchers, Marcus Davis and Langston Caldwell. In addition, there are more than a dozen mechanics janitors, and helpers employed.

Eligibility requirements for Cross Country.

The applicant for cross country and instructor courses must:

1. Be a graduate of the Secondary Course of the Civilian Pilot Training Program.

2. Not be enrolled in an educational institution.

3. Be able and willing to devote his entire time to this training.

4. Provide his own transportation to and from the Training Center.

5. Be able and willing to pay the following fees:

a. Insurance fees, Cross Country Course $10. Instructor Course $6.50.

b. Equipment fee, Cross Country $10 (approximately).

6. Indicate his desire to become a flight instructor.

7. Be able and willing to pay an amount of approximately $50 per month for room and board during the time he is at Training Center.

8. Hold or immediately obtain a valid Restricted Radiotelephone operator Permit issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

9. Not be on active duty or enlisted and awaiting call with the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

10. Not hold or have held a Commercial Certificate.

11. Women applicants are not eligible.

OCT 5

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Will Make Military Flying Part Of Ed. Work At Institute

APR 14 1941

Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Tuskegee Institute, states that the meeting of the Board, April 5 and 6, was one of the busiest in its history. Dr. Schieffelin said the most important decision by the Board was the Resolution to make military flying a part of the educational work of Tuskegee Institute. He said the Board voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 to purchase and equip a 800 acre field three miles from the campus for the military flying program.

APR 14 1941

Dr. Schieffelin stated further that the Board had expressed satisfaction that this first opportunity for young Negro aviators to serve in the Pursuit Squadron of the U. S. Army Air Corps was to materialize at Tuskegee Institute. This new unit, he said, was being set up as a result of a nation-wide demand that was stressed at a conference on "The Negro in National Defense" recently held at Hampton Institute, Virginia.

When questioned concerning the election of a Tuskegee alumnus to the Trustee Board, Dr. Schieffelin replied that the General Alumni association at their meeting April 4, 1941, had nominated Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, Class of 1920, for membership on the Trustee Board. He said the nomination of Dr. Heningburg had been acknowledged but no action would be taken on it until October, 1941, the regular time for election of Board members.

Dr. Schieffelin expressed for the Board appreciation of the fine way President Patterson, faculty, and student body have been able to carry forward the Tuskegee program, despite the slightly curtailed budget.

Dr. Heningburg who was nominated by the Alumni for membership on the Board of Trustees, was an honor graduate from Tuskegee Institute in 1920. He received a Rosenwald Scholarship to Grinnell College, Iowa, and was graduated from that Institute in 1924, a member of Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society. After a few years of teaching, Mr. Heningburg spent nearly two years in study at the Sorbonne in France, and travel-study in Spain and Italy. He returned to America to hold important positions on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, successively, head of the division of Romance Languages in the high school and college, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute High School, Personnel Director, Tuskegee Institute. At present, Dr. Heningburg is special assistant to the President of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham.

APR 14 1941

Claude A. Barnett, a graduate of Tuskegee, has been a member of the Board for a number of years, but he was selected directly by the Board to replace a deceased member, and was not a nominee of the Alumni as their representative on the Board.

Clarksdale, Miss. Register
April 17, 1941

Negro Fliers Get Training

Tuskegee Institute Center of Army's Newest School for Pilots.

Tuskegee Institute.—Negro youth throughout the country are making application to the Army Air Corps for training as Flying Cadets. Director G. L. Washington of Tuskegee's School of Mechanical Industries has from the beginning directed and had immediate supervision of Tuskegee Institute's aviation program. At the same time he has been closely associated with Army Air corps officials having to do with the shaping of the Army's plans for the enlistment and training of negro cadets. Director Washington has advanced the following information and diferentiation regards aviation activities to be centered about Tuskegee Institute. Such information and clarification should be both timely and of particular interest to those interested and planning to participate in Army air corps flying cadet training.

Flight training of flying cadets in the army air corps consists of elementary, basic, and advanced Each phase extends over approximately ten weeks. Applicants passing the physical and educational examinations and who are assigned to training are first given a five weeks initiation period prior to flight training. During this period, he is equipped with uniform, flying suit mechanic's suit, etc., necessary to flight training. Immediately upon acceptance the cadet received $75 per month pay plus allowance for board and lodging.

At the conclusion of the introductory five weeks period, the cadet is assigned to a civil advanced flying school having army contract for elementary training of army cadets. Some 28 civil advanced flying schools throughout the country have such contracts at the present time. and the army anicipates increasing this number. Stationed at the civil advanced flying school is detached army personnel for purposes of supervision and joint administration of the program. About 40 per cent of the cadets assigned are expected to be eliminated during the ten weeks course First ranking reason for elimination would be inability to perform flight maneuvers up to required standard. Cadets eliminated are subject to further cadet training for phases of air corps operations having to do with ground services and functions.

The sixty per cent graduating from the elementary training course at the civil advanced school are then transferred to an army air corps base for 10 weeks of basic training. Here some are eliminated during the course though the percentage is considerably smaller than obtains during the elementary trainings. Cadets successfully completing the basic course are assigned to advanced training. The advanced course is of ten weeks duration and 99 per cent of those entering are expected to be graduated. Upon graduation from the advanced course the cadet is commissioned as a 2nd. Lieutenant and placed on reserve or is assigned for active duty in an air corps unit. Owing to the present defense program, practically all such graduates are placed in active service.

Applicants for flying cadet training must pass a rigid physical examination and an education examination In cases of the educational examination, those applicants who can present to the examining board acceptable evidence of at least two full years of college training leading to a degree in a recognized college or university are not required to undergo the educational examination. All applicants must present birth certificates; if this cannot be secured, a certifying statement made out by parents or guardians on special form and notarized will be accepted. Applicants under 21 years of age must submit written permission of parents or guardian to enlist for such training. All applicants must be unmarried and none will be accepted who has exceeded his 27th birthday. Application is made through the corps area headquarters for the state in which the applicant resides. Applicants need not have had previous flight training though it does not bar the applicant from entering the elementary course.

April 25, 1941

Negro Air Unit To Receive Aid From Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 25 — A primary air corps training school for negroes — first of its type in the country — is coming into being at Tuskegee Institute, famous Southern negro educational school.

The first all-negro air unit, the 99th pursuit squadron is to be "activated" at Tuskegee next October, and at present a 276-man ground crew is being recruited at the institute.

The first quota to be trained here will include approximately 50 negro flying cadets. Most of these are expected to be drawn from those now attending ground school at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. The majority of these cadets are graduates of or recent students at such negro colleges, as Morris Brown, Morehouse, Clark University and Tuskegee.

For a year Tuskegee has had a civilian pilot training school in operation and the training fleet now consists of 12 planes

Fayetteville, N. C., Times-News
April 25, 1941

NEGRO AIR UNIT TO GET TUSKEGEE AID

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'Kegee Airport Benefit Musical A Huge Success

The musical which was given for the benefit of Tuskegee's own airport fund and featuring some of the South Side's leading gospel choruses and soloists at Du Sable high school, May 18, was a financial success, according to Mrs. Una Van Zandt who arranged the unique event. Realizing that many other big events were scheduled for the same date, Mrs. Van Zandt stated that she emphasized the importance of the advance sale of tickets to her staff and secured commendable results. She also pointed out that a number of people who could not be present bought tickets any way because they were anxious to support the movement which is designed to develop the first airport to be owned and controlled entirely by our t[illegible]

MAY 2 5 1941

A surprisingly large crowd was present as the program got under way with Mrs. Frances Gaines, president, National Nurses Assn., presenting Dr. G. Norman Adamson, who served as master of ceremonies. Dr. Adamson spoke for a few minutes upon the advantages it would be to colored people throughout the country.

Mahalia Jackson, noted gospel singer, who was accompanied by Wm. Webb, rendered "Watching and Waiting" by Dorsey; an encore gave. "The Last Mile" also by Dorsey. The Independent Choralettes from Monumental Baptist church sang a series of selections which were graciously received by the audietnce. Cora Winters Swift, assisted by her choral group, rendered several selections for which they were loudly applauded. Colonel John C. Robinson, famous aviator and former ace of the Ethiopian Air Force, was the guest speaker. Robinson told of many of his experiences during the period he served with His Majesty's Air Force. Particularly interesting was his account of many of the events which many of his listeners recalled made headline stories in the daily papers both in Europe and America. A brief question period was observed at the conclusion of his address at which time he answered various questions submitted by people in the audience.

MAY 2 5 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ALL TUSKEGEE AIR STUDENTS PASS EXAMS

MAY 23 1941

Make High Grades in CAA Ground Work Test; Average 93

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — Twenty-seven students enrolled in Primary Civilian Pilot Training Course at Tuskegee were given examination in ground work, Friday, by Gerald D. Latham, Civil Aeronautics Administration Inspector, of Washington, D. C.

All 27 students passed. The class average was 93. Three members of the class, Faythe McGinnis, Oklahoma, James Wright, Georgia, and Peter F. Rose Jr., Virginia, each had individual averages of 97.

Twenty students enrolled in Secondary Civilian Pilot training course took the Ground School examinations. Nineteen passed in all subjects. Class average is 85.5. Individual high point average was made by Langston Caldwell, Denver, Colo., with an average of 90. George Bolling, Tully Hickman, Linkwood Williams, and Walter Lawson came second with an 89 average. Secondary ground examination was given by L. E. Marden, ground school inspector, C. A. A. Washington, D. C.

Ground Instructor for the primary course at Tuskegee is Joseph T. Camilleri; for the secondary, Warren G. Darty , Wilmot G. Rhodes, Lewis A. Jackson, and Joseph T. Camilleri.

George L. Washington, director of the division of aeronautics, stated that he was well pleased with the record made. This is the fourth group to complete the primary and the third to complete the secondary since Tuskegee began Civilian Pilot training in October 1939 under the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Five courses in civilian flying are now in operation at the Tuskegee Airport: Primary Civilian Pilot Training, Secondary Pilot Training, Secondary Civilian Pilot Training, Student (apprentice) In- and Secondary Instructor Refresher. Charles A. Anderson is chief flight instructor.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

All Tuskegee Pilots Pass Flight Test

MAY 24 1941

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MAY 24 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

To Train Boys In Aviation Mechanics

MAY 25 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(SNS)—Thanks to the National Defense Training Program, forty-five Macon County Negro boys between the age of 17 and 25 will be able to attend school free of cost from June 2 to August 9, 1941, to learn aero-mechanics, according to an announcement made by President F. B. Patterson.

MAY 26 1941

This training unit in Aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for National Defense Programs. Thirty-four hundred dollars is being spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including the text books, etc, will be purchased from the fund and furnished free of cost to the boys enrolled.

Three licensed machines will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, State Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, has been appointed supervisor of the project and has outlined the course of study which has been approved by the state Board.

O. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, has assigned one building of the William G. Wilcox School to be headquarters for those Defense Training Program operations.

MAY 2 6 1941

No fees will be charged for the training; textbooks and supplies will be furnished, but the enrollees must pay for their board, room and transportation. While any youth 17 and 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of Supervisor W. S. Allen in Trades Building at the the Institute.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Student Pilots All Pass Tests At Tuskegee

27 Members Of Group Get High Marks In Civilian Flight School

TUSKEGEE. (ANP) — Twenty-seven students enrolled in primary civilian pilot training course at Tuskegee were given examination in ground work Friday by Gerald D. Latham, AAA Inspector, Washington, and all 27 students passed. The class average was 93. Three members of the class, Faythe McGinnis, Oklahoma; James Wright, Georgia; and Peter F. Rose, Jr., Virginia, each had individual averages of 97.

MAY 29 1941

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George L. Washingon, director of the division of aeronautics, stated that he was well pleased with the record made. This is the fourth group to complete the primary, and the third to complete the secondary since Tuskegee began civilian pilot training in October, 1939, under the CAA.

Five courses in civilian flying are now in operation at the Tuskegee airport: primary civilian pilot training, secondary civilian pilot training, student (apprentice) instructor, commercial refresher, and secondary instructor refresher.

MAY 29 1941

Charles A. Anderson is chief flight instructor.

—A Colored Judge—

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinoi

TUSKEGEE GETS STATE-WIDE FLIGHT PERMIT

OCT 1 1 1941

Is Only Institution In Alabama Now Under Authorization

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee is one of nine flying schools designated as type B training centers, authorized by the Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, to give cross country and instructor courses in region 2 (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama). Tuskegee is the only Negro school in the group and the only Alabama school in this authorization.

One class of six students will be assigned to each training center every 12 weeks. The courses, for each class, will extend over a period of 12 weeks.

The first class will report October 6, with the second (Class B) coming up December 29. These will be followed by a third group on March 23, 1942 and Class D on June 15, 1942.

OCT 1 1 1941

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The men now eligible for cross country and instructor's course are: Roscoe D. Draper, Haverford, Pa.; Hector Strong, Memphis; Sherman T Rose, Oklahoma; Irvin D. Laurence Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest Henderson, Mountalla, S. C.; Herbert Van Allen Clark, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Ado'ph J. Moret Jr., New Orleans; Harold C. Hayes, Boston; Linkwood William, Madison, Ill.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Establish New C. A. A Courses

Class of Six To Be Trained Every 12 Weeks

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All men received their secondary at Tuskegee. Pilot Lewis Jackson is in charge of the Cross Country and Instructor's course. Jackson has an enviable flying record. He also took an intensive course in instrument flying at Boston airport, the first of the summer, to get the last word in Cross Country flying.

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Eligibility Requirements

The applicant for cross country and instructor courses must:

1. Be a graduate of the Secondary Course of the Civilian Pilot Training program.
2. Must be enrolled in an educational instiltion.
3. Be able and willing to devote his entire time to this training.
4. Provide his own transportation to and from the Training Center.
5. Be able and willing to pay the following fees: (a.) Insurance fees, Cross Country Course, $10; Instructor Course, $6.50. (b) Equipment fee, Cross Country ($10 (approximately).
6. Indicate his desire to become a flight instructor.
7. Be able and willing to pay an amount of approximately $50 per month for room and board during the time he is at Training Center.
8. Hold or immediately obtain a valid Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit issued by the Federal Communications Commission.
9. Not be on the active duty or enlisted and awaiting call with the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.
10. Not hold or have held a Commercial certificate.
11. Women applicants are not eligible.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 19, 1941

Air Service Co-Owner Dies Of Auto Injuries

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—J. B. Atkinson, Jr., aviator and co-owner of the Alabama Air Service at Auburn, died Thursday of injuries suffered in the head-on collision of his automobile and a truck on the Auburn-Tuskegee highway Tuesday night.

Atkinson swerved to avoid hitting a mule-drawn wagon, colliding with the truck, state patrolmen reported. His injuries, at first, were believed not to be serious.

The Alabama Air Service holds the contract for civilian pilot training at Auburn, and Atkinson formerly taught similar classes at Tuskegee Institute. He was widely known in Alabama aviation circles.

Funeral plans were not announced immediately.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DISCUSS TUSKEGEE AIR FIELD

SEP 29 1941

William C. Curtis, left, assistant director of the School of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee, talks with Archie A. Alexander at a corner of the airfield Contractor Alexander has just built for the Tuskegee Institute elementary military flying school. Mr. Alexander was elected a trustee of the school last month.—(ANP).

Hickory, N. C. Record
October 21, 1941

Negro Flight Instructor Likes Local Hospitality

George W. Allen, chief flight instructor for the Civilian Pilots Training program at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., resumed his flight to that point today after being forced to land at the Hickory Municipal airport Monday because of bad weather.

The negro pilot said he had been to Potstown, Pa., to have the instrument trainer plane he fled overhauled.

Soon after Allen, who has been flying for nine years, landed at the local airport, Al Jones, local flight instructor for the CPT, made him acquainted with Professor A. W Booker, principal of Ridgeview Negro High school in Hickory.

Speaks At Colored School

Professor Booker invited the colored flier to the local negro school, where he made a talk on aviation before the entire student body, and then showed him various spots of interest in Hickory. In appreciation for the kindness shown him, Allen took Professor Booker aloft shortly before noon today for the ocal man's first airplane ride.

"It was the most wonderful experience I've ever had," Professor Booker, thirty-nine years old, told a Hickory Daily Record reporter soon after he landed.

"I did not realize," he added, "that Hickory was so beautiful a city from the air. Everyone should go up."

Professor Booker declared that he did not feel the peculiar sensation he had expected in taking off nor "the elevator-like sensation" in landing.

Allen permitted Professor Booker to put his hands on the control-wheel while they were aloft and the principal declared as a consequence he thought he would make at least a fair pilot.

"I intend to go up at every opportunity," he commented.

Has 36 Students

Allen said he has thirty-six students, most of them Southerners, in his Civilian Pilots Training courses —twenty in the primary group, ten in the advanced group, and six in the cross-country category.

Asked if he had any trouble securing students, Allen said that on the contrary the negro students were eager to learn to fly. One former student of the school—a youth from Texas—is now with the R.A.F. in Canada, he said.

Incidentally, the only all-negro pursuit squadron in the country is stationed at an Army field about eight miles from Tuskegee. It is known as the Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron.

Allen, a native of Tirone, Pa., became flight instructor at Tuskegee a year ago last Saturday. He said he was amazed at the geniality of Hickory's white citizens he met and described Mr. Jones as being one of the most courteous and friendliest white pilots he had met anywhere.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

FIRST NEGRO AIRPORT GROUND SERVICE TRAINING COMPLETED AT TUSKEGEE

WASHINGTON, D C.—Completion of 90 days of intensive training in the first course of its kind offered Negroes and the immediate beginning of a second class of trainees at Tuskegee Institute is announced by the Work Projects Administration's Nation-wide Project for the training of Airport Servicemen.

NOV 15 1941

Of the ten members of the first training class for Negro airport servicemen, seven have already been promised jobs at the Tuskegee Airport or have the assurances of jobs at other airports in the vicinity. It is expected that the others will have no difficulty in obtaining employment as a result of their training.

The airport servicemen's program, of which the class at Tuskegee Institute is a part, operates in 37 states throughout the country. Approximately 550 persons are in training at 51 airports where the program is conducted. Fifty classes have been completed. This means that some 500 graduates are now able to service the nation's mounting number of airplanes. Already, more than 70 percent of the trainees have received private employment as a result of their training.

NOV 15 1941

Supporting this important nation-wide project are the Office for Production Management, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Office of Education. These three Government agencies are sponsor and co-sponsors respectively. The airport ground service training course is conducted by the WPA with the cooperation of local aviation officials.

Typical of similar classes located in other parts of the country, the enrollment of future ground service experts at Tuskegee Institute is made up of men taken from the WPA rolls in the vicinity. Most of the men have been employed on a soil conservation project of the WPA. One trainee had been a waiter in one of the dining halls at Tuskegee Institute. All of these men had to meet strict qualifications based on education, health, sight, hearing, and ability to meet the public. The first Negro trainees were reported as showing up well even in the early period of their training.

NOV 15 1941

A. O. L. Burnside a youthful and enthusiastic Negro, who received his training in Syracuse, N. Y., is the WPA instructor in charge of the project at Tuskegee. He is responsible for the actual training of the men under him to service airplanes, airplane equipment and to learn all the angles of ground service work.

Mr. Burnside teaches regular, daily classes. With the aid of diagrams on the blackboard he begins the course of training by giving the trainees information on the functions of the different parts of planes. Practical experience is gained by the trainees servicing ships in all kinds of weather. The trainees not only learn to clean airplanes, but they check landing gears, controls, fuel and oil and other functions vital to the operation of planes in flight. All phases of the training, either in the hangars or on the field, are done under the watchful eyes of the instructor.

Ground service trainees under Mr. Burnside's supervision are divided into two groups. Classes and instruction begin at 6:30 in the mornings and continue until 6:30 in the evenings. A grounded Stinson training ship has been placed at the disposal of the WP A project.

NOV 15 1941

At the Tuskegee Airport, where these trainees have become a part of the ground service crew, are several airplanes provided by the U. S. Army Air Forces. Other ships there are small Cub trainers. The Tuskegee Institute Airport was approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration as a site for the training of airport ground servicemen.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Civil Pilot Training Seen As Aid To Youths Entering Army Air Corps

DEC 14 1941

Six Negro Colleges Now Offering Courses to Youths, Survey Shows

TUSKEGEE Inst., Ala. —(SNS)— Negro boys awaiting call to the U. S. Air Corps are strongly advised by G. L. Washington, Civilian Director, U. S. Army Air Corps Detachment, Tuskegee Institute to avail themselves of the Civil Pilot Training at Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, W. Virginia State Institute, Howard University, A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, Lincoln University, Missouri and at other Negro colleges and cities having such programs. Youth planning to apply to the Air Corps are advised to take Civil Pilot Training now.

Director Washington's Advise is based on statistics which show that 92 per cent of Army Air Corps Cadets having had previous Civil Pilot Training courses pass the 35 week army training as compared with fifty-one per cent of those not having had civil pilot training.

Mr. Washington states further that washouts in the primary had been fast and numerous. "Quick washouts of Negro cadets," said Director Washington, "may be attributed to the fact that he majority of the cadets assigned to Air Corps raining to date had no previous flight training and general knowledge of flying."

"How many with previous flight training have been washed out?" Washington was asked.

"Only one person with previous Civil Patrol Training has been washed on account of inaptitude in flight. So although previous training does not assure cadet's passing army training, the figures show the advantage," Washington answermed.

DEC 14 1941

Director Washington because of his position as director of the Army Primary Training of flying cadets and the Civil Pilot Training at Tuskegee Institute is in position to make factual observation.

Mr. Washington urges Air Corps applicants to register in the Spring Session Civil Pilot Training Course which will begn, according to present schedules, February 1. Applications should be made now.

18y-1941 Aviation

TUSKEGEE ENROLLS THIRD CLASS OF FLYING CADETS

Ten New Youths Answer Captain Davis' Roll Call

Tallahassee, Fla.
10-19-41

99th Barracks Rapidly Nearing the Completion

Capital-City-Post

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(S N S)—The third class of Flying Cadets, to train for the 99th Pursuit Squadron, reported to Captain B. O. Davis, Jr., at Tuskegee Institute, October 4. The ten new cadets bring the total number now receiving training up to thirty.

The ten new men represent seven Negro colleges and two white universities. The geographical distribution covers nine states and the District of Columbia. Their aviation experience is practically negative.

Answering roll call in this group, designated as Class 42E are: Bowie, Embra Coleman, from Baltimore and a B. S. from Morgan College; Flowers, Chas. Herbert Jr., Greensboro, N. C. and student at A. & T. College; Holt, Theodus Jack, Fort Worth, Texas and a B. S. from Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee, Omega; Knighten, James Bernard, Tulssa, Okla., A. B. from Dillard; Knox, George Levi, Indianapolis, and A. B. from Fisk University, Kappa; Lyle, Edward Harrison, Arkansas, student at Ohio State University; Lytle, Erskine Jr., Nashville, Tennessee and B. S. from Kentucky State College, Omega. Melton, Manson Arthur II, Kentucky and A. B. from Kentucky State College, Kappa; Rayford, Lee, Washington, D. C., and A. B. Lincoln University (Pa.) Omega; White, Sherman Windham Jr., Montgomery, Alabama, student at the University of Chicago, Kappa.

All Flying Cadets are at present housed on the campus of Tuskegee Institute and have their meals in the Institute Cafeteria.

BARRACKS PROGRESS

Construction of barracks at the 99th Pursuit Base is progressing rapidly under the Building Contractors McKissack & McKissack. Cadets who successfully complete the elementary course in November will be transferred to the new barracks for Basic and Advanced flight training at the Army Field. The elementary flight training is being given by Tuskegee Institute under government supervision at the Tuskegee owned air field. This is officially known as the U. S. Army Air Corps Detachment Training School, Tuskegee Institute.

The Army Air Corps Detachment program of Tuskegee Institute is not to be confused with the training of civilian pilots by Tuskegee Institute under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The elementary military flying training is being conducted on the Air Corps Detachment Field; the civilian pilot training is being conducted at the Tuskegee Airport of C. A. A. Field. The Basic and Advanced military flying training will be conducted at the army field, the 99th Pursuit Squadron Base now under construction.

10-18-41

A new group of ten will report to the U. S. Army Air Corps Detachment, Tuskegee Institute for elementary military flying training every five weeks, according to the present authorization.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

ROBINSON FLIES TO TUSKEGEE

APR 19 1941

APR 19 1941

APR 19 1941

Col. John Robinson, famed flyer of the Ethiopian army, now assistant in charge of all aviation activities in Illinois, who flew to Tuskegee in his 4-passenger cabin plane last week, taking William Wells and Julius Williams, expert aero mechanics who hope to become part of the expanded mechanical unit at the Alabama institution. Incidentally, this week also saw the granting of his primary instructor's rating to Grover C. Nash of Chicago, 10th Negro instructor to be re-rated and former pupil of Col. Robinson.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
April 5, 1941

MUCH FLYING AT TUSKEGEE

Expects to Furnish Many Assignments in All-Negro Air Unit

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 4—(AP)—Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the army's first all-negro air unit — the 99th pursuit squadron—is activated here October 1.

The 99th is moving a long step nearer reality this month with the recruiting of the 276-man ground crew from among high school graduates who must pass special aptitude tests. Selection of these men is expected to take only a few weeks.

Reason Tuskegeeans are confident they hold the edge for the coveted cadet appointments is that Tuskegee is the only negro college with an advanced school set up under the civilian pilot training program of the Civil Aeronautics board.

Amozing speed has marked the growth of this school. Authorized in 1940, students started hitch-hiking 40 miles to Montgomery to take their lessons because there was no field here. Then a temporary field was cleared only seven miles away.

By the time some students worked to the advance flying stage and Tuskegee provided a $10,000 army type training plane, white students at nearby Auburn (Alabama Polytech) voted unanimously to let the negro fliers use their field and hangar.

Now a new field has been leased here, the Institute fleet has grown to 12 planes, shop facilities have been built, engine laboratories set up. Charles A. Anderson, first negro to win a commercial pilot's license, runs the program and holds an army contract to give elementary training to the fledglings of the 99th.

The cadets will meet the same requirements as for white air corps fliers, having two years of college education—or the ability to pass an examination showing equivalent knowledge—must be single and between 20 and 27 years of age.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
April 11, 1941

$200,000 Provided For Tuskegee Airport

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—An appropriation of $200,000 by the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees for the purchase and development of an 800-acre airdrome was announced today by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York, chairman.

The appropriation, Dr. Schieffelin said, was made in carrying out the college's aviation program for Negroes, including primary and advanced schools under the civilian pilot program of the CAA and a training center for flying cadets to be established here by the War Department.

The new field is located about three miles from the campus.

Dr. Schieffelin also announced that the institute's general alumni association had nominated Dr. Alphone Heinburg, a 1920 graduate, for membership on the board of trustees. Action was deferred until the regular trustee elections in October.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Young Flight Instructor To Join Tuskegee Staff

OAKLAND, Cal.—(ANP)—Archie Williams, who set a new world's record in the 400-meter race and then won that event in the 1936 Olympics, received his pilot's license May 29. He is now studying at the Oakland Flying school for his instructor's rating and plans to join the staff of instructors at the Tuskegee institute air school in the fall.

While a member of the flying school's ground crew, Williams studied meteorology, navigation and aerodynamics. He made his first flight in 1936—when going from London to Stockholm to compete in one of the post-Olympic international meets.

JUN 14 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Association of CAA Aviation Schools Formed

NOV 18 1941

HAMPTON, Va. — (ANP) — Representatives of eight colleges and two private flying schools participating in the Civilian Pilot Training Program last week formed the Aeronautical Association of Negro Schools during a meeting at Hampton Institute.

The twenty-five delegates accepted West Virginia State College's invitation to hold next year's meeting there and elected the following officers:

G. L. Washington, Tuskegee, president; Willa B. Brown, Coffey School of Aeronautics, Chicago, vice-president; John L. Frank, white, Hampton, secretary, and G. Robert Cotton, Linco'n University of Missouri, treasurer.

Would Expand Training

In an effort to combat the problem of limited opportunities for advanced training, a plan was adopted whereby the eight colleges now conducting elementary courses would be asked to support the two advanced-training centers, at Tuskegee and the Coffey school, and the CAA would be asked to enlarge the quotas for these centers.

NOV 18 1941

Other Problems Attacked

Other problems to which attention was given were:

Allowance of college credits for CPT courses, difficulty in filling quotas, financing transportation and living expenses of deserving students for advanced training at secondary centers, need for other advanced training centers, use of obsolete army aviation equipment for ground school;

Introduction of aircraft and engine courses, establishment of aircraft service courses at other airports, annual college air meet, more non-college programs, and the retention of pilot certificates by CPT graduates.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

G. L. WASHINGTON ISSUES INFORMATION

TO STUDENTS INTERESTED IN AIR CORPS

APR 20 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 17—Negro youth throughout the country are making application to the Army Air Corps for training as Flight Cadets. Director G. L. Washington of Tuskegee's School of Mechanical Industries has from the beginning directed and had immediate supervision of Tuskegee Institute's aviation program.

At the same time he has been closely associated with Army Air Corps officials having to do with the shaping of the Army's plans for the enlistment and training of Negro cadets. Director Washington has advanced the following information and differentiation regards aviation activities to be centered about Tuskegee Institute.

Such information and clarification should be both timely and of particular interest to those interested and planning to participate in Army air corps flying cadet training.

Flight training of flying cadets in the army air corps consists of elementary, basic, and advanced. Each phase extends over approximately ten weeks. Applicants passing the physical and educational examinations and who are assigned to training are first given a five weeks initiation period prior to flight training.

Cigen Equipment

During this period he is equipped with uniform, flying suit, mechanic's suit, etc, necessary to flight training. Immediately upon acceptance the cadet receives $75 board and lodging.

At the conclusion of the introductory five weeks period, the cadet is assigned to a Civil Advanced Flying School having army contract for elementary training of army cadets. Some 28 Civil Advanced flying school is detached the country have such contracts at the present time, and the army anticipates increasing this number. Stationed at the civil advanced flying school is deteached army personnel for purposes of supervision and joint administration of the program. About 40 per cent of the cadets assigned are expected to be eliminated during the ten weeks course. First ranking reason for elimination would be inabilitty to perform flight maneuvers up to required standard. Cadets eliminated are subject to further cadet training for phases of air corps operations having to do with ground services and functions.

APR 20 1941

The sixty per cent graduating from the elementary training course at the civil advanced flying school are then transferred to an army air corps base for 10 weeks of basic training. Here some are eliminated during the course though the percentage is considerably smaller than obtained during the elementary trainings. Cadets successfully completing the basic course are assigned to advanced training. The advanced course is of ten weeks duration and 99 per cent of those entering are expected to be graduated. Upon graduation from the advanced course, the cadet is commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant nad placed on reserve or is assigned for active duty in an air corps unit. Owing to the present defense program, practically all such graduates are placed in active service.

APR 20 1941

Pass Test

Applicants for flying cade training must pass a rigid physical examination and an educational examination. In cases of the educational examination, those applicants who can present to the examining board acceptable evidence of at least two full years of college training leading to a degree in a recognized college or university are not required to undergo the educational examination. All applicants must present birth certificates; if this cannot be secured, a certifying statement made out by parents or guardians on special form and notarized will be accepted. Applicants under 21 years of age must submit written permission of parents or guardian to enlist for such training. All applicants must be unmarried and none will be accepted who have exceeded their 27th birthday. Application is made through the corps area headquarters for the state in which the applicant resides. Applicants need not have had previous flight training though same does not bar the applicant from entering the elementary course.

2 Years College

Deviation to the above training sequence obtains in case of students completing the secondary or advanced training course under Civilian Pilot Training. These graduates have already met the educational requirement of two years college training, passed a rigid C. A. A. medical examination patterned after that of the Army Air Corps, met the age requirements, and completed 80 hours of flight training held to be equivalent to elementary flying cadet training under the Army. This obtains in case of C. P. T. secondary students in college units. Non-college unit secondary C. P. T. graduates may or may not be exempted from the educational examination requirement. All such graduates, nevertheless, must file application in the usual manner if they desire entrance into the Army Air Corps and must undergo the physical examination. They would, however, be exempt from taking the elementary training course and be assigned directly to basic training.

40 Graduates

The steps and procedures reported above apply to any applicant for cadet training. Aviation activities now in progress and planned about Tuskegee Institute conform exactly to such procedure. The following information bearing particularly upon Negro flying cadets may be better understood in light of the above picture.

3 APR 20 1941

The aviation training program at present conducted at Tuskegee Institute is a Civilian Pilot Training program financed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The private pilot's course, secondary or advanced course, student instructor course, and advanced or secondary instructor refresher course are conducted at this center. By the end of June, 1941, forty students will have been graduated from the secondary course at Tuskegee Institute These graduates in addtion to those completing similar courses at the Harlem Airport in Chicago who apply for cadet training will have met elementary army training requirements as to flight training, and will be entered directly into the 99th Squadron Base for basic and advanced training These cadets will not have undergone army discipline experienced by those entering through strictly army channels.

Equal Opportunities

In order to provide equal opportunities for training of Negro youth as cadets, a civil elementary army training facility will be provided. In this unit Negro youth with no previous flight training but who have been accepted as flying cadets will begin training for the air corps at $75 per month plus subsistence and other provisions. It is in this connection that Tuskegee Institute will enter the strictly army training picture The Institute, having already an advanced flying school rated by the United States Department of Commerce as such, has been designated to receive army contract for the elementary training of cadets just as in case of some 28 such schools throughout the country. Graduates of this unit will be transferred to the 99th Squadron Base for the next and basic course.

APR 20 1941

After December, 1941, the one avenue to entrance into the 99th Squadron Base will be through Tuskegee Institute's elementary army training unit. Prior to that time the enrollment of cadets in this unit will be restricted in numbers thus allowing the C. A. A secondary graduates to be cleared without overloading training facilities and schedule of graduate at the 99th Squadron training center. Beginning in December the cadet enrollment at the Tuskegee Institute elementary army training unit will be 30 cadets every five weeks with concurrent classes.

4

Separate Facilities

Tuskegee Institute will continue to conduct the Civilian Pilot Training programs now in progress and which it has conducted with success and national recognition and publicity. There will be entirely separate facilities for the army training program. These will consist of base and auxiliary landing fields. At the base will be constructed hangars, repair shops, classroom and laboratory facilities, facilities for Institute and army administrative personnel, facilities for flight surgeon and infirmary, dining hall, dormitories, etc. Tuskegee Institute and army supervising persnnel will number some 79 persons including 12 filght instructors who will have previ-

Thre distinct aviation training facilities, therefore, will be centered about Tuskegee Institute—the 99th Squadron Training Base at Fort Davis just outside of Tuskegee, the Tuskegee Institute Elementary Army training at Tuskegee, and the Civilian Pilot Training Programs at the existing Tuskegee Airport. The 99th Squadron Base is a strictly army setup.

facilities, therefre, will be centered

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Gets $1,000,000 Fund For Establishment of Army Flying School

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—President F. D. Patterson announced Friday, that $1,091,000 has been appropriated by the War Department for a flying field and all other facilities for advanced Army flying at the school.

JAN 25 1941

The pursuit squadron will consist of 400 enlisted men, 33 pilots and 27 planes, and will be selected with care and trained at Chanute Field, Ill., where the army is building an air school.

Needs Private Field

Despite that, however, President Patterson is trying to raise $25,000 to build a private flying field at the Institute for students who are interested in advanced Army work.

At a meeting held here at Tuskegee Thursday, 17 colored schools throughout the country sent representatives to discuss the aviation program for Negro youth. Among the schools were Wilberforce University, Virginia State, Hampton, Langston university, Lincoln university, Fisk, Tennessee State, Morehouse, Alabama A. & M., Xavier and Alabama State. The group endorsed unanimously the program of establishing an air squadron and base at Tuskegee.

Major Smith of Maxwell Field where army fliers are being trained, came in to discuss the problems involved. Student aviators in the course at Tuskegee were in the meeting when Major Smith spoke.

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 9, 1941

CAA Exams Passed By 2 Prichard Students

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 8.—Leon C. Roberts and Raymond H. Perry, Jr., of Pritchard were two of seven colored students who passed the CAA ground school examination for private pilot's license here, according to G. L. Washington, coordinator of the CAA program.

Tuskegee Institute is the only negro college in the United States authorized to offer commercial restricted secondary and instructors rating in aviation.

Opelika, Ala. News
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Is Being Considered By Army, Air Training Site

Washington — Tuskegee is being given serious consideration by high officials of the U. S. Army Air Corps as the site for an aviation training school for Negroes, the first of its kind the army has ever contemplated it was learned reliably here.

Several other sites also are being considered, but Senator Lister Hill and Representative Henry B. Steagall, of the Third District, both of whom have been active on behalf of Tuskegee, expressed confidence Saturday they would be successful in their efforts.

Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air corps, was in conference with Senator Hill on the subject last week. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was in Washington, last week to explore the matter with army officials.

The civilian training program, which operates under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, already has a school at Tuskegee for training Negro aviators and Negro aviation mechaincs. The air corps is expected to operate its proposed school in connection with the CTP if Tuskegee is chosen as the site.

Opelika Ala News
March 12, 1941

Tuskegee Student Makes Chute Jump

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 12—Over 2,000 spectators saw Alexander S. Anderson, Sherrill, Ark., student aviator, bail out of his plane and drop 4,500 feet in a perfect parachute jump here Sunday afternoon.

The jump was made from a plane piloted by C. Alfred Anderson, senior flight instructor of Tuskegee Institute. The student is enrolled in the Tuskegee civil aeronautics civilian pilot training program.

Alexander S. Anderson is a recent possessor of a CAU license and will be able to jump every Sunday between 1 and 4 p. m. for six months.

He is a former student leader, having been president of his sophomore class and at present is a junior in the school of mechanical industries, majoring in industrial arts.

Gadsden Ala. Call-Post
3-8-41

Pilot Training High

Tuskegee, Ala.—With four air training classes being taught on the campus, Tuskegee Institute has one of the best ratings of any school offering courses under the Civilian Pilot Training Program in the South.

Since July, Tuskegee Institute has been the center of advanced training of the nation's Negro student pilots, with a Waco 225-horsepower biplane available for the use of advanced students.

During the school term of 1939, the school trained 21 pilots. The course average of 88 established a C. P. T. record unsurpassed by any other Negro or white school in seven Southern states.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
March 21, 1941

Young Gastonia Negro Receives Pilot's License

MARSHALL CABINESS

Marshall Schuyler Cabiness, son of Samuel Cabiness, well-known local colored citizen, has received his private pilot's license as a first step in what he hopes to make a career in aviation. His record since leaving Highland high school in 1935 has been most creditable.

Upon graduation from high school young Cabiness entered Moorehouse College and obtained his degree there in 1939. At present he is manager of the Tuskegee Institute branch of Alexander and company, the only licensed general insurance company in Alabama. This organization placed all the aviation insurance at Tuskegee Institute and has written coverage on property valued at more than three million dollars.

Cabiness received private pilot's license no. 92654-41 after completing the Civilian Pilot Training Course at Tuskegee, a program under supervision of the Federal government. Tuskegee is the largest Negro college in the world.

Young Cabiness is 23 years old, having been born in Gastonia, November 12, 1918. He expects to resume training this summer in the advanced course, which consists of stunt flying in preparation for a commercial license.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
March 12, 1941

Tuskegee Student Jumps With 'Chute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 11.—Over 2,000 spectators saw Alexander S. Anderson, Sherrill, Ark., student aviator, bail out of his plane and drop 4,500 feet in a perfect parachute jump here Sunday afternoon.

The jump was made from a plane piloted by C. Alfred Anderson, senior flight instructor of Tuskegee Institute. The student is enrolled in the Tuskegee civil aeronautics civilian pilot training program.

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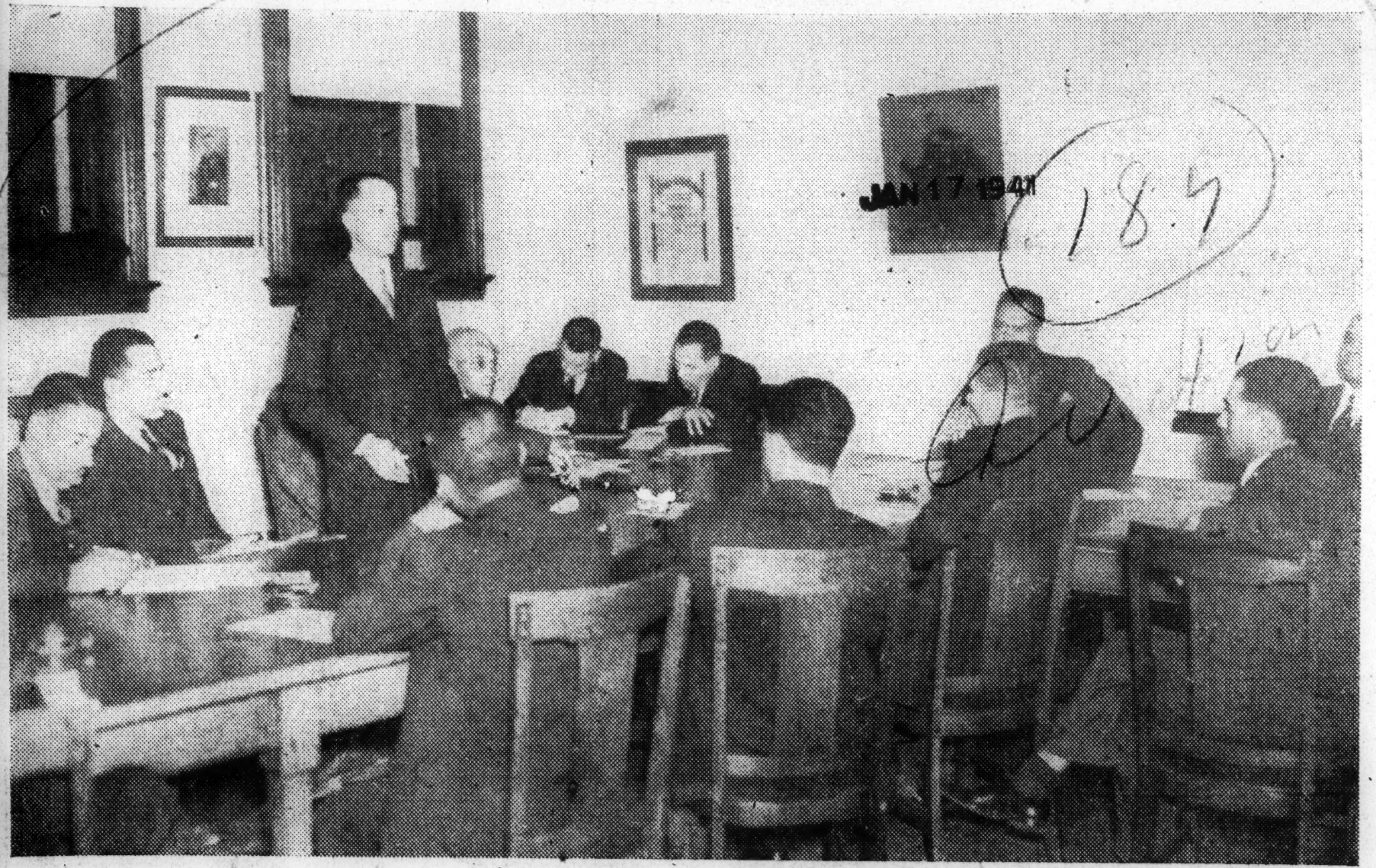
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As Problems Of Training Army Aviators Were Discussed



JAN 17 1941

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H. W. Crawford of South Carolina State College was speaking Thursday afternoon when this photograph was made of the delegates attending the aviation conference called by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Representatives of eleven schools were present during the discussions of problems arising in the incorporation of aeronautics training in the regular school curricular. Plans for the establishment of an United States Army Air Corps training station at Tuskegee for the training of Negro personnel were disclosed at the meeting. (SNS Staff Photo by Mackay).

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Lunceford Pays Visit To Tuskegee Airport

MAR 15 1941

Jimmie Lunceford took time out the past week to pay a flying visit to Tuskegee Institute.

Being a pilot as well as a musician, Lunceford was especially interested in Tuskegee's air training program. After a visit to the Tuskegee airfield to obtain first hand information on the program, equipment and facilities, Lunceford was most enthusiastic. He said that he wished to congratulate President F. D. Patterson on the efficiency and potentialities of the Tuskegee program of aeronautics.

Lunceford congratulated the young men enrolled in the several courses, that is, the primary and apprentice instructor courses, primary and secondary (advanced or restrictive) commercial. He especially commended those just completing the first refresher program for instructor's ... rating, for their ambition to improve their training. He also heartily praised the plans for the proposed Cross Country "Good Will" Course that Tuskegee hopes to perfect by the summer of 1941.

MAR 1 5 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Student Jumps With 'Chute

MAR 12 1941

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Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
April 10, 1941

Negro Aviators On Good Will Tour

Three negro aviators from Tuskee Institute at Tuskee, Ala., paid a visit to State College Tuesday on a good will tour. They came in after having visited Charlotte, Columbia and several other points.

An air unit is being established by the army at Tuskee and the flyers came in on a tour for the purpose of interesting prospective negro flying cadets.

The first plane arrived around 11 o'clock and remained until 2 o'clock when it was joined by the other two flyers who refueled and all three took off. The aviators were flying cub type planes.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

CONTRACT LET FOR NEGRO PILOT SCHOOL

The new Army Air Base to train Negro pilots at Tuskegee, Ala., widely publicized as the nation's first all Negro unit, will be just that. The War Department announced Saturday that contracts totaling $1,[illegible] for the base have been awarded the McKissick & McKissick Construction Company, Nashville, Tenn., and Hilyard R. Robinson, Washington, D. C., architect.

Both are Negro firms.

JUN 28 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Airdrome Plans Gain Momentum

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS—The presence on Tuskegee's campus, Monday, of Hilliard Robinson, architect, Washington, D. C., marked the beginning of development of the third program of aeronautic activity at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Robinson was recently named the architect for the airdrome for the 99th Pursuit Squadron which will be located about 4 1-2 miles from the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

The basic and advanced phases of military flying will be taught at the 99th Pursuit Squadron Training School at Tuskegee, Alabama. Hilliard Robinson is the architect; McKissack and McKissack, Nashville. are the contractors.

The ground will be broken for this new development within a few weeks. This airdrome for the 99th Pursuit Squadron will be a training base. As fast as cadets complete the training at this base, they will be sent out into active service. The personnel for the 99th Pursuit Squadron will consist of enlisted men, ground instructors, communication officers, mechanics, civilians and cadets in training.

The training of the ground crew for the 99th Pursuit Squadron has already been indicated. Sixty students from Alabama and Georgia left several weeks ago for Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, for training in aircraft maintenance, and several have gone since for training in the communication service.

Flight surgeon Captain Maurice Johnson has been at Tuskegee for several months pursuing study and training for duties of flight surgeon. After examination, he will be given further experience to fit him for his duties as flight surgeon for the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who in the Spring was transferred from assignment and duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Tuskegee Institute to Fort Riley, Kansas, has recently been transfered from Ft. Riley to Tuskegee where he is now undergoing training as a flying cadet. It is thought that Captain Davis will become squadron commander.

Ground duties in connection with the maintenance of the airdrome will be performed by enlisted men, but only after they have received special training for work at an airfield. For assignments to this special type of training for ground duty, a group of Negro enlisted men have been sent to Maxwell Field at Montgomery, Alabama. In every instance the men who are being trained for work in connection with the 99th Pursuit Squadron Airdrome have been sent to the best places available in this country.

Charlotte N. C. Observer
June 20, 1941

TUSKEGEE GETS AIR UNIT FUNDS

$80,000 Contract Given For Primary Training For Negro Pursuit Squadron.

The Observer Bureau, 1230 Nt'l. Press Bldg.
By Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, June 18 — The War department announced today the award of an $80,000 contract to Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, for the preliminary training of aviation cadets enrolled by the army for the 99th pursuit squadron, the first Negro tactical unit in the air corps, and which is available for Negro cadets from the Carolinas.

The contract is for a year, during which the institute will give preliminary instruction to approximately 100 cadets. They will be enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks. Each class will receive 15 weeks of instruction. The first five weeks will be devoted to pre-flight training. The next 10 weeks are for elementary flying instruction.

Upon completing the 15 weeks' course covered by the Tuskegee contract, an aviation cadet will begin his final 20 weeks of instruction at an army basic and advanced flying school to be built near Tuskegee.

This procedure is in accord with the general training program of the army air corps under which all preliminary training of aviation cadets has been decentralized and distributed among private schools operating under army contracts and subject to army regulation and supervision. The course offered under the Tuskegee contract will be the standard primary course prescribed by the army air corps.

Under the Tuskegee contract, the first class of 10 cadets will start training Julf 19, and actual flying instruction will begin August 23.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer Sun.
June 20, 1941

TUSKEGEE WILL TRAIN FLIERS

Institute Gets $80,000 Contract For Preliminary Aviation Work

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) The war department awarded an $80,000 contract today to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., to give preliminary training to aviation cadets enrolled for the 99th pursuit squdaron, the first negro unit established in the air corps.

The contract is for one year, with the first class of 10 cadets beginning training July 19 and actual flying instruction starting August 23. Preliminary instruction will be given approximately 100 cadets, enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks.

Tuskegee will give each class 15 weeks of instruction, the first five weeks being pre-flight training and the next 10 weeks elementary flying instruction.

On completion of the 15-week course, cadets will start their final 20 weeks of instruction at an army basic and advanced flying school to be constructed near Tuskegee.

Formation of the 99th pursuit squadron was announced by the Army on March 21. Fifty-two pilots a year will be trained and commissioned to man the squadron and 6 to 14 non-flying officers will be commissioned or transferred to the unit. In addition, 276 enlisted men of the squadron are now undergoing training as mechanics and technical specialists at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Tuskegee to Be Aviation Center Says Alexander

A. A. Alexander, Des Moines contractor and enineer, flew to the city this week end from Tuskegee, Ala. where the Alexander and Repass company has under construction a quarter million dollar government aviation field and general offices situated on 800 acres two and one-half miles from the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

Negro and white skilled labor is being used in developing this land, Mr. Alexander said, pointing out that Russell Jackson of Des Moines was chief engineer. The 260 employees are classified as mechanics, brick masons, carpenters, electricians, pipe fitters, machine operators and a stenographer.

"With so much aviation training going on in the state of Ala. Tuskegee will be an aviation center," Mr. Alexander commented.

The Iowan said he "feels quite at home working in Alabama," and that the white and colored citizens are enthused over the aviation training for Negroes.

In October, 1939, Tuskegee was authorized to train pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In June 1940 Tuskegee was given authority to give courses in advanced training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This proram of training has gone on and will continue with the training of private civilian pilots. This summer a course in cross-country flying, commercial flying and refresher courses have been included.

On May 31, 1941, Tuskegee Institute signed a contract for elementary flight training of the United States Arm Air Corps Flying cadets. This contract included the providing of facilities for five weeks' course in indoctrination commonly known as "the R" which all flying cadets must undergo prior to army flight training.

For fulfillment of this flight contract, Tuskegee was able to purchase 800 acres, which is being developed by the Alexander-Repass company. The first class in flying will begin August 23.

Mr. Alexander flew back to Tuskegee Monday evening following a confeerence here with Polk County Draft Board No. 6 of which he is the chairman.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Pres. F. D. Patterson Inspects Men Training For the 99th Squadron

War Dept. Announces 10 Youths Will Start Pre-Flight Course at Tuskegee on July 19; More Later

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP).—July 19 has been set by the war department as the date on which training will begin for members of the 99th pursuit squadron at Tuskegee. Ten youths will form the initial class and they will begin a five-week pre-flight course. Other sections of 10 will be added periodically, so that a total of 30 will be in training at all times and 100 pilots will be completely trained within a year.

JUL 18 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — (ANP).—Flying in an army bomber plane of the latest type, placed at his disposal by the army, President Patterson of Tuskegee, accompanied by G. L. Washington in charge of the aviation program at Tuskegee, flew to Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill., to inspect the preliminary training being given to the men of the 99th pursuit squadron there and to get an intimate idea of the sort of training being given in this "West Point" of the air corps.

Some 300 of the Negro boys being trained in the important ground crew and field work of an army air corps are in training at Chanute.

Welcome By Staff Members

Leaving Maxwell field at Montgomery, Ala., near here in the morning, they were welcomed at Chanute field at 1:30 of the same afternoon by Acting Commandant Col. R. E. O'Neill, Lieut. Col. A. C. Kincard, Capt. Maddux and other staff members.

After lunch in the officers' quarters, the Tuskegee officials were conducted on an inspection tour of men and quarters of the 99th pursuit squadron. President Patterson addressed the assembled group. Later in commenting on his impression President Patterson said:

JUL 18 1941

"I can but feel that this group will reflect credit to the war department and officials and instructors of Chanute field. The war department is to be commended for this opportunity accorded Negro youth whom I am certain will prove the wisdom of its decision.

On Friday morning the party inspected the entire training facilities of Chanute. "The tour," stated G. L. Washington, "was most enlightening, informative, and impressive. A thorough job of training is being carried on there. We observed members of the 99th n class and laboratory courses."

At the request of Dr. Patterson, the evening meal on Thursday was taken with the 99th in their mess hall where the food was found to be of good quality and wholesome. At breakfast and lunch on Friday, the visitors were again guests of the Officers' club.

JUL 18 1941

There are approximately 400 Negro enlisted men and cadets in the 99th stationed at Chanute. Approximately 278 are enrolled in regular and advance courses. The men are satisfactorily provided with barracks and mess facilities on the original site of such facilities at Chanute. The Tuskegee officials were informed by the acting commander that the presence and training of Negro enlisted men of the 99th had caused no problem on the post.

Observe Keen Interest

Patterson and Washington said they observed keen interest and enthusiasm on the part of post officials, officers directly in charge and the instructors with respect to the general welfare and training of the men of the 99th. The aptitude and achievement of the Negro enlisted men were reported to be as normally expected of trainees in general. However, Negro radio operators and mechanics were in advance of normal and ahead of schedule.

Indicative of the fine impression made by the Negro boys was the voluntary and enthusiastic reports coming from white enlisted men on the post relative to the distinguished showing made by men of the 99th in the inter-detachment athletic competitions and their record of first place in the Chanute field track meet.

Dr. Patterson and Mr. Washington were beseiged with questions relative to the progress and plans for pilot training of flying cadets at Tuskegee Institute. Officers and men were enthusiastic over the progress made by the Tuskegee pilots who had recently qualified for the cross-country course, for commercial licenses, and for instructor re-rating.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Air-Minded Young Lady Of Tuskegee

Miss Mildred Hanson, of Tuskegee, who finished the course for private pilot's license at the Tuskegee Air School in the spring. She is also secretary to John Hopkins Jr., manager of the Airport. This is the plane in which she took The Courier representative for a flight.

Savannah, Ga., Press
May 29, 1941

To Teach Aviation at Auburn College

WILMOT GOODALE RHODES

MAKES FINE RECORD AS FLYING STUDENT

RHODES WILL GRADUATE IN AERONAUTICS AT AUBURN

A Savannah student, Wilmot Goodale Rhodes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Rhodes, has made an enviable record in aviation at Auburn (Alabama Polytechnic Institute) and will graduate in this course on Monday of next week.

The college has offered Mr. Rhodes a position as an instructor in aeronautics, and after a brief visit home, following his graduation, he will return there to take up his duties. As a senior majoring in aeronautics he has done an amount of teaching in aviation during the past several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes and daughter, Pauline, will go on Monday to Auburn for the graduation exercises. Young Mr. Rhodes will probably return with them for a few days' vacation before taking up his duties at Auburn.

He has given ground school instruction during the past several months both at Auburn and at the colored college, Tuskegee Institute. At Auburn he also gave private lessons and one of his students, a business man, recently bought his own plane. Mr. Rhodes has a private pilot's license.

The Savannahian received his elementary schooling at Pape School. He was later graduated from Savannah High School and then attended Clemson College three years. Clemson did not have the course in aeronautics he wanted so he enrolled in Auburn. Having been there two years, majoring in aeronautics, he will now graduate.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 3, 1941

COURSE GIVEN IN AERO-MECHANICS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 2—(AP)—Free schooling in aero-mechanics has been made available to 45 Macon County Negro youths, between 17 and 25, until Aug. 19, said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Classes opened Monday.

This training unit in aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for national defense programs, and $3,400 was spent for equipment.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Air School Contract For Tuskegee Institute

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(AP)—The war department awarded an $80,000 contract today to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., to give preliminary training to aviation cadets enrolled for the 99th pursuit squadron, the first negro unit established in the Air Corps.

The contract is for one year, with the first class of 10 cadets beginning training July 19 and actual flying instruction starting August 23. Preliminary instruction will be given approximately 100 cadets, enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks.

Formation of the 99th pursuit squadron was announced by the army on March 21. Fifty-two pilots a year will be trained and commissioned to man the squadron and 6 to 14 non-flying officers will be commissioned or transferred to the unit.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$80,000 Award Is Given Tuskegee For Air Course

More Than 100 Cadets Will Get Training During Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The War Department announced Saturday the award of an $80,000 contract to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, for the preliminary training of aviation cadets enrolled by the Army for the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the first colored tactical unit in the Air Corps.

The contract is for a year, during which the Institute will give preliminary instruction to approximately 100 cadets. They will be enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks. Each class will receive 15 weeks of instruction. The first five weeks will be devoted to pre-flight training. The next 10 weeks are for elementary flying instruction.

Upon completing the 15 weeks' course covered by the Tuskegee contract, an aviation cadet will begin his final 20 weeks of instruction at an Army basic and advanced flying school built near Tuskegee.

This procedure is in accord with the general training program of the Army Air Corps under which all preliminary training of Aviation Cadets has been decentralized and distributed among private schools operating under Army contracts and subject to Army regulation and supervision. The course offered under the Tuskegee contract will be the standard primary course prescribed by the Army Air Corps.

Under the Tuskegee contract the first class of 10 cadets will start training July 19, and actual flying instruction will begin August 23.

Formation of the 99th Pursuit Squadron was announced by the War Department March 21, 1941 Present plans call for the training and commissioning of 52 pilots per year to man the squadron, and transfer or commissioning of 6 to 14 non-flying officers.

In addition, 276 enlisted men of the 99th Pursuit Squadron are now undergoing training at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE GETS AIR CADET FUND

Army Awards Contract For Training Negro Pursuit Pilots

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP)—The War Department awarded an $80,000 contract Thursday to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., to give preliminary training to aviation cadets enrolled for the Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron, the first Negro unit established in the Air Corps.

The contract is for one year, with the first class of 10 cadets beginning training July 19 and actual flying instruction starting Aug. 23. Preliminary instruction will be given approximately 100 cadets, enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks.

Tuskegee will give each class 15 weeks of instruction, the first five weeks being pre-flight training and the next 10 weeks elementary flying instruction.

On completion of the 15-week course, cadets will start their final 20 weeks of instruction at an army basic and advanced flying school to be constructed near Tuskegee.

Formation of the Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron was announced by the army March 21. Fifty-two pilots a year will be trained and commissioned to man the squadron and 6 to 14 non-flying officers will be commissioned or transferred to the unit. In addition, 276 enlisted men of the squadron are now undergoing training as mechanics and technical specialists at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

$80,000 FOR TUSKEGEE JIM CROW AIR UNIT

War Department Awards Contract For Cadets Prelim Training

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War department announced Thursday the award of an $80,000 contract to Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., for the preliminary training of aviation cadets enrolled by the army for the jim crow 99th Pursuit Squadron, the first colored tactical unit in the Air Corps.

The contract is for a year, during which the institute will give preliminary instruction to approximately 100 cadets. They will be enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks.

Each class will receive 15 weeks of instruction. The first five weeks will be devoted to pre-flight training. The next ten weeks are for elementary flying instruction.

Upon completing the 15 weeks' course covered by the Tuskegee contract, an aviation cadet will begin his final 20 weeks of instruction at an army basic and advanced flying

school to be built near Tuskegee.

This procedure is in accord with the general training program of the Army Air Corps under which all preliminary training of aviation cadets has been decentralized and distributed among private schools operating under army contracts and subject to army regulation and supervision.

The course offered under the Tuskegee contract will be the standard primary course prescribed by the Army Air Corps.

Under the Tuskegee contract, the first class of 10 cadets will start training July 19, and actual flying instruction will begin August 23.

Formation of the jim crow 99th Pursuit Squadron was announced by the War Department March 21, and met almost universal protest. Present plans call for the training and commissioning of 52 pilots per year to man the squadron, and transfer or commissioning of 6 to 14 non-flying officers.

In addition, 276 enlisted men of the jim crow squadron are now undergoing training at Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty as mechanics and other technical specialists.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JUN 28 1941

Aeronautic Activities Are Developing Rapidly At Tuskegee Institute

99th Pursuit Squadron Makes Third Aviation Program Under Way; to Break Ground for Airdrome Soon

JUL 4 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The presence of Tuskegee's campus of Hilliard Robinson, architet, Washington, D. C., marked the beginning of the development of the third program of aeronautic activity at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Robinson was recently named the architect for the airdrome for the 99th pursuit squadron which will be located about four and one-half miles from the campus of Tuskegee Institute.

The basic and advanced phases of military flying will be taught at the 99th pursuit squad training school at Tuskegee, Ala. Hilliard Robinson is the architect, and McKissack and McKissack, Nashville, Tenn., are the contractors.

The ground will be broken for this new development within a few weeks. This airdrome for the 99th pursuit squadron will be a training base. As fast as cadets complete the training at this base, they will be sent out into active service. The personnel for the 99th pursuit squadron will consist of enlisted men, ground instructors, communication officers, mechanics, civilians and cadets in training.

Training Indicated

The training of the ground crew for the 99th Pursuit squadron has already been indicated. Sixty students from Alabama and Georgia left several weeks ago for Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for training in aircraft maintenance, and several have gone since for training in the communication service.

JUL 4 1941

Flight Surgeon Captain Maurice Johnson has been at Tuskegee for several months pursuing study and training for duties of flight surgeon. After examination, he will be given further experience to equip him for his duties as flight surgeon for the 99th pursuit squadron.

Capt. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., who in the spring was transferred from assignment and duty as professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute to Fort Riley, Kas., has recently been transferred from Fort Riley to Tuskegee Institute where he is now undergoing training as a flying cadet. It is thought that Captain Davis will become squadron commander.

Ground duties in connection with the maintenance of the airdrome will be performed by enlisted men, but only after they have received special training for work at an air field. For assignments to this special type of training for ground duty, a group of Negro enlisted men have been sent to Maxwell Field at Montgomery, Ala. In every instance the men who are being trained for work in connection with the 99th pursuit squadron airdrome have been sent to the best places available in this country.

Two Other Aviation Programs.

The advance of the aeronautic program at Tuskegee Institute has been so rapid that some confusion has resulted in the relationship existing between the programs of the 99th pursuit squadron and the other two flight programs now assigned to Tuskegee.

In October, 1939, Tuskegee was authorized to train private pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In June, 1940, Tuskegee was given authority to give courses in advanced training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This program of training has gone on and will continue with the training of private civilian pilots. This summer a course in cross-county flying, commercial flying, and refresher courses have been included. The C.A.A. courses are being conducted on a field leased by Tuskegee Institute and equipped for its program with eleven planes, hangar, and a corps of competent instructors. Charles Anderson is chief flight instructor.

JUL 4 1941

Elementary Training.

On May 31, 1941, Tuskegee Institute signed a contract for elementary flight training of the United States Army Air Corps Flying cadets. This contract also included the providing of facilities for five weeks' course in indoctrination, commonly known as "the pool," which all flying cadets must undergo prior to army flight training. It is the custom of the army air corps to contract to an advanced flying school the elementary training of United States army cadets. In as much as Tuskegee Institute is operating an advanced flying school licensed under the department of commerce, she was granted the contract.

JUL 4 1941

For the fulfillment of this flight contract, a flying field of 400 acres was needed. Tuskegee Institute was able to purchase 800 acres of property two and one-half miles from the institute. Work is already underway on this tract of land; the hangar has been staked out, and trees are being cleared for the landing field. The contractor for this flying field is A. A. Alexander of the firm of Alexander and Repass, general contractors, Des Moines, Iowa. Building engineer for this job is Russell P. Jackson of Des Moines, Iowa.

Contract Flying Class.

According to President F. D. Patterson, the first class for the five-week course of indoctrination known as "the pool" will begin on July 19. The first class in flying is scheduled to begin August 23. Cadets having undergone the pool experience for five weeks, followed by elementary flight training, ten weeks, will be transferred to the United States army post, the 99th pursuit squadron, where they will receive advanced and basic training. After the completion of the advanced training at the squadron, cadets will graduate with the rank of second lieutenant and will be detailed to active service in the United States army air corps.

JUL 4 1941

This basic and advanced training at the 99th squadron base will be done in classes with units of ten. A number of Civil Aeronautics Authority secondary graduates having had flight training equivalent to that offered in the elementary army program will be taken directly into the squadron without undergoing the elementary army training. Thus, Negro flying cadets from all over the country will be at Tuskegee for the pool or indoctrination for elementary training.

For further clarification, it is to be understood that Tuskegee's program of primary and advanced training for private pilots licensed under the Civil Aeronautics Authority will continue on Tuskegee's leased field which is six miles from Tuskegee Institute. The contract training for the elementary program will be conducted on the field now under construction whose physical facilities are owned by Tuskegee Institute and operated under army supervision.

JUL 4 1941

This field is two and one-half miles from the institute; its purchase was made possible by a loan of $200,000 approved by the trustees and which is to be repaid from income from the U. S. army in return for training given by the institute. The 99th squadron base will be an army post owned and controlled by the U. S. army flying corps. Here basic and advanced phases of army flying will be taught. This field will be about 4 and one-half miles from Tuskegee Institute.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

JUL 5 1941

Tuskegee Now Has 3 Distinct Air Programs

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The recent arrival of Hilliard Robinson, architect for the airdrome for the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, to be located about four and a half miles from Tuskegee Institute's campus, marked the beginning of the development of the third program of aeronautics activity here.

Tuskegee's first program was the authorization to train private pilots under the Civil Aeronautics program, granted in October, 1939. This summer a course in cross country flying, commercial flying and refresher courses are being offered under the CAA program. Charles Anderson is chief flight instructor.

JUL 3 1941

Air Cadet Training

The second program was instituted on May 31, 1941, when the school contracted for elementary flight training of Army Air Corps Flying Cadets. The first class for the five-week course of indoctrination under this program, known as "the pool," will begin on July 19.

This air cadet training will be conducted on the recently purchased 800-acre field about two and a half miles from the campus and already being put into shape by A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, general contractor. Physical facilities of this field are owned by Tuskegee and operated under army supervision.

Army Flight Training

The Ninety-ninth Squadron base will be an army post, owned and controlled by the U.S. Army Flying Corps. Here basic and advanced phases of army flying will be taught and as fast as cadets complete this training they will be sent into active service.

Elementary training of squadron personnel is now being conducted at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala. Captain B. O. Davis, Jr., who it is believed will become squadron commander, and Flight Surgeon Captain Maurice Johnson are undergoing instruction here.

18y-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AVIATION

Noted Chicago Pilot Visits 'Skegee

APR 23 1941 APR 23 1941

APR 23 1941

Col. John C. Robinson, Chicago aviation training director, who flew to Tuskegee Sunday, is shown in the top picture standing beside Chief Pilot C. A. Anderson, of Tuskegee, right. In the background is Col. Robinson's plane, the Brown Condor. The noted Chicago flyer, who attracted international attention as head of the Ethiopian air forces in the Italian invasion, went to Tuskegee to see the activities of the institute's aviation program and to discuss with President F. D. Patterson and Coordinator G. L. Washington plans for courses in aviation mechanics. The bottom photograph shows Mr. Washington greeting Col. Robinson as he landed at Tuskegee. (ANP Photo)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Select Site To Train Pursuit Squadron

MAY 10 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 8—Advice was received here this week that the training field and airdrome to be developed for the training of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, first all-Negro unit of its kind ever to be organized for service as a part of the U. S. Army Air Corps, will be located near Cheaha in this county, and immediately adjoining State Park, considered by many one of the most beautiful in the entire South.

MAY 10 1941

Decision to establish the airdrome in the vicinity of Tuskegee Institute where a large group of students are already far advanced in the prescribed Civil Aeronautics Authority training course, was announced some weeks ago.

Cheaha, in earliest days one of the principal towns of the Creek Indian Nation, is only six miles north of the Tuskegee Institute campus.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Air School Site Sought By War Department

MAY 10 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—Finding the soil around Fort Davis unsuitable for a military airdrome, army engineers have abandoned plans for establishing the new basic-advanced flying school for Negroes there, and are now surveying other sites within a 10-mile radius of Tuskegee.

MAY 10 1941

It was revealed that in all probability one of the sites now being tested will be selected within the next two weeks. The war department has set aside about $1,890,000 for this project, the school, and barracks and facilities for the 99th Pursuit squadron, first Negro tactical unit in the air corps.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lunceford Aids Tuskegee Airport Fund

MAY 11 1941

MAY 11 1941

MAY 11 1941

Since Jimmie Lunceford, nationally famous band leader and licensed pilot, visited Tuskegee recently and flew solo from the inadequate airport at the school, he was visited backstage at the Regal theatre during his recent engagement for a statement about the urgent need for the school's own airport. Lunceford, who has supported this drive in other cities, stated "I was very much impressed during my recent visit to Tuskegee at the remarkable progress our boys are making in the field of aviation. Therefore, I am happy to be included among those of Chicago who are helping to make this progress permanent by contributing to the development of the school's own airport." Left to right: Lunceford hands check for his donation to Daniel J. Faulkner, the executive secretary of the drive; Mrs. O. J. Plummer, president, Dentists Wives club and captain in the drive; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, major; James T. Copper, grand auditor of the Elks and a member of the Citizens Committee, and Faulkner who is reaching for the check.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

27 Tuskegee Students Pass Pilot's Test

Three Average 97; Nineteen Okehed on Ground

MAY 20 1941

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.— (SNS) —Twenty-seven students enrolled in Primary Civilian Pilot Training Course at Tuskegee Institute were given examination in ground work here Friday by Gerald D. Latham of Washington, D. C. All of the twenty-seven students who took part in the examination passed. The class average was 93. Three members of the class. Faythe McGinnis, Oklahoma; James Wright, Georgia, and Fleming F. Rose, Virginia, each had an individual average of 97.

Twenty students enrolled in Secondary Civilian Pilot training course, took the ground school examination. Nineteen passed in all subjects. The class average was 85.5. Individual high point average was made by Largston Caldwell, Denver Colorado with an average of 90.

George Bolling, Tully Hickman, Linkwood Williams and Walter Lawson came second with an average of 88. The secondary ground examination was given by L. E. Marden, Ground School Inspector C. A. A. Washington, D. C. Ground instructor for the Primary Course at Tuskegee Institute is Joseph T. Camilleri; for the Secondary, Warren G. Darty Wilmot G. Rhodes, Lewis A. Jackson and Joseph T. Camilleri.

G. L. Washington, director of the division of Aeronautics stated that he was well pleased with the records made. This is the fourth group to complete the Primary and third to complete the Secondary since Tuskegee began Civilian Pilot training in October, 1939, under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Five courses in civilian flying are now in operation at the Tuskegee Airport: Primary Civilian Pilot Training, Secondary Civilian Pilot Training, Student (Apprentice) Instructor, Commercial Refresher, and Secondary Instructor Refresher.

Charls A. Anderson is the Chief Flight Instructor.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Aero Mechanics Training Unit For Negro Boys

MAY 23 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 23.—Thanks to the national defense training program, 45 Macon County negro boys between the age of 17 and 25 will be able to attend school free of cost from June 2 to August 9, to learn aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for national defense programs. Thirty-four hundred dollars is being spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including the text books, etc., will be purchased from the fund and furnished free of cost to the boys enrolled.

Three licensed mechanics will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, State itinerant teach-trainer, has been appointed supervisor of the project and has outlined the course of study which has been approved by the State board.

G. L. Washington, director of mechanical industries, Tuskegee Institute, has assigned one building of the William G. Wilcox Trades School to be headquarters for these defense training program operations.

No fees will be charged for the training; textbooks and supplies will be furnished, but the enrollees must pay for their board, room and transportation. While any youth 17 and 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of Supervisor W. S. Allen in trades building A at the Institute.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Skegee Fliers Expect To Dominate New Unit

APR 12 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Apr. 10—When the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the U. S. Army's first all race air unit, is organized here on Oct. 1, Tuskegee Institute's fledgling fliers, already far advanced in training activities confidently believe that from among their number will be chosen a majority of the 33 pilots to be assigned to duty with the new Squadron. With the recruiting of high school graduates to make up the complement of the ground crew of 276 youths and young men the 99th is moving this month, a long step nearer to reality.

Tuskegee Institute is the only Negro college with an advanced school setup under the Civil Aeronautics Board's civilian pilot training program. This is the reason Institute students taking training in the school here are so firm in their belief that to them will go most of the pilot appointments. Authorized only last year, the school and its work have grown with amazing speed. Because there was no field established for them here, the first students to enroll, hitch-hiked, when they couldn't pay bus fare, to Montgomery, 40 miles away, to receive instructions.

WHITE STUDENTS AID

A temporary flying field was eventually cleared some 7 or 8 miles out in the country, where students quickly worked up to the advanced flying courses. The next development was the acquiring for their use by the Institute, at a cost of $10,000, of an Army type training plane, when they immediately got another "break." White students at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, located at Auburn, only a few miles away, voted unanimously to permit the colored flying students to have the use of their field and hangar for plane and instruc-

APR 12 1941

While they were going ahead learning to fly at the Auburn field, a new field was leased for their use adjacent to the Institute. Since then the single plane has increased to a fleet of 12, and all facilities have been established. Holding an Army contract ot give elementary training to the fledglings trying for pilot assignments in the 99th, Charles A. Anderson, first Negro to win a commercial pilot's license, has charge of the instruction program.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Selected For Air School

APR 10 1941

ATLANTA, April 9.—(AP)—Tuskegee, Ala., has been selected as the site of the first all-negro primary air corps training school, army officials announced today at Fourth Corps Area headquarters.

The army officials were quick to point out that the school was not to be confused with the all-negro air unit, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, which is expected to go into active service sometime in the Fall.

In all probability the school's first quota of 50 men will be filled from the 60 negroes now attending ground school at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Army officials said they did not know what the school's quota would be when completed and added they did not think the War Department had decided yet.

Requirements for applicants will be the same as those for white cadets; at least two years of college, 20 to 26 years of age and good physical condition.

APR 10 1941

Tuskegee students have been undergoing training by civilian pilots for several months for places in the 99th Squadron.

A 276-man ground crew also is being recruited among high school graduates who have passed a special aptitude test.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seventy Persons Hired As Teachers

APR 17 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS) — Negro youth throughout the country are making application to the Army Air Corps for training as Flying cadets. Director G. L. Washington of Tuskegee's School of Mechanical Industries has from the beginning directed and had immediate supervision of Tuskegee Institute's aviation program. At the same time he has been closely associated with Army Air Corps officials having to do with the shaping of the Army's plans for the enlistment and training of Negro cadets. Director Washington has advanced the following information and differentiation regards aviation activities to be centered about Tuskegee Institute. Such information and clarification should be both timely and of particular interest to those interested and planning to participate in Army air corps flying cadet training.

Flight training of flying cadets in the army air corps consists of elementary, basic, and advanced. Each phase extends over approximately ten weeks. Applicants passing the physical and educational examinations and who are assigned to training are first given a five weeks initiation period prior to flight training. During this period he is equipped with uniform, flying suit, mechanic's suit, etc., necessary to flight training. Immediately upon acceptance the cadet rereceived $75 per month pay plus allowance for board and lodging.

At the conclusion of the introductory five weeks period, the cadet is assigned to a Civil Advanced Flying School having army contract for elementary training of army cadets.

APR 17 1941

First ranking reason for elimination would be inability to perform flight maneuvers up to required standard. Cadets eliminated are subject to further cadet training for phases of air corps operations having to do with ground services and functions.

The sixty per cent graduating from the elementary training course at the civil advanced flying school are then transferred to an army air corps base for ten weeks of basic training.

Upon graduation from the advanced course, the cadet is commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and placed on reserve or is assigned for active duty in an air corps unit. Owing to the present defense program, practically all such graduates are placed in active service.

Applicants for flying caadet training must pass a rigid physical examination and an educational examination. In cases of the educational examination, those applicants who can present to the examining board acceptable evidence of at least two full years of college or university are not required to undergo the educational examination.

APR 17 1941

All applicants must present birth certificates; if this cannot be secured, a certifying statement made out by parents or guardians on special form and notarized will be years of age must submit written, accepted. Applicants under 21 permission of parents or guardian to enlist for such training.

All applicants must be unmarried and none will be accepted who have exceeded their 27th birthday. Application is made through the corps area headquarters for the state in which the applicant resides. Applicants need not have had previous flight training though same does not bar the applicant from entering the elementary course.

APR 17 1941

In order to provide equal opportunities for training of Negro youth as cadets, a civil elementary Army training facility will be provided. In this unit Negro youth with no previous flight training but who had been accepted as flying cadets will begin training for the air corps at $75 per month plus subsistence and other provisions. It is in this connection that Tuskegee Institute will enter the strictly Army training picture.

The Institute, having already an advanced flying school rated by the United States Department of Commerce as such, has been designated to receive Army contract for the elementary training of cadets just as in case of some 28 such schools throughout the country. Graduates of this unit will be transferred to the 99th Squadron Base for the next and basic course.

APR 17 1941

After December 1, 1941, the one avenue to entrance into the 99th Squadron Base will be through Tuskegee Institute elementary Army training unit. Prior to that time the enrollment of cadets in this unit will be restricted in numbers thus allowing C.A.A. secondary graduates to be cleared without overloading training facilities and schedule of graduates of the 99th Squadron training center.

Beginning in December the cadet enrollment at the Tuskegee Institute elementary Army training unit will be 30 cadets every five weeks with concurrent classes.

Tuskegee Institute will continue to conduct the Civil Pilot Training programs now in progress. There will be entirely separate facilities for the Army training program. These will consist of base and auxiliary landing fields. At the base will be constructed hangers, repair shops, classroom and laboratory facilities, facilities for Institute and Army administrative personnel, facilities for flight surgeon and infirmary, dining hall, dormitories, etc.

APR 17 1941

Tuskegee Institute and Army supervising personnel will number some 70 persons including 12 flight instructors who will have previously undergone special Army training, 3 ground school instructors, and some 20 mechanics and helpers for maintenance of aircraft.

Three distinct aviation training facilites, therefore, will be centered about Tuskegee Institute—the 99th Squadron Training Base at Fort Davis just outside of Tuskegee, the Tuskegee Institute Elementary Army training unit at Tuskegee, and the Civilian Pilot Training programs as the existing Tuskegee Airport. The 99th Squadron Base is a strictly Army setup.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

First Lady Tries Out Tuskegee Plane

APR 13 1941

APR 13 1941

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spent a day on the Tuskegee Institute campus recently and the photographer happened along just as Chief Flight Inspector Charles A. Anderson, of Tuskegee, took off with the First Lady. The noted visitor had high praise for the 'Skegee airport.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Skegee Fliers Expect To Dominate New Unit

APR 1 2 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Apr. 10—When the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the U. S. Army's first all race air unit, is organized here on Oct. 1, Tuskegee Institute's fledgling fliers, already far advanced in training activities, confidently believe that from among their number will be chosen a majority of the 33 pilots to be assigned to duty with the new Squadron. With the recruiting of high school graduates to make up the complement of the ground crew of 276 youths and young men, the 99th is moving this month, a long step nearer to reality.

Tuskegee Institute is the only Negro college with an advanced school setup under the Civil Aeronautics Board's civilian pilot training program. This is the reason Institute students taking training in the school here are so firm in their belief that to them will go most of the pilot appointments. Authorized only last year, the school and its work have grown with amazing speed. Because there was no field established for them here, the first students to enroll, hitch-hiked, when they couldn't pay bus fare, to Montgomery, 40 miles away, to receive instructions.

WHITE STUDENTS AID

A temporary flying field was eventually cleared some 7 or 8 miles out in the country, where students quickly worked up to the advanced flying courses. The next development was the acquiring for their use by the Institute, at a cost of $10,000, of an Army type training plane, when they immediately got another "break." White students at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, located at Auburn, only a few miles away, voted unanimously to permit the colored flying students to have the use of their field and hangar for plane and instruction.

APR 1 2 1941

While they were going ahead learning to fly at the Auburn field, a new field was leased for their use adjacent to the Institute. Since then the single plane has increased to a fleet of 12, and all facilities have been established. Holding an Army contract ot give elementary training to the fledglings trying for pilot assignments in the 99th, Charles A. Anderson, first Negro to win a commercial pilot's license, has charge of the instruction program.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Trustees Give Aid

Will Help In Civilian Pilot Training Here

APR 1 2 1941

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's trustees, holding their annual board meeting here last Saturday, agreed to underwrite Tuskegee's aviation cadet training program to the extent of $200,000 in a history making session, and then journeyed, in a group, to the Civilian Pilot Training Program airfield of the Institute, about seven miles out of town, where the students put on an acrobatic air show for the benefit of the trustees.

While the source of the $200,000 was not revealed here this week, President Frederick D. Patterson expressed himself as greatly gratified and encouraged by the action of the trustees in approving the expenditure of the sum of $200,000 on the development of the army air corps cadet training program which begins at Tuskegee on July 15.

APR 1 2 1941

TUSKEGEE PROJECT

The president explained that this training will be a project of Tuskegee Institute under contract let by the United States army as contrasted to the air squadron base for colored aviators, to be located near here, which is to be an Army post and which will have no official connection with Tuskegee Institute.

Before the air show began, the sixty-odd Negroes now taking the three aviation courses offered at Tuskegee under a corps of seven pilot instructors, lined up on the Tuskegee airport where they were reviewed by the trustees, Dr. Patterson, and Dean G. L. Washington of the trades department, coordinator of flight instruction.

The CPTP students lined up according to classification as advanced instructors, secoindary trainees, and primary trainees. They were addressed, briefly by William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees; W. M. Scott, of New York, trustee; Claude Barnett of Chicago, trustee; and Mrs. Schiefflin. Each congratulated the instructors and the students on the progress made at Tuskegee and the splendid record the school's flyers had made. The fact that $200,000 would be made available for expanding the aviation program so as to be able to train prospective army cadets was loudly ceeered by the flyers. Dr. Patterson and Mr. Washington also spoke birefly.

AIR SHOW

APR 1 2 1941

The air show was directed by Chief Flight Instructor C. Alfred Anderson. Four students, all in the advanced pilot instructors course, were selected to fly the four Waco biplanes used by the students, two of which belong to Tuskegee and the others loaned by the Army for instruction purposes.

APR 1 2 1941

These students were: Harold C. Hayes, of A. and T.; T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee; Davis, of Hampton; and Charles Foxx of Tuskegee. They engaged in acrobatic maneuvers over the airport and astounded the spectators with sensational flying. The students did all kinds of fancy stunts.

Later, Lewis Jackson, assistant to the chief instructor, took one of the Waco planes up for more advanced stunt flying and "Red" Rosenberg, a white instructor, did some fancy acrobatics with a single wing Cub trainer, one of seven owned by the airport.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Plans For Training Of Negro Army Pilots Laid

Conference on Aviation Is Held at Tuskegee Institute

JAN 17 1941

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Definite plans looking toward the establishment at Tuskegee Institute of an United States Army Air Corps training center for the specific purpose of providing pilots and ground crews for a proposed Negro air squadron were discussed here Thursday as representatives of eleven Negro colleges gathered at the first conference on aviation.

The meeting was called by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, the school which has pioneered in the training of young Negroes in aviation.

TELLS OF ARMY PLAIS

Dr. Patterson, who recently returned here following a conference with army air corps officials in Washington disclosed the plans for the setting up of the new school to train Negro military pilots during the evening dinner session of the conference held in Tompkins Dining Hall.

The principal speaker at this session, Dr. Patterson using as his topic "Cadet Training in the Army Air Corps and the Negro," told how specific details in the proposed establishment of the school had been worked out.

During the opening session held Thursday morning in the Executive Council Room adjoining President Patterson's office problems which have arisen in the training of young Negroes under the Civil Aeronautics Authority program were discussed by representatives from those schools which have qualified for these courses.

NEED MECHANICS

Chief "bottleneck" in which has developed in these courses, the various discussions disclosed, was the extreme shortage of Negroes qualified to give instruction in aeronautical mechanics.

J. M. Marteena, who represented A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., first brought this problem to the fore reporting on the progress which had been made at his school.

Mr. Marteena disclosed that two training planes, a station wagon to transport the pupils to the field and even a $10,000 hangar equipped with classrooms had been obtained by the school, but the chief difficulty remained in the employment of a competent Negro mechanic to give necessary "ground" instructions.

J. C. Evans, representing West Virginia State College, which has one of the largest of the several aeronautical courses, testified to substantially the same situation at his school. The school, he said, was in possession of a large amount of material, but thus far the "ground" training program had lagged far behind.

SEE SOLUTION

A possible solution of this problem was visioned by those present in the statement of Mack W. Greene of Wilberforce, who told of the NYA "ground" training program being conducted at his school Wilberforce offers no pilot course, he said.

A quanity of material had been obtained through the NYA and a score of students were given basic and training in the science of airplane motors. From this class, it is hoped, that the badly needed mechanics can be supplied to the schools.

Other problems discussed dealt with the importance of secondary training and present and future plans of colleges offering primary training to make this available to their students. Tuskegee is the only Negro college which is now offerng secondary coureses.

ANDERSON SPEAKS

Other speakers heard during the day-long conference included Charles A. Anderson, chief flight instructor, Tuskegee and G. L. Washington, head of the trades division of Tuskegee.

Mr. Anderson will be remembered for his Good-Will Flight two years ago to South America, which was sponsored by Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia.

The visiting delegates were also carried on an inspection tour of the school's airfield, which now boasts eight planes and a hangar.

Delegates attending included P. V. Jewell and H. W. Crawford, South Carolina; G. R. Cotton Lincoln University (Mo.); J. E. Taylor, Langston; J. C. Ballard, Tennessee State College; President F. D. Bluford and J. M. Marteena, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; J. C. Evans, West Virginia State College; Victor Fields and St. Elmo Brady, Fisk University; R. W. Brazeal, Morehouse; Lloyd Issacs, F. D. Patterson, G. L. Washington, Tuskegee Institute; Cliff Mackay, Atlanta Daily World.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee to Get Second Air Unit

FEB 22 1941

(By ANP)
WASHINGTON

Almost on the heels of the announcement three weeks ago that an army pursuit squadron would be established at Tuskegee Institute, word has been received that an additional training unit—a civil elementary flying school will be set up there.

The new school, with a capacity of sixty students, the first of which will be admitted July 15, will be operated by Tuskegee Institute under the supervision of the civilian elementary authorities. It will require the development of an additional new air field with emergency landing fields.

CAA Defects Overcome

The training the students will receive in this basic and elementary flying school will fit them to enter the pursuit squadron school immediately upon graduation.

This, according to sponsors, will overcome the disadvantages of the CAA schools which army flyers have pointed out were not entirely suitable for the training of army flyers.

Protests Renewed

Meanwhile, a new attack on the principle of racial separation involved in the Tuskegee venture was launched by Cornelius R. Coffey of Chicago, president of the National Airmen's Association.

FEB 22 1941

In a statement issued following the recent announcement of an antagonistic attitude on the part of NAACP officials, Mr. Coffey said:

"The plan which would exclude colored men from training offered at Kelly Field, popularly known as the 'West Point of the Air,' is even more ridiculous than the policy which calls for separate units in the army and navy, yet permits colored youths to attend either West Point or Annapolis."

Whites Supported, Paid

He pointed out that the Tuskegee trainees will be required to finance themselves during certain periods of their training, whereas white youths are not only given subsistence by the Government, but are paid $75 monthly from enrollment to completion of the course.

He further declared that, in spite of statements by the War Department to the contrary, it is impossible to train at Tuskegee, flyers who can compare with the graduates of Kelly Field in Texas.

N. Y. Body Urges Backing

On the other hand, an inclination to support the Tuskegee project is evidenced in a statement issued Saturday by Douglas C. Watson of New York, chairman of the Negro Aeronautic Forum.

He characterized the move as " a step toward equality in the armed forces" and suggested that "it is therefore up to the colored youths who feel themselves qualified to band together to meet the Government more than halfway to present an irrefutable argument for the completion of the plans."

FEB 22 1941

Few Applicants

Calling attention to delay in filling the quota of trainees, Mr. Watson said:

"The great number of colored youths who can meet the requirements, and whose names are on file at the draft boards, yet have not been called. This is ample evidence that the army is not doing all in its power to go through with the formation of the squadron."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

New Flying School Slated For 'Skegee

FEB 18 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Tuskegee Institute is to become one of the really important units in the national defense program of the United States Army Air Corps. Almost on the heels of the announcement three weeks ago that a pursuit squadron would be established at the famous Alabama school word has been received that an additional training unit will be established there. This will be a Civil Elementary Flying School. It will have a capacity of 60 students, the first of which will be admitted July 15.

The new school will be operated directly by Tuskegee Institute under the supervision of the Civiliar Elementary Authorities. It will require the development of an additional new air field with emergency landing fields. The training the students will receive in this basic and elmentary flying school will fit them to enter the pursuit squadron school immediately upon graduation.

FEB 18 1941

This will overcome the disadvantages of the CAA schools which army flyers have pointed out were excellent for the training of civil or commercial flying but which were not entirely suitable for the training of army flyers. Tuskegee will now have a complete army training school from the ground up. Its cadets will be paid a salary and wear uniforms furnished by the government. Students will be accepted from all over the country.

In addition to the personnel needed for this new school, instructors, mechanics and ground crew, will be the pursuit squadron which will consist of 33 student pilots, 37 planes and technical and ground men to the number of 400. The pursuit squadron fields will be located ten miles east of Tuskegee. The Civil Elementary School will be located on Tuskegee's campus

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee To Get Second Air School

FEB 22 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Almost on the heels of the announcement three weeks ago that a jim-crow pursuit squadron would be established at Tuskegee institute, word has been received that an additional training unit will be established there. This will be a Civil Elementary Flying school. It will have a capacity of 60 students, the first of which will be admitted July 15.

FEB 22 1941

The new school will be operated directly by Tuskegee institute under the supervision of the Civilian Elementary authorities. It will require the development of an additional new air field with emergency landing fields. The training the students will receive in this basic and elementary flying school will fit them to enter the jim crow pursuit squadron school immediately upon graduation.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

A Tuskegee Parachutist 'Does Stuff'

MAR 8 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Over 2,000 spectators saw student aviator Alexander S. Anderson, Sherrill, Ark., bail out of his plane and catapult 4,500 feet through space in a technically perfect parachute jump here Sunday.

The jump was made from a plane piloted by senior flight instructor C. Alfred Anderson of Tuskegee institute. The student is enrolled in the Tuskegee Civil Aeronautics Civil Pilot Training program.

Anderson is the recent possessor of a Civil Aeronautics Authority certificate and will jump every Sunday between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. for six months.

He is a former student leader, having been president of his sophomore class and at present is a junior in the school of mechanical industries, majoring in industrial arts.

MAR 8 1941

His primary and secondary flight courses have been completed and he now has plans to enter the apprentice instructors' course. In the primary course the young student score one of the highest grades reported in the CAA program. His 100 and 92 on civil air regulations and meteorology, respectively, were achievements of first quality.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Donates To Tuskegee's Airport

APR 6 - 1941

APR 6 - 1941

APR 6 - 1941

Erskine Hawkins, who was visited back-stage at the Regal Theatre, Chicago, during his recent engagement by this group of Tuskegee Airport Fund workers, explains that "I am happy to make this donation towards helping to develop the first airport to be owned and controlled entirely by Negroes." In the photo are left to right, Capt. Sims, a member of the band; Mrs. Lucy Dunlap, a captain in the campaign; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, a major; Daniel J. Faulkner, executive secretary; Mrs. Janet H. Waterford, a major; Col. John C. Robinson, Commander, Air Corps Division of the drive; Mrs. Clarence Browning, captain; L. Stainfield, member of the band, and Erskine Hawkins. His entire aggregation was furnished with the special 'Skegee airport fund buttons which indicated their support. (ANP).

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Flyers Visit Birmingham

Chief Pilot C. A. Anderson and Earl King, 19-year-old student flyer, both of Tuskegee, who flew to Birmingham Wednesday, of last week were welcomed by a large delegation of citizens. Miss Louise Washington, granddaughter of Booker T. Washington, is pictured, lower left, greeting the two 'Skegee flyers. King lives at 16 Center St., Bessemer, Ala. and was greeted by members of his family pictured above. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William King and has been flying since last year. King entertained the crowd with stunts in the air for a half hour and before departing flew the plane to Bessemer to receive the applause of his "home town folk".—Photo by Britton Bros.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LUNCEFORD AIDS AIRPORT FUND

Jimmie Lunceford, nationally famous bandleader and licensed pilot, visited Tuskegee recently and flew solo from the inadequate airport at the school. This group of Tuskegee Airport Fund workers visited him back-stage at the Regal theatre during his engagement last week for a statement about the urgent need of the school's own airport. Lunceford who has donated to this drive in other cities, stated, "I was very much impressed during my visit to Tuskegee at the remarkable progress our boys are making in the field of aviation, therefore, I am happy to be included among those of Chicago who are helping to make this progress permanent by contributing to the development of the school's own airport." Left to right: Daniel J. Faulkner, executive secretary; Mrs. O. J. Plummer, president, Dentists' Wives club and captain in the drive, and Jimmie Lunceford.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Flight Instructor Off For Boston

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Charles A. Anderson, chief flight instructor, division of aeronautics, Tuskegee institute, left Friday for Boston, where on Monday, June 2, he will begin a three weeks course in cross country instruction training.

The course is offered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority of which Grove Webster is director. The training will be given at the Northeast Airlines, Municipal Airport, East Boston. The course will include intensive work with the newest instrument designed to take many of the old hazards out of cross country flights.

Pilot L. A. Jackson returns this week from Boston, having completed three weeks special training in cross country instruction.

This course will enable Chief Anderson and his co-workers to give the enrollees in the summer aviation program at Tuskegee Institute the best and latest developments in the field of aeronautics.

A plane with an engine of higher horsepower and a cabin of larger capacity than the ones now owned by the institute, is to be purchased for Tuskegee's first cross country training which is scheduled to begin the middle of June.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Charles A. Anderson Futhering Studies In Flight Training

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Charles A. Anderson, chief flight instructor, Division of Aeronautics, Tuskegee Institute, left the campus Friday for Boston, Mass., where on Monday, he will begin a three weeks course in cross country instruction training.

The course is offered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority of which Grove Webster is director. The training will be given at the Northeast Airlines, Municipal Airport, East Boston. The course will include intensive work with the newest instrument designed to take many of the old hazards out of cross country flights.

Pilot L. A. Jackson returns this week from Boston, having completed three weeks of special training in cross country instruction.

This course will enable Chief Anderson and his co-workers to give the enrollees in the Summer Aviation Program at Tuskegee Institute the best and latest developments in the field of aeronautics.

A plane with an engine of higher horsepower and a cabin of larger capacity than the ones now own de by the Institute, is to be purchased for Tuskegee's first cross country training which is scheduled to begin the middle of June. Several planes have already been flown to Tuskegee airport for inspection. G. L. Washington, director of aeronautics and Lloyd Isaacs treasurer of he Institute, stated that the make and model of the new plane had not been finally settled upon, but the new plane would probably reach the Tuskegee airport at the time of Chief Anderson's return from Boston.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Pilot Anderson To Examine New Tuskegee Cadets

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., JUNE 4—Summer activities at the Tuskegee Airport will start June 15 G. L. Washington, director of aeronautics, Tuskegee Institute, stated that the Civil Aeronautics Administration has authorized 30 students for primary training, 20 for secondary, 5 for a commercial refresher course, 10 for student instructors course and 6 for the long anticipated cross country course.

The variety of offerings for the summer will necessitate the employing of an additional flight instructor. Director Washington said he was not ready to name the new flight member.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration Service has approved Chief Pilot Charles A. Anderson as examiner for secondary flight training. Twenty secondary students will finish their flight tests under Chief Pilot Anderson this week at Tuskegee Airport.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE AIR BASE CONTRACTS GIVEN RACE

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Two colored firms have been awarded contracts totaling $1,480,295 for the new Army Air Base to be erected at Tuskegee Institute.

Pilots will be trained at the base, which will be the nation's first all-Negro unit.

The War Department awarded the contracts to the McKissick & McKissick Construction Company, Nashville, Tennessee, and Hilyard R. Robinson, Washington, D. C., architect.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Young Flight Man To Join Tuskegee Staff

OAKLAND, Calif.—(ANP)—Archie Williams, who set a new world record in the 400 meter race and then won that event in the 1936 Olympics, received his pilot's license May 29. He is now studying at the Oakland Flying school for his instructor's rating and plans to join the staff of instructors at the Tuskegee Institute air school in the fall.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

New Yorker Among 3 Teaching Airplane Mechanics In Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Three licensed mechanics arrived on the campus of Tuskegee Institute to have charge of classes in the new Aero-Mechanics Course which begin on June 15. The new instructors are Austin H. Humbles, Cincinnati, Ohio, who will teach engine maintenance; Ned F. Simeon Chicago, Illinois, to teach related subjects, and Vincent Talby, New York City who will teach aircraft maintenance.

The course in aero-Mechanics is an N. Y. A. Defense project. It is under the general supervision of W. S. Allen, itinerant teacher-trainer, and will give instruction to 45 out of school youths.

Through the cooperation of Dr. F. D. Patterson and G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, one of the buildings of the William G. Willcox Trades School on the campus has been turned over for instructional purposes in connection with the course.

The N. Y. A., defense course in aero-mechanics is not designed just to keep 45 out-of-school enrollees out of mischief during the summer, but to give them practical first-hand knowledge of how airplanes are put together and what keeps them in the air, W. S. Allen, supervisor of the program, stated here.

Two battered-trainer cubs have been procured by G. L. Washington for the use of the young aero-mechanics. The planes will be taken apart, the sections studied, and where possible, repaired by the boys. The ships will then be built up again and be submitted to tests for air-worthiness and licenses. Such practical vocational training should be a means of providing Uncle Sam with an excellent quota of skilled mechanics from the ranks of young America.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
June 19, 1941

Tuskegee Receives Contract To Train Negro Plane Pilots

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP)—The War Department awarded an $80,000 contract today to Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., to give preliminary training to aviation cadets enrolled for the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the first negro unit established in the Air Corps.

The contract is for one year, with the first class of 10 cadets beginning training July 19 and actual flying instruction starting August 23. Preliminary instruction will be given approximately 100 cadets, enrolled at the rate of 10 cadets to a class. A new class will be formed every five weeks.

Tuskegee will give each class 15 weeks of instruction, the first five weeks being pre-flight training and the next 10 weeks elementary flying instruction.

On completion of the 15-week course, cadets will start their final 20 weeks of instruction at an Army basic and advanced flying school to be constructed near Tuskegee.

Formation of the 99th Pursuit Squadron was announced by the Army on March 21.. Fifty two pilots a year will be trained and commissioned to man the squadron and 6 to 14 non-flying officers will be commissioned or transferred to the unit. In addition, 276 enlisted men of the squadron are now undergoing training as mechanics and technical specialists at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Civilian Air Director Has Unique Post

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 18—Owing to press of duties with the army air corps detachment of which G. L. Washington has been appointed civilian director, he will be considered virtually on leave from duties as director of the School of Mechanical Industries for the next 60 days, President Patterson announced today.

Since Tuskegee is the only Negro school having a government contract to give elementary military training to flying cadets, Mr. Washington as civilian director of a U. S. army air corps detachment, holds a unique position.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Patterson Flies To Inspect Air Corps

Tuskegee Head Views Chanute Field Workers

Army Air Corps Provides Plane For Long Flight

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(S N S)—Chanute Field is, to much of the public, still in the class with names out of the Arabian Nights or from books of the Old Testament. When "Rantoul Illinois" is offered as explanation even Illinois becomes foreign in the Far-East suggestion of "Rantoul." What a good many folk do know is that Chanute Field, whatever and wherever it is, is a place where Negro boys have been sent during the last few months, for training in connection with the National Defense Army training program in general and the 99th Pursuit Squadron in particular.

It was interest in the training program for the 99th Pursuit Squadron non-flying personnel that took President F. D. Patterson and Director of Mechanical Industries G. L. Washington of Tuskegee Institute to Chanute Field a few weeks ago.

IN ARMY PLANE

President Patterson and Mr. Washington made the trip from Maxwell Field in Montgomery to Chanute Field in Illinois and return through facilities provided by the Army Air Corps. Leaving Maxwell Field on the morning of June 19, they were welcomed at Chanute Field at 1:30 that afternoon by Acting Commandant, Colonel R. E. O'Neill, Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Kincard, Captain Maddux and other staff members.

After lunch in the officers' quarters, the Tuskegee officials were conducted on an inspection tour of men and quarters of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. President Patterson addressed the assembled group. Later in commenting on his impressions President Patterson said:

"I can but feel that this group will reflect credit to the War Department and Officials and Instructors of Chanute Field. The War Department is to be commended for this opportunity accorded Negro Youth whom I am certain will prove the wisdom of its decision." On Friday morning the party inspected the entire training facilities of Chanute Field. "The tour," stated G. L. Washington, "was most enlightening, informative and impressive. A thorough job of training is being carried on there. We observed members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron in class and laboratory courses."

DINES WITH MEN

At the request of President Patterson, the evening meal on Thursday was taken with the 99th Pursuit Squadron in their Mess Hall where the food was found to be of good quality and wholesome. At breakfast and lunch on Friday, the visitors were again guests of the Officers' Club.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

TUSKEGEE FLIERS MAKE RECORD

OF ALL the student fliers of all groups in all schools all over America the students at Tuskegee maintain the highest average. Because of their efficiency and adaptability, they are being trained as pursuit plane pilots. These young fliers are those whom the United States Army refused to accept. Tuskegee is doing a great job of training fliers. It is unfortunate that there had to be a war and insistent demands before colored people could be trained as fliers for the United States Army.

RHODES

I had an interesting talk with Tuskegee's chief pilot Alfred Anderson last week. He believes that there will be larger opportunities for colored pilots in the not too distant future. Most all of Philadelphia remembers Alfred Anderson. He was an automobile chauffeur out in the suburbs of Philadelphia. He wanted to fly and at odd moments took flying lessons. He piloted old crates. Finally he got his license. He made a transcontinental flight. Then he got the chance to make a "goodwill" flight to Haiti for the Citizens and Southern Bank. E. C. Wright accompanied Anderson. It was a memorable event. Now he is training other men to fly. He prepared himself and his chance did come.

"MIKE" WINS VICTORY

Now that the city has ordered 5,000 street signs so that citizens and visitors may find their way around, I believe "Under The Microscope" has achieved a victory for the people. Philadelphia is the only first class city in the world with its streets not marked. Since that battle has been won, I move on another battle front: Men should be forced to dress comfortably in the hot weather. It is foolish, stupid, silly and reactionary for men to torture themselves with tight-fitting collars and ties during the intense heat. A coat, regardless of how light, is a burden.

MEN, ARISE!

Men, let us rebel against the ancient custom of the horse and buggy days. I suggest a mass meeting against collars, ties and coats. Arise men and fight for your freedom. Let the banners unfurl with great big letters — No more coats! No more ties! No more collars in the hot summer time. Cafes, hotels and other public places which refuse to admit men without coats should be boycotted.

Women can undress almost to the last stitch, but men, the leaders of the empire, must endure the tortures of the damned because a thousand years ago somebody thought it looked nice for a man to wear a coat.

Women have gained their freedom and it is time for all men to join the crusade for comfortable wearing apparel when the thermometer registers around 90. If women can take off everything, why can't a man take off his coat? True it is that women have beautiful bodies, but what is wrong with the manly form? Even the hair on his chest can be endured for a few months. And I am not going to give up the fight until men get equality with women. I personally object to being tortured. All men do. They simply lack sufficient courage to forget the ancient customs and dress as they please. Men, arise and fight for your freedom.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
JUL 26 1941

DEAR BOSS!

Johnny Goes to Tuskegee . . . Goes Up in a Plane and Comes Down Again! — Says Students Can Really Fly!

TUSKEKEE AIR SCHOOL, Tuskegee, Ala., July 24—Dear Boss: I know you and everybody else have been wondering what the student pilots down here at this air school are really doing. Well, so did I until I got here. To tell the truth I had heard so many wild tales about this place that I hardly knew what to expect.

I thought about the best place for me to get pictures of the student pilots would be in the hospital. When Prattis said let's go to the airport I was prepared to take pictures of a hangar that wasn't there and a junk pile that had at one time or other been planes used by the students. I was never so wrong in all my born days.

PRATTIS GOES UP WITH FEMININE PILOT

In the first place, there were no pilots in the hospital for me to photograph. And, believe it or not, the hangar was there. It isn't exactly what the "doctor" ordered, but it is what the government required before Tuskegee could call that 'mushball diamond' an airport. To top it off all of the planes were in the air but two. One was being repaired by a student mechanic and the other (I later learned) was waiting for a couple of 'chumps' like Prattis and myself.

Well, Boss, you could have followed me. We weren't at the airport one hour until a female pilot had Prattis and was gone. And he's the guy who doesn't like women drivers. He went up laughing and came down doing the same thing. Psychiatrists say that 'fear' affects people in different ways.

I agree with the psychiatrists because I didn't laugh when I went up. There wasn't anything funny to see 2,000 feet in the air and I didn't see a doggon thing to laugh at while we were landing. It wasn't my first time in the air but it might as well have been. I get that 'why-did-I-ever-do-it' feeling every time.

SAYS STUDENT PILOTS KNOW THEIR WAY ABOUT

Now, we didn't go up in that plane on any hearsay that the pilots could fly. We watched them first. I'm no authority on flying but I got sense enough to know when a pilot ain't and that is what I go by. The student pilots are still in the making and have a lot of technical stuff to learn, but right now they know their way around enough to take care of themselves.

You wouldn't know that if you saw them on the ground without all of that harness on. One student looked like a country farmer; another looked like a backstreet jitterbug; two of them looked like they didn't have sense enough to pour water out of a bucket if the direction were on the bottom and one of the instructors reminded me of Sliding Billie Watson, the comedian.

But, Boss, you ought to see them brothers fly. They have to know how to fly or there would be a crack-up every day. Their landing field isn't much larger than a downtown parking lot. From up in the air, it looks like somebody's backyard with a dog house at one end. The hangar looks like the dog house. Most pilots would pass the spot up looking for a place to make a forced landing.

THRILLED TO STAND ON GROUND; LOOK UP

I got a thrill out of standing on the ground looking up at those student [illegible] through the air with the ease of a veteran eagle. They go through their maneuvers in the air better than most of the 'rookie' soldiers can on land. They fly upside down and I haven't seen any soldiers running that way.

As I said before I heard a lot of wild tales about this air school and some mighty harsh things have been said. Unless I miss my guess the 99th Pursuit Squadron is going to make Uncle Sam mighty proud of it some day. They want to fly and here's hoping they make the grade.

Will write you and the gang from Camp Shelby in Mississippi.
Your Fairthful Correspondent,
Johnny Taylor.

Famous Negro Aviator Lands His Plane At Tuskegee Institute

COL. JOHN C. ROBINSON Chicago aviation training director, who flew to Tuskegee last Sunday, is shown in the top picture standing beside Chief Pilot C. A. Anderson, of Tuskegee, right. In the background is Col. Robinson's plane, the Brown Condor.

The noted Chicago flyer, who attracted international attention as head of the Ethiopian air forces in the Italian invasion, went to Tuskegee to see the activities of the institute's aviation program and to discuss with President F. D. Patterson and Coordinator G. L. Washington plans for courses in aviation mechanics.

The bottom photograph shows Mr. Washington greeting Col. Robinson as he landed at Tuskegee. (ANP Photo)

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
April 3, 1941

Tuskegee Collegians Confident Winning Most Pilot Appointments As Recruiting Negro Unit Begins

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Apr. 3 (AP)—Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the army's first all-Negro air unit—the 99th Pursuit Squadron—is activated here October 1.

The 99th is moving a long step nearer reality this month with the recruiting of the 276-man ground crew from among high school graduates who must pass special aptitude tests. Selection of these men is expected to take only a few weeks.

Reason Tuskegeeans are confident they hold the edge for the coveted cadet appointments is that Tuskegee is the only Negro College with an advanced school set up under the civilian pilot training program of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Amazing speed has marked the growth of this school. Authorized in 1940, students started hitch-hiking 40 miles to Montgomery to take their lessons because there was no field here. Then a temporary field was cleared only seven miles away.

By the time some students worked to the advance flying stage and Tuskegee provided a $10,000 army type training plane, white students at nearby Auburn (Alabama Polytech) voted unanimously to let the Negro fliers use their field and hangar.

Now a field has been leased here, the institute fleet has grown to 12 planes, shop facilities have been built, engine laboratories set up. Charles A. Anderson, first Negro to win a commercial pilot's license, runs the program and holds an army contract to give elementary training to the fledglings of the 99th.

The cadets will meet the same requirements as for white air corps fliers, having two years of college education—or the ability to pass an examination showing equivalent knowledge—must be single and between 20 and 27 years of age.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
April 3, 1941

Tuskegee Prepares for All-Negro Aviation Unit

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 3.—(AP)—Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the army's first all-negro air unit—the 99th Pursuit Squadron—is activated here October 1.

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Greensboro, N. C., News
April 7, 1941

NEGRO FLIGHT GROUP TO VISIT GREENSBORO

The Tuskegee fliers on their goodwill tour of schools of aviation in negro colleges of the country will visit A. and T. college today, according to J. M. Marteena, director of the school of aviation at the local college.

The Tuskegee flight group consisting of three planes, each manned by an instructor and an advanced student, will arrive at the airport at noon today. The group will inspect the A. and T. hangar and will visit the campus. One of the students is Harold Hayes, a member of the first graduating class of the A. and T. school of aviation. The purpose of the tour is to stimulate interest in aviation in all the negro colleges.

Hattiesburg, Miss. American
April 4, 1941

Tuskegee Training Negroes For Air Units

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 4—Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the army's first all-negro air unit—the 99th pursuit squadron—is activated here Oct. 1.

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Now a new field has been leased here, the institute fleet has grown to 12 planes, shop facilities have been built, engine laboratories set up. Charles A. Anderson, first negro to win a commercial pilot's license, runs the program and holds an army contract to give elementary training to the fledglings of the 99th.

The cadets will meet the same requirements as for white air corps fliers, having two years of college education—or the ability to pass an examination showing equivalent knowledge—must be single and between 20 and 27 years of age.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 4, 1941

NEGRO COLLEGIANS JOIN UNCLE SAM'S AIR CORPS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 3.—(AP)—Collegians swiftly sprouting wings at this old institute are convinced they'll win most of the 33 pilot assignments when the army's first all-Negro air unit—the 99th pursuit squadron—is activated here October 1.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Trustees Vote $200,000 For Aviation

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York City, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, states that the meeting of the Board, last week was one of the busies in its history. The most important decision by the board was the resolution to make military flying a part of the educational work of Tuskegee Institute.. The board voted unanimously to appropriate $200,000 to purchase and equip an 800-acre field three miles from the campus for the military flying program.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE AVIATORS IN ACROBATICS

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 17.—Following the business meeting on Saturday afternoon, the Tuskegee trustees and their guests visited the Tuskegee airport to see the 5 student flyers in action.

Take offs and 3-point landings in the seven cub trainers, lazy eights, chandelles, rolls and glides in the four Waco army type planes, thrilled the visitors for an hour. Present among the guests was Dr. Alfred Forsythe, Atlantic City, and a former Tuskegee student. Dr. Forsythe flew from Tuskegee in 1934 in his plane, the Booker T. Washington, for a good will tour of the West Indies and Central America. The pilot of the Booker T. Washington was C. Alfred Anderson, chief pilot in charge of flight instruction at Tuskegee Institute. The Booker T. Washington was christened at Tuskegee by Mrs. Robert R. Moton.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB SEEKS FUND FOR SCHOOL AIRPORT

The Chicago Tuskegee club recently started a campaign to raise funds for an airport at Tuskegee [Ala.] institute, the only Negro college in the country which has a primary and secondary CAA program. The airport will be owned and controled entirely by the school, which plans to start a permanent department of aeronautics.

Contributions may be made at campaign headquarters, 4316 South Park way, according to Brig. Gen. Spencer Dickerson, who heads the citizens committee for the drive. Others on the committee are Claude Barnett, 3507 South Park way; Daniel J. Faulkner, 4947 South Park way, and Arthur Sewell, 4707 South Park way.

Recently Tuskegee was the only colored or white college in seven southern states which had all its students passed by the CAA board examinations.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 10 1941

Tuskegee Selected For Air School

ATLANTA, April 9.—(AP)—Tuskegee, Ala., has been selected as the site of the first all-negro primary air corps training school, army officials announced today at Fourth Corps Area headquarters.

The army officials were quick to point out that the school was not to be confused with the all-negro air unit, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, which is expected to go into active service sometime in the Fall.

In all probability the school's first quota of 50 men will be filled from the 60 negroes now attending ground school at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.

Army officials said they did not know what the school's quota would be when completed and added they did not think the War Department had decided yet.

Requirements for applicants will be the same as those for white cadets; at least two years of college, 20 to 26 years of age and good physical condition.

Tuskegee students have been undergoing training by civilian pilots for several months for places in the 99th Squadron.

A 276-man ground crew also is being recruited among high school graduates who have passed a special aptitude test.

Col. Robinson

APR 26 1941

Airport, Sunday, April 13. Colonel Robinson made the trip to Tuskegee to see the activities of the aviation program, but primarily to discuss with Dr. F. D. Patterson and Coordinator G. L. Washington, plans for courses in aviation mechanics.

While Colonel Robinson has made an enviable record for his success in the field of flying, and has had prestige from his position as special pilot to his Majesty Haile Selassie, his chief interest is in training aviation mechanics. Colonel Robinson stated that he feels aviation mechanics offer almost unlimited possibilities for trained Negro youth.

Colonel Robinson was accompanied in his Stinson, "The Brown Condor," by Miss Janette Harmon, R.N., William Wells, Galveston, Texas, junior instructor, and Julius Williams, Memphis, Tenn., both of the Chicago aviation unit.

Miss Harmon

Miss Harmon is a licensed pilot who has owned two planes. Flying is her hobby. She is regularly employed as nurse by the Metropolitan funeral home. Miss Harmon is a native of Griffin, Ga.

Both Wells and Williams expressed themselves as particularly interested in the civilian commercial aspects of aviation. They feel that army air corps experience will furnish excellent background for civilian development in commercial areas.

APR 26 1941

Colonel Robinson stated that he had been requested by his Majesty Haile Selassie to return to Ethiopia. He stated that he had not yet decided to accept the invitation, but was considering it in the light of the possibilities it might offer for new openings for Negro youth trained as pilots and as aviation mechanics.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PLAN AVIATION MECHANICS AT TUSKEGEE

APR 26 1941

Col. Robinson Flies To School To Visit New Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Col. John C. Robinson, director of the Chicago Resident Technical Center, Aviation Unit No. 9, NYA, landed at the Tuskegee

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

His Leap Thrills 2,000

MAR 5 1941

MAR 5 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama—Over 2,000 spectators saw student aviator Alexander S. Anderson, Sherrill, Arkansas, bail out of his plane and catapult 4,500 feet through space in a technically perfect parachute jump here Sunday afternoon.

Anderson is the recent possessor of a Civil Aeronautics Authority license and is a former student leader, having been president of his sophomore class. At present he is a junior in the School of Mechanical Industries, majoring in Industrial Arts.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Defense Training Offered Free To 45 Negro Boys

Thanks to the National Defense Training Program, forty-five Macon County Negro boys between the age of 17 and 25 will be able to attend school free of cost from June 2 to August 9, 1941 to learn aero-mechanics according to an announcement made by President F. D. Patterson today.

This training unit in aero-mechanics was made possible by an allocation of $6,665 from funds for National Defense Training programs. Thirty-four hundred dollars is being spent for equipment. All supplies for the course, including text books, etc., will be purchased from the fund and furnished free of cost to the boys enrolled.

Three licensed mechanics will be employed on the teaching staff. W. S. Allen, State Itinerant Vocational Teacher-Trainer has been appointed Supervisor of the Project and has outlined the course of study which has been approved by the state board.

G. L. Washington, director of Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, has assigned one building of the William G. Wilcox Trades School to be headquarters for the Defense Training Program operations.

No fees will be charged for the training, textbooks and supplies will be furnished, but the enrollees must pay for their board room and transportation. While any youth between 17 and 25 years of age is eligible, preference will be given to those especially interested in mathematics and science.

MAY 30 1941

Application blanks may be obtained from the office of Supervisor W. S. Allen in Trades Building A at the Institute.

18y-1941
News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Receiving Army Consideration As Air Training Site

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent for The News-Age-Herald

WASHINGTON—Tuskegee is being given serious consideration by high officials of the U. S. Army Air Corps as the site for an aviation training school for Negroes, the first of its kind the army has ever contemplated, it was learned reliably here Saturday.

JAN 12 1941

Several other sites also are being considered, but Senator Lister Hill and Representative Henry B. Steagall, of the Third District, both of whom have been active on behalf of Tuskegee, expressed confidence Saturday they would be successful in their efforts.

Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air corps, was in conference with Senator Hill on the subject last week. Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute, was in Washington last week to explore the matter with army officials.

The civilian training program, which operates under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, already has a school at Tuskegee for training Negro aviators and Negro aviation mechanics. The air corps is expected to operate its proposed school in connection with the CTP if Tuskegee is chosen as the site.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNS PLAN TO ESTABLISH SQUADRON OF NEGRO FLYERS IN ALABAMA

Association Wants Negroes Integrated in Army Air Corps, Not Set Apart in 'Jim-Crow School'

JAN 24 1941

By Enoc P. Waters Jr.

CHICAGO.— A Astrong resolution condemning the War department's plan to establish an all-Negro pursuit squadron as a part of the United States Army Air Corps was adopted by the National Airmen's Association here Friday.

At the same time, the asosciation, made up of Negro flyers throughout the country, voted to intensify its campaign to have Negroes integrated without regard to race into the United States Army Air Corps which presently bars Negroes.

According to under secretary of War, Patterson, the squadron consisting of a ground crew of 400 men, 33 pilots and 27 planes, will be set up at Tuskegee institute in Alabama where a flying field and other facilities will be provided.

The ground crew, according to the announcement will be trained at Chanute field, Illinois, for several months before going to the southern school. The squadron, it is understood, will be commanded by a white officer.

Commends Resolution

Cornelius R. Coffey who in addition to being the president of the Chicago chapter of the association is also national president, in commenting said the action taken Friday is in line with the association's policy.

JAN 24 1941

"Our fight for entrance into the air corps has been long. We don't intend to compromise now. Both the army and navy have stressed tradtion in arguing against the abolition of segregated units.

"In the air corps there is no traditoin neither favorable or unfavorable to complete racial interregation. If we permit the establishment of a Negro unit, it will be establishing a precedent which will be hard to break down.

Asks "No Segregation"

"We'd rather be excluded," Coffey said, "than to be segregated. There's no constitutional support for segregated units and the only traditions existing in aviation as I know it are ones which would make complete integration sane and logical."

Coffey is director of the aviation school at Harlem airport which handles flight training for a junior college and an advanced Civil Aeronautics Administration program, in both of which Negroes and whites have participated without friction.

Willa B. Brown, secretary of the association, and coordinator for Chicago's CAA programs, held up the Civilian Pilot Training program as an example of a successful interracial project in aviation.

"There is no segregation in the CAA programs,' she said. "and there have been no race riots or violence because of this fact. I think the War department is attempting to inject the racial issue where none has existed in the past."

Describes CAA

She described the CAA and the national defense aviation classes at Wendell Phillips high school in Chicago where at least a third of each group is white. All instructors are Negroes she said, and there is no resentment on the part of the whites because of this.

"One of the first 10 youngsters to win flight scholarships under our non-college program early last year," she said, "was a white youth, Chester Krupa, who received his private pilot's license along with nine Negroes, one of them a girl.

"I don't see why this same spirit of interracial cooperation cannot be carried over into the army air corps."

As an afterthought she mentioned that one of the instructor's at Coffey's school, the largest private school controled by Negroes, is white.

The National Airmen's association was organized in Chicago in February 1939 and includes in its membership practically all Negro flyers from some of the earliest pioneers to CAA students. Most of the Negro CAA flight and group instructors are members. The organization does not bar white members, in fact the Chicago chapter has had several white members.

A 43-inch trophy, the coveted award of all Negro flyers, is the Dwight Green trophy presented the organization in 1939 by the present governor of Illinois.

Greensboro, N. C. Record
January 15, 1941

Negro Aviation Class Planned

Training Will Be Given To Dozen Young Men

Opportunity is knocking at the door of one dozen young unemployed negro men. That number is offered the golden chance of securing training as aircraft mechanics and helping meet a vital defense need of their country. The only drawback is that opportunity may have difficulty in finding the right doors on which to pound.

Preliminary plans for an aircraft mechanics class at A. and T. college to train unemployed negro men were made at a conference Tuesday night between C. C. Cooley, supervisor of national defense classes for the vocational education department of Greensboro city schools, and the regional director of negro national defense classes.

Class Is Limited.

Young negro men without previous mechanics training are preferred, according to Mr. Cooley. They must be as old as 18 years, and it is preferred that they be no older than 30. The class will be limited to 12 pupils. It will operate for three or four months, five nights a week for 20 or 30 hours a week. It will start as soon as the proper 12 can be enroled, and will be taught by a government licensed mechanic.

Applications may be made through Watts of the negro division of unemployment service.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE SELECTED TO TRAIN

FLYERS

JAN 25 1941

New Unit to Have 35 Officers and Grand Crew of 400.

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.— One day after the Secretary of War and four major generals had been sued by a Howard University student for excluding him from the Army Air Corps "solely because of his race", the War Department on Thursday announced the formation of the first Army air corps squadron with an all-Negro personnel which will begin actual training in February.

Creation of the new unit, a pursuit squadron, is in keeping with a policy of including colored persons in every branch of the Army, Undersecretary of War Patterson said in making the announcement.

TUSKEGEE SITE CHOSEN

With many colored pilots now available, he disclosed it is proposed to give the flying instructions at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. When finaly organized, the pursuit squadron will have a normal complement of 33 pilots, 27 planes, and around 400 enlisted men constituting the ground force.

Pilots are to be selected from among the men who have completed the secondary course offered by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which is considered prerequisite to basic Army flight training. The enlisted men will be chosen from soldiers now in service and will receive their initial training at Chanute Field, Ill. After some months of training, they will be sent to Tuskegee, Mr. Patterson said.

It is estimated that the training of the new squadron will take from one year to a year and a half, the normal period before a unit of this kind is ready for active service.

The War Department has received numerous applications from colored men for service in the Air Corps as well as other branches, it was stated. There will be no actual limit on the number of applications for training in the unit, but it is anticipated that only a few of the large number of cadets called will be selected at the end of the training period.

Tuskegee Daily World

Air Unit Praised

JAN 29 1941

Colonel Robinson Says Trainees Have Opportunity

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Col. John C Robinson, internationally famous aviator, former ace of the Ethiopian Air Force, who in 1936 was the only American aviator who had experience in modern "blitz" warfare, charged that the attack made upon the War Department for its plans to establish an all Negro air pursuit squadron at Tuskegee Institute was deliberate, unjustified and certainly did not reflect the opinion of the Negroes of this country as a whole.

As he addressed an overflow audience at the meeting of the Chicago Tuskegee Club, an organization boasting of over a thousand members, Sunday evening, the noted aviator explained that the army air unit will be a living monument to the courageous Negro aviators who have undergone hardships for many years and placed their lives on the altar of sacrifice time and again in their efforts to awaken the conscience of the military officials in Washington, D. C., of the qualifications of the Negro pilots.

The former instructor of the Curtis Wright Aeronautical university, whose daring exploits made in the face of tremendous odds during the Italian-Ethiopian conflict which made headline news abroad and in this country, charged that discrimination is not sufficient basis for the attack upon the war department. In support of his position, Robinson pointed out that the 184th Field Artillery, former 8th Regiment of Ill., the 369th Anti-aircraft unit of New York, the 9th, and 10th cavalries are all Negro units. These units have compiled records which defy criticism the Negroes of the nation are justly proud of these records which have commanded the respect of the race's most severe critics.

He exclaimed, "while I am opposed to segregation and discrimination not only in the defense forces, but in all other phases of American democracy, I sincerely believe that in this, the early stages of this training, an all Negro unit will enable the trainees to progress more rapidly, prove his ability, and establish himself in this service."

Like Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Col Robinson feels that the establishment of this branch in the service is another signal victory in attaining full status in American democracy has been achieved.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

5 Hampton Students Leave For Tuskegee To Join Air Corps

FEB 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Five Hampton Institute students have been selected for advanced training as army air corps cadets for the recently announced Negro pursuit unit of the U.S. Army air corps, according to an announcement by John L. Frank, in charge of Civilian Pilot Training at Hampton.

Wiliam Ashley of Sumter, S. C. G. Richard Bolling of Hampton, Va., Ernest C. Henderson of Mountville, S. C., Walter J. Lawson of Newtown, Va., and C. Gordon Southall of Washington, D. C., are the students picked to be in the first Negro arm of the air corps.

Though they have all earned their private pilot's license, Hampton Institute has sent the five to Tuskegee for further training in military flying and examination by Army physicians. Tuskegee has been designated as the center of training for this new military arm of the service and it is expected that it will take eighteen months to adequately train the entire personnel to the point of efficiency demanded by the air corps.

Mr. Ashley was studying printing; Mr. Bolling, radio electricity; Mr. Henderson, business; Mr. Lawson, auto mechanics, and Mr. Southall, plumbing and heating, before leaving Hampton to answer their country's call for total defense.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NEGRO AVIATION CORPS WILL BE FORMED IN FEB.

JAN 25 1941

Tuskegee May be Scene of Training For Pursuit Unit

One day after the Secretary of War and four major generals had been sued by a Howard University student for excluding him from the Army Air Corps "solely because of his race," the War Department on Thursday announced the formation of the first Army air corps squadron with an all-Negro personnel which will begin actual training in February.

Creation of the new unit, a pursuit squadron, is in keeping with a policy including colored persons in every branch of the Army, Undersecretary of War Patterson said in making the announcement.

433 Men Needed

With many colored pilots now available, he disclosed, it is proposed to give the flying instrucion at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. When finally organized, the pursuit squadron will have a normal complement of 33 pilots, 27 planes, and around 400 enlisted men constituting the ground force.

Pilots are to be selected from among men who have completed the secondary course offered by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which is considered prerequisite to basic Army flight training. The enlisted men will be chosen from soldiers now in service and will receive their initial training at Chanute Field, Ill. After some months of training, they will be sent to Tuskegee, Mr. Patterson said.

JAN 25 1941

Year's Training Needed

It is estimated that the training of the new squadron will take from one year to a year and a half, the normal period before a unit of this kind is ready for active service.

The War Department has received numerous applications from colored men for service in the Air Corps as well as other branches, it was stated. There will be no actual limit on the number of applications for training in the unit, but it is anticipated that only a few of the large number of cadets called will be selected at the end of the training period.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Air Training School For Tuskegee

FEB 22 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 20—It was announced this week that another air training school would be established at Tuskegee Institute to serve as a feeder to the recently-established pursuit squadron at the Alabama school.

The new school will be a Civil Elementary Flying School with a capacity of sixty students. The training received in this basic school will fit the students to enter the pursuit squadron school immediately after graduation. Students will be admitted from all sections of the country and the school is scheduled to open July 15.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

TUSKEGEE FLYING CADETS TO PURSUIT SQUADRON

MAR 1 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Negro flying cadets will be selected from the civilian pilot training program conducted at Tuskegee Institute, beginning with the spring session, 1941. This training will parallel the elementary training of the Army Air Corps usually conducted at civilian pilot training schools having an Army contract.

Grove Webster, chief, private flying development division, Washington, D. C., spent several days in January at Tuskegee in connection with the 1941 spring program at Tuskegee. Two additional Waco trainers loaned by the Army Air Corps are already at the Tuskegee airport.

Graduates of the spring secondary will constitute the first candidates for the new pursuit squadron. Young men who have received S2 rating in flight and ground as a result of their work in the advanced courses completed at Tuskegee in September, 1940 and January, 1941, will also be eligible as candidates for the pursuit squadron.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Perfect Jump Made By Aviator

MAR 8 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Over 2,00 spectators saw student aviator Alexander S. Anderson, Sherill, Ark., bail out of his plane and catapult 4,500 feet through space in a technically perfect parachute jump here Sunday afternoon.

The jump was made from a plane piloted by Senior Flight Instructor C. Alfred Anderson of Tuskegee Institute. The student is enrolled in the Tuskegee Civil Aeronautics Civil Pilot Training program.

MAR 8 1941

Alexander Anderson is the recent possessor of a CAA license. He is a former Tuskegee student leader, having been president of his sophomore class and at present is a junior in the school of mechanical industries, majoring in industrial arts.

His primary and secondary flgiht courses have been completed and he now has plans to enter the apprentice instructors' course. In the primary course, the young student scored one of the highest grades reported in the CAA program. His 100 and 92 on civil air regulations and meteorology, respectively, were achievements of first quality.

18y-1941

AVIATION SCHOOL

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Receiving Army Consideration As Air Training Site

JAN 12 1941

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent for The News-Age-Herald

WASHINGTON—Tuskegee is being given serious consideration by high officials of the U. S. Army Air Corps as the site for an aviation training school for Negroes, the first of its kind the army has ever contemplated, it was learned reliably here Saturday.

Several other sites also are being considered, but Senator Lister Hill and Representative Henry B. Steagall, of the Third District, both of whom have been active on behalf of Tuskegee, expressed confidence Saturday they would be successful in their efforts.

Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air corps, was in conference with Senator Hill on the subject last week. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was in Washington last week to explore the matter with army officials.

The civilian training program, which operates under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, already has a school at Tuskegee for training Negro aviators and Negro aviation mechanics. The air corps is expected to operate its proposed school in connection with the CTP if Tuskegee is chosen as the site.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 21, 1941

Washington Footnotes

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

The problems of the Washington correspondent are varied and dangerous. Hollywood has overdone the dangers encountered by a police reporter, but never the dangers to a Washington reporter who has any dealings with the War Department. Or perhaps I should say the esteemed *New Yorker* has never had a really gripping profile of a newspaper sleuth trying to find out the time of day in the War Department.

At the mention of the War Department, Washington reporters begin talking under their breath. The State Department and the treasury are open books compared to the War Department.

In the awarding of defense contracts, the War Department has the final say. Reporters have to keep a close watch to find out what is happening. And every time you ask a question you are suspected of being a Nazi spy. It's a wonder the G-men don't have us all locked up in a barrel.

Recently I learned that Tuskegee was being considered as a site for a training school for Negro pursuit pilots. I wished to know, before writing the story, whether there were any other schools in the army for Negro pilots. I thought that this would be one question the War Department would know in a hurry.

I telephoned the press relations section. No, they didn't know. But a certain lieutenant would know. He was sorry and transferred me to a colonel, who sent me to another colonel, who put me in touch with a captain, and finally I was told to call Maj. So-and-So. I asked Maj. So-and-So whether there were any Negro pilot training schools.

I am sure that if I had announced I was a Nazi agent I could have caused no more concern and agony for Maj. So-and-So. He had no idea about such things, he could not give out such information if he had it, and, furthermore, he had never heard of me and wondered how I had ever heard of him. I explained that he just happened to be the only man in the War Department except the secretary of war and the chief of staff that I hadn't talked to and that I had been referred to him by one of his fellow officers.

The poor fellow finally recovered his composure enough to hang up the telephone. I don't believe I have been investigated by the G-men yet, but it was a close call.

I had talked to exactly 13 people in the War Department.

Then I realized the Civil Aeronautics Authority might know the answer to my question, even though the CAA has nothing to do with army aviation. The CAA did know the answer and gave it to me immediately. So far as I know the pillars of democracy have not been undermined by my publishing the fact that so far there are no army air corps training schools for Negroes in the United States.

* * *

At a press conference a few weeks ago President Roosevelt denied categorically that a sales tax would be resorted to by the federal government as a means to raise money. Mr. Roosevelt didn't seem to like the question when it was put to him, and contented himself with a simple no. He did not elaborate.

It is probable the president knew even then that economists within the administration have been thinking of the sales tax as an instrument to stop inflation. It need never be doubted that this administration is fully aware of the dangers of inflation. It knows that a deflation helped oust the Republicans in 1930 and 1932, and it knows that an inflation would be fatal to the Democrats at the next election.

At more than one press conference Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has discussed the danger of inflation, and on at least two occasions has said with emphasis that the danger was real but that it could be avoided as long as Franklin D. Roosevelt is in office and clothed with the powers over money he now has.

A couple of weeks ago a well known economist who is engaged in a study for the president on post-war economic possibilities told me he thought a sales tax might be necessary to prevent inflation. It is not an imminent need, he explained, but it may be needed before too many months have passed.

Last week Secretary Morgenthau talked at some length at his press conference about the problems of inflation. He praised Leon Henderson, who is charged with keeping prices from becoming inflated. In lumber, wool and scrap iron there have been sharp price rises, and Secretary Morgenthau said he could see no good reason for the rises.

When he was asked whether the administration would resort to a sales tax as a means of limiting the demand for goods and thus serving as a check on prices, the secretary said he would not hesitate to urge it if necessary.

He emphasized that every officer of the treasury and the Federal Reserve System should constantly be on guard against price rises and stop them before they got out of hand.

* * *

The reason for the rise of prices in lumber is easily explained. When the War Department realized it would have to buy very large supplies of lumber it made inquiries throughout the country. Lumber men compared notes, and added together the number of inquiries. They thought the War Department would need the total of the amounts discussed, when as a matter of fact the single inquiries were a good reflection of the amount the army needed.

Then, on top of this, the army placed orders for all the lumber it would need over a period of four or five months. This made the lumber dealers think in colossal terms, and prices began going up.

When the War Department realized its error, it quickly began explaining its inquiries more carefully and placing orders at regular intervals instead of all at once.

This course has been offered citizens of the Central and South American countries in an effort to stimulate goodwill between the United States and the Latin Americas.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negro Among Foreigners Getting Air Training

FEB 15 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—(By ANP) — Among the 35 young men of Central and South American nationalities, now studying in the United States at colleges participating in the civilian pilot training program, Albert Pierre Coureau, a native of Haiti, now studying at Tuskegee institute training center, will be given an opportunity to qualify for private pilts' certificates under the CAA preliminary flight training course, it was announced here last week.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Among 35 Foreign In Air School

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Upon concluding the preliminary course of 72 ground school hours and 35-40 hours of flying on light airplanes the young man has a chance of continuing in the secondary course which involves 125 hours of additional ground school and 45 hours additional flight work on aircraft approximating the type used for primary military training.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
February 28, 1941

TUSKEGEE PILOT TRAINING IS HIGH

Negro School Near Top With Four Classes In Flying Taught

Tuskegee Negro student pilots are near the top in the Civilian Pilot Training Program in the South, with four air training classes being taught this semester on the campus, a recent report indicates.

Under the Private Flying Development Division of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Tuskegee is now offering a private, or elementary flying course, a secondary (restricted commercial) course, a course for the training of student instructors and a secondary instructor "refresher" course.

Inaugurating its air training classes in October, 1939, Tuskegee trained 21 pilots during that school term. Every member of the class passed, and the course average was 88, which established a C. P. T. record unsurpassed by any other school, either Negro or white, in seven Southern states.

Beginning in July, 1940, advanced training of the nation's Negro student pilots was centered at Tuskegee Institute, at which time the school purchased a Waco 225-horsepower biplane for advanced training.

A drive is now in progress among Tuskegee alumni to raise funds for the construction of an airport on the institute's property, to make possible the training of non-flying cadet mechanics and technicians. At present, the school is using the Tuskegee Airport, leased for training purposes, with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute's field serving as an auxiliary airport.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegeean Makes Perfect 'Chute Jump

MAR 14 1941

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The jump was made from a plane piloted by senior flight instructor C. Alfred Anderson of Tuskegee institute. The student is enrolled in the Tuskegee Civil Aeronautics Civilian Pilot training program.

Anderson is the recent possessor of a Civil Aeronautics Authority license and will be able to jump every Sunday between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m. for six months.

He is a former student leader, having been president of his sophomore class and at present is a junior in the school of mechanical industries, majoring in industrial arts.

His primary and secondary flight courses have been completed and he now has plans to enter the apprentice instructors' course. In the primary course the young student scored one of the highest grades reported in the CAA program. His 100 and 92 on Civil Air Regulations and Meterology, respectively, were achievements of first quality.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Student Aviator Starts Sunday Parachute Jumps

MAR 4 5 1941

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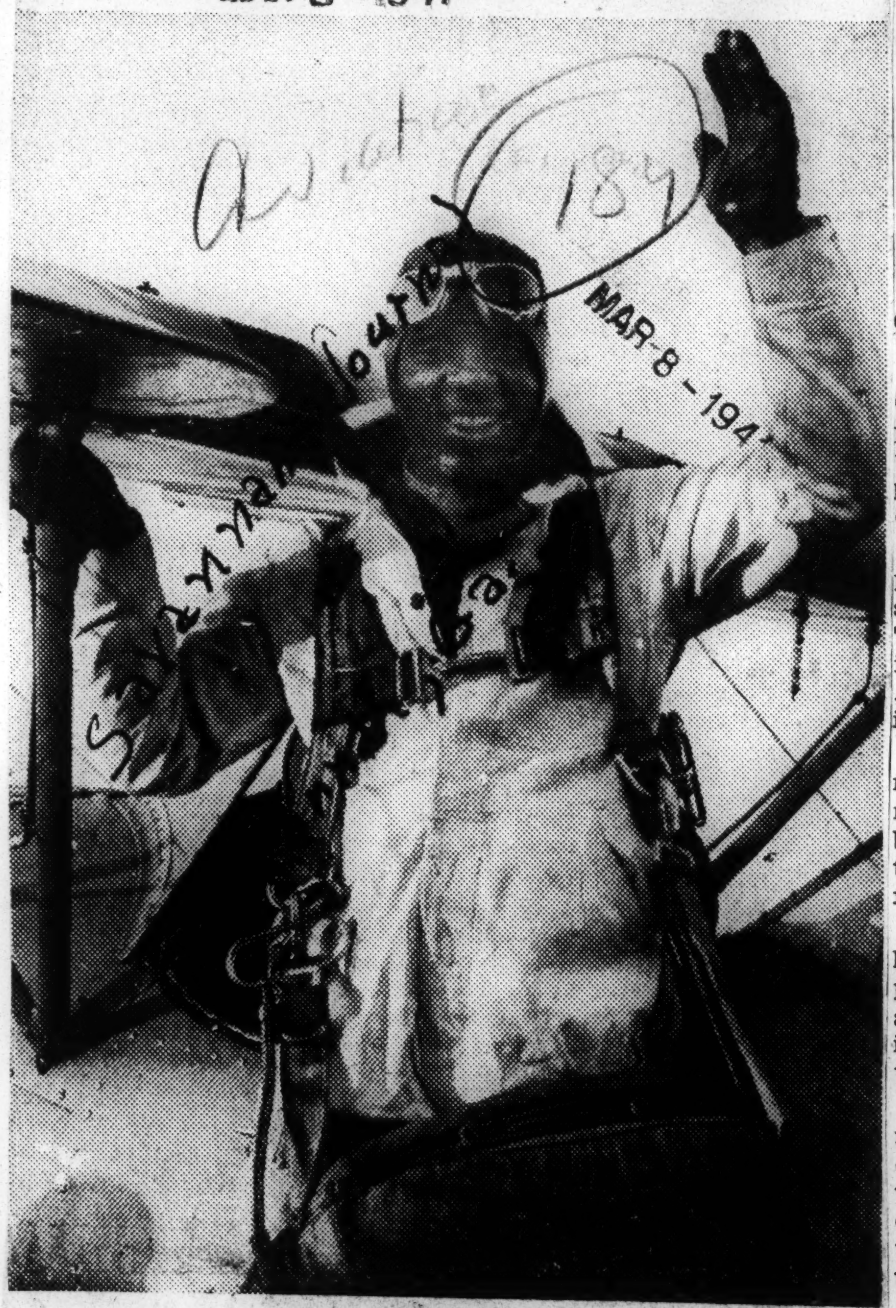
His Leap Thrills 2,000

MAR 8 - 1941 MAR 8 - 1941



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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Student Aviator At Tuskegee Bails Out Of Plane With Chute

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cannot Fill Job Demand, Dr. Patterson Says Of New Course

Commercial Dietetics Seen As Successful

MAR 9 1941

NEW YORK—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said this week that the field of Commercial Dietetics not only promises splendid job opportunities to colored youth but is today demanding far more young men and women than Tuskegee is able to supply with its present enrollment. With only 140 enrolled in the course in Commercial Dietetics there are facilities for training at least 500 and placing them.

MAR 9 1941

Dr. Patterson was in New York this week after attending the winter session of the American Teachers Association at Atlantic City. Interviewed at the Hotel Theresa where he is stopping, he directed his remarks to the success of the course in Commercial Dietetics which was begun at Tuskegee a little over four years ago.

The course, President Patterson says, was organized with suggestions and assistance from the Alabama Hotel Association; and was soon thereafter endorsed by the American Hotel Association. There are three unusually interesting features about the course, one learned as Dr. Patterson discussed it. These are: the interne plan, with pay of at least $15 a week and board (internes have made as much as $180 a month with board during the summer season); the cooperative arrangement with employers which Tuskegee maintains; and the virtual financial independence of students taking the course.

MAR 9 1941

Four years are required to complete the course. So far only high school graduates have been admitted to the course. The student spends three months in the class room, and three months on the job, over a period of twelve months. At present there are young people either permanently employed or holding interneships in eighteen states. There are eight men employed in the dining service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Graduates or internes are now in the service of numerous restaurants

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Tuskegee Dietetics Students To Hear Waldorf-Astoria Chef

MAY 24 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, — (ANP)—Michael Tondow, assistant to the chef, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria will be guest-chef for the summer semester of the commercial dietetics course, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced last week.

After completing the Waldorf-Astoria course of study in food preparation, Mr. Tondow was appointed chef assistant, the position which he now holds. In addition, he has done special work in nutrition and dietetics at Columbia University.

Lucius Boomer, president of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, says that Mr. Tondow "is Capable, well trained, and I belive, will make his classes thoroughly interesting, as well as practically worthwhile."

MAY 24 1941

The selection of Mr. Tondow as special instructor for the summer course came as a result of a conference between Robert A. Spicely, head of the Tuskegee Commercial Dietetics school, now on leave for advance study in hotel training at Cornell and W. I. Hamilton, personnel director of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Mr. Tondow will begin his work at Tuskegee on June 5.

Beginning five years ago as an experiment planned in cooperation with the Alabama Hotel association, the American Hotel association, W. I. Hamilton of the Waldorf-Astoria and other leaders in the food field, the Tuskegee Commercial Dietetics course now has 144 students enrolled and all graduates to date employed.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Noted Chef To Teach At Tuskegee

JUN 1 1941

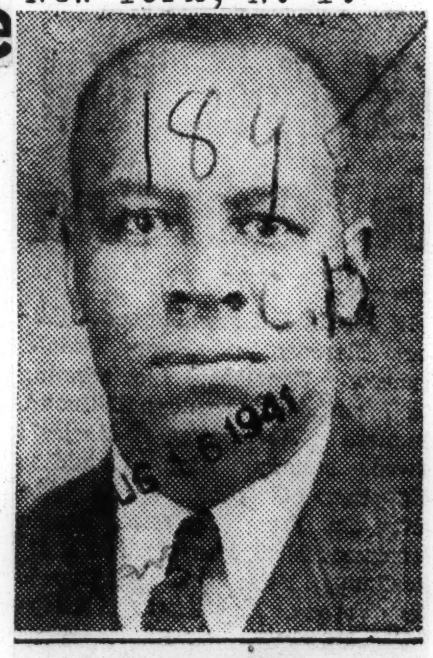
At the request of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Michael Tondow, menu classifier and office assistant to Gabriel Lugot, executive chef of the Waldorf-Astoria, will conduct cooking classes in the ten-week Summer course for advanced students at the Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., beginning June 4.

Tondow has worked under the personal supervision of Gabriel Lugot for the past five and one-half years, acquiring the necessary training and background for his planned career of a hotel chef.

He came to the Waldorf in October, 1935, as an apprentice in the first class to take the course in culinary art conducted by the hotel. After graduation he was assigned to a permanent job in the kitchen and worked for two years on the ranges and in the various kitchen stations. He has been in his present post for one year.

At Tuskegee this Summer he will conduct courses in "Advanced Quantity Food Preparation and Catering" which includes buying and storing; economy of preparation; casserole cooking; international cooking; a-la-carte service; wines and spirits merchandising; food control; cafeteria quantity cooking, and "Menu Making and Special Hotel Cooking and Catering" including cooking styles and variations; menu composition and planning; butchering of meats, game and seafood; cold meats; salads and salad dressings; desserts, and kitchen management.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.



R. A. SPICELY

R. A. Spicely Back At Tusksgee; Won $500 Travel Scholarship

AUG 9 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—R. A. Spicely, head of the Commercial Dietetics Department at Tuskegee Institute, has returned to the campus after an absence of several months. Mr. Spicely was awarded a $500 travel scholarship by the American Hotel Association and since last September has visited the leading hotel and restaurants observing methods of management, food preparation and service.

Speaking of the trip, which he stated was both educational and informing, Mr. Spicely said he was very cordially received in the various hotels and restaurants which he visted throughout the country and that every facility was placed at his dispjosal in order that he might obtain the information which he sought.

AUG 9 1941

Mr. Spicely spent considerable time observing personal management, culinary techniques and the finest of European cuisine at the Waldorf-Astoria, Hotel Pennsylvania, the Savarin Restaurants and the New Yorker Hotel. He regards these experiences as very valuable and said many features in operation and management, preparations of foods and personal services will be put in the course here thus giving the students in the department the latest and most improved methods in this field which is becoming increasingly a more important one.

"More and more," Mr. Spicely said, "the general public is becoming better informed about the aims and purpose of our program of public service and institutions are constantly turning to Tuskegee for trained workers in this field of employment.

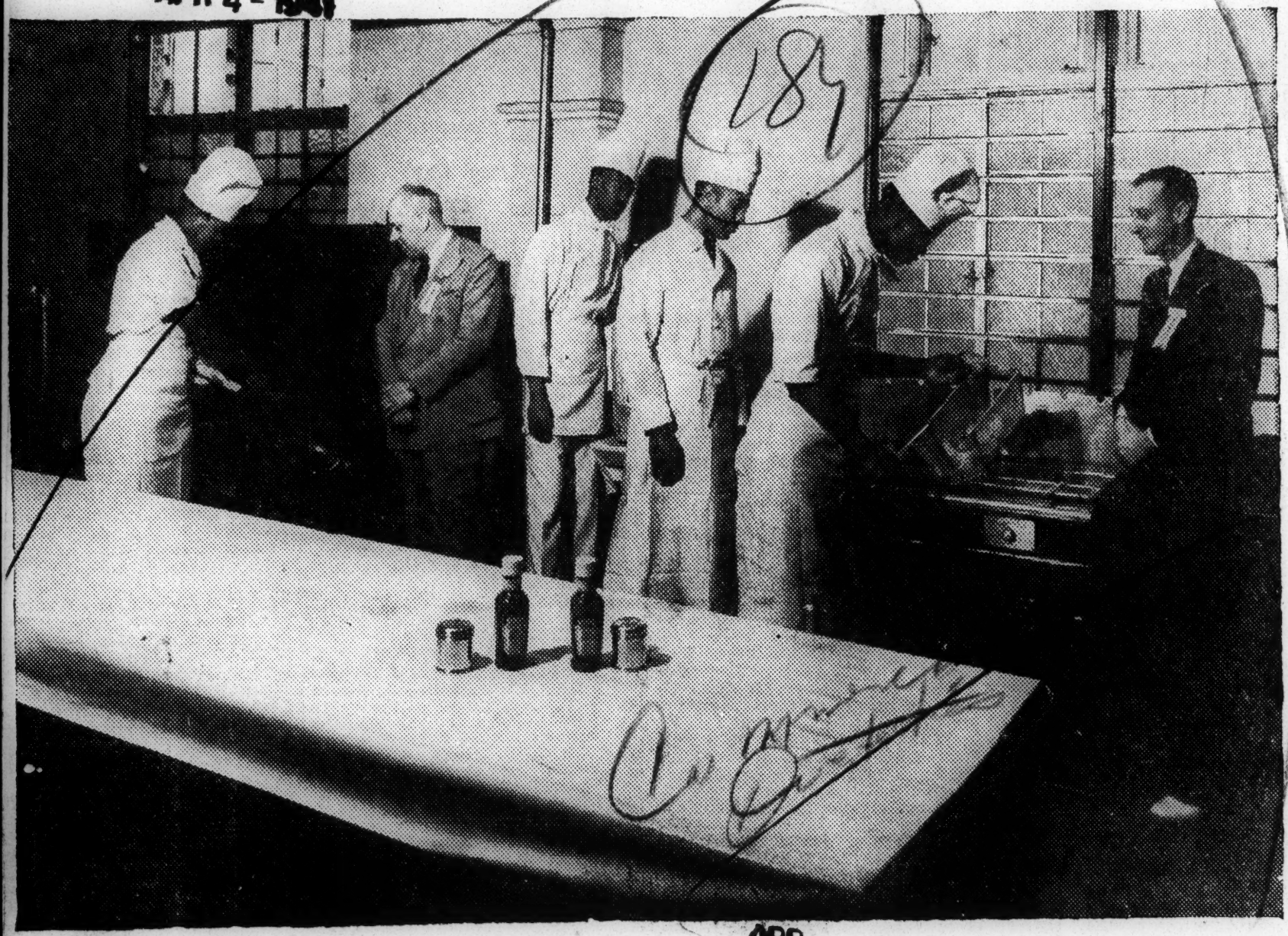
Mr. Spicely cited the emergency request received this week from Lieut. O'Brian, Fort Benning, Ga., one of the largest army training posts in America, for four men for services in the officers' mess, to replace four workers sent to the Post in the late Spring, as one of the many calls that he has had for trained food specialists since his return to the Institute. "We were able to send two men, Leroy Wilcoxson and Charles Dingus, and I am informed that they are highly regarded at the post and that they are giving satisfactory service," Spicely said.

Prior to his assignment at Fort Benning, Lieut. O'Brian was in charge of food purchases for the New York Public School system, serving 90,000 meals a day. Lieut. O'Brian stated that when he made an effort to staff the officers' mess with competent men, he was told that Tuskegee Institute was the only institution in the South where a qualified food service personnel might be obtained.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Tuskegee-Trained Chefs Demonstrate for Restaurant Association

APR 4 - 1941



APR 4 - 1941

During the recent regional conference of restaurant owners held in Miami, Fla., three Tuskegee students in commercial dietetics with E. W. Ramsey, acting director of the department, conducted demonstrations. Left to right: Robert Johnson, J. C. Pittman, maker of the Pitco Frialator which was used in the deep-fat frying demonstration, Paul Keller, E. W. Ramsey, Oscar Howard and Thomas Offutt of the Washington, D. C., Gas company who is an expert in gas cooking appliances.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS SHOW DIETETICS SKILL IN MIAMI

APR 4 - 1941

MIAMI, March 27.—(ANP)—Three students from the Tuskegee School of Commercial Dietetics were featured here this week during the three days session of the Southern Regional Restaurant convention and exposition. Under the leadership of E. W. Ramsey, acting director of the Tuskegee school, these students assisted with food demonstrations and their work was highly praised by the managers of the several booths with whom they served.

Thomas Offutt of the Washington Gas Light company had charge of the cooking demonstrations with gas ranges and appliances. The Tuskegee boys were assigned to this section and demonstrated baking, roasting, broiling and deep fat frying.

APR 4 - 1941

On Tuesday they assisted Miss Margaret Canavan of Standard Brands, Inc., New York, who demonstrated salads and desserts and Wednesday afternoon they were assigned to help Mrs. Earnestine Grigsby of the Surplus Marketing Administration, Washington, who discussed school lunches.

The Tuskegee students were Robert Johnston, Paul Keller and Oscar Howard, C. G. Campfield representing Service Magazine, also accompanied the Tuskegee group.

Negroes Apply Education During Summer Months

Students From Tuskegee Employed At Mammoth Cave

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Nine students of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro education center, make practical application of their college courses during summer employment in the hotel at Mammoth Cave National Park. Four of them are students of commercial dietetics, and they constitute the major part of the chef's staff. The five others, students in various branches, supplement the kitchen employees as waiters, bussboys, and dishwashers.

William Stokes "Fibber" McGee of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is the hotel chef. Vernon Dazier, Beaumont, Texas, a 1940 Tuskegee graduate in education, is cook; and Thomas Payne, Miami, is second cook. Pantrymen are Jesse White and William Slaughter, both of Bessemer, Ala. The four undergraduates will all be juniors this fall in the professional dietetics course of study.

The remainder of the Tuskegee group complementing the kitchen staff include Lonnie Fyles, Houston, Texas, a junior in education; Charles Scott, Selma, Ala., senior in agricultural education; Leon Roberts, Mobile, Ala., senior in education; and Otis D. Goodwin, El Dorado, Ark., senior in agriculture. Six of the boys are serving their second seasond at Mammoth Cave while Payne, Scott and Goodwin are completing their first summer.

All the men are members of the R. O. T. C. unit at Tuskegee. Roberts has passed examinations for admission as a cadet in the 99th Pursuit Squadron, new colored unit being organized by the Army Air Corps.

SEP 5 - 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

APR 4 - 1941

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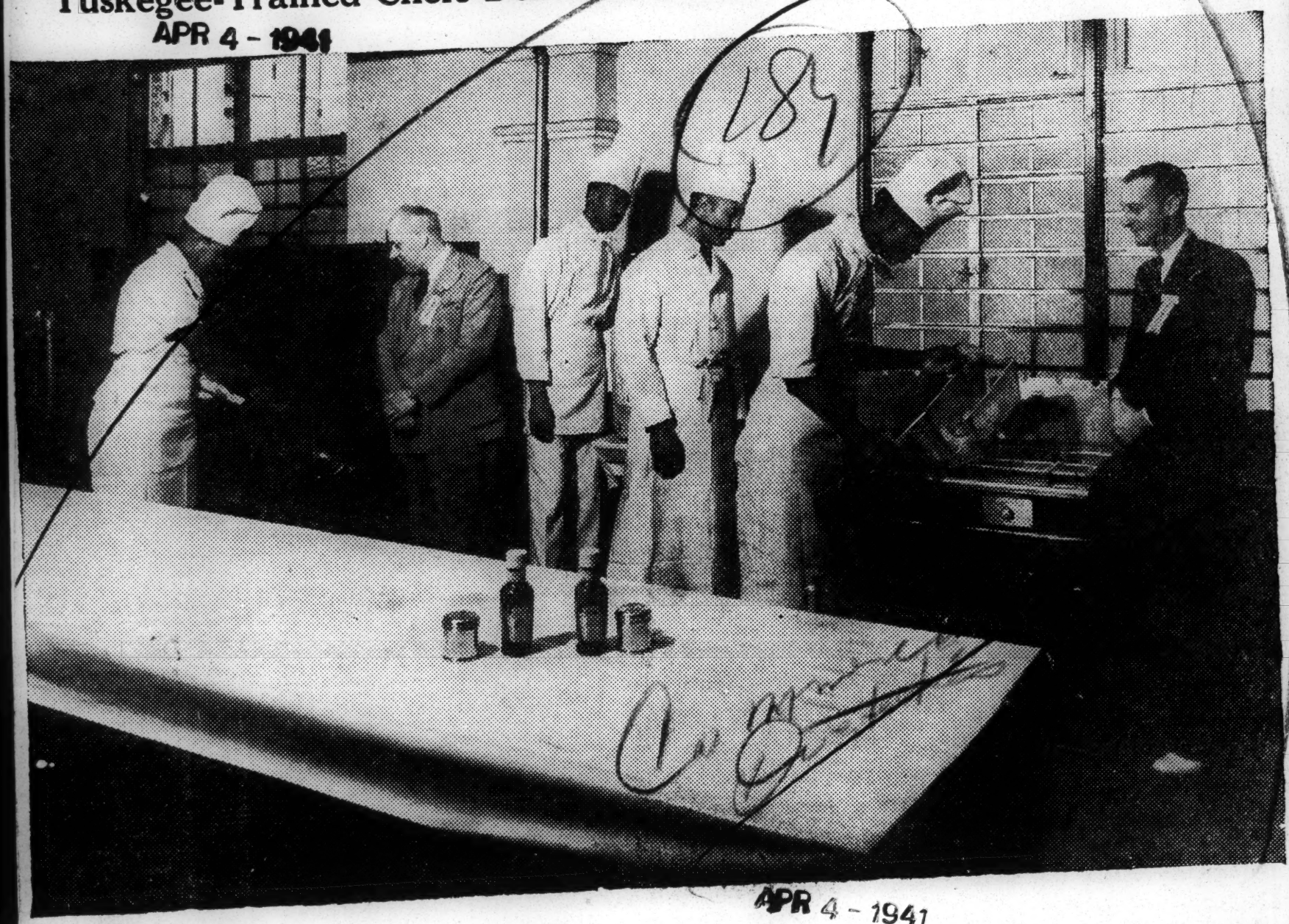

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Negroes Apply Education During Summer Months

Students From Tuskegee Employed At Mammoth Cave

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Nine students of Tuskegee Institute, famed Negro education center, make practical application of their college courses during summer employment in the hotel at Mammoth Cave National Park. Four of them are students of commercial dietetics, and they constitute the major part of the chef's staff. The five others, students in various branches, supplement the kitchen employees as waiters, busboys and dishwashers.

William Stokes "Fibber" McGee of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is the hotel's chef. Vernon Dazzler, Beaumont, Texas, a 1940 Tuskegee graduate in education, is cook; and Thomas Payne, Miami, is second cook. Pantrymen are Jesse White and William Slaughter, both of Bessemer, Ala. The four undergraduates will all be juniors this fall in the professional dietetics course of study.

The remainder of the Tuskegee group complementing the kitchen staff include Lonnie Fyles, Houston, Texas, a junior in education; Charles Scott, Selma, Ala., senior in agricultural education; Leon Roberts, Mobile, Ala., senior in education; and Otis D. Goodwin, El Dorado, Ark., senior in agriculture. Six of the boys are serving their second seasond at Mammoth Cave while Payne, Scott and Goodwin are completing their first summer.

All the men are members of the R.O.T.C. unit at Tuskegee. The 99th Pursuit Squadron, new colored unit being organized by the Army Air Corps, has passed examinations for admission as a cadet in the Army Air Corps.

SEP 4 - 1941

Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cannot Fill Job Demand, Dr. Patterson Says Of New Course

Commercial Dietetics Seen As Successful

MAR 9 1941

NEW YORK--Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said this week that the field of Commercial Dietetics not only promises splendid job opportunities to colored youth but is today demanding far more young men and women than Tuskegee is able to supply with its present enrollment. With only 140 enrolled in the course in Commercial Dietetics, there are facilities for training at least 500 and placing them.

MAR 9 1941

Dr. Patterson was in New York this week after attending the winter session of the American Teachers Association at Atlantic City. Interviewed at the Hotel Theresa where he is stopping, he directed his remarks to the success of the course in Commercial Dietetics which was begun at Tuskegee a little over four years ago.

The course, President Patterson says, was organized with suggestions and assistance from the Alabama Hotel Association; and was soon thereafter endorsed by the American Hotel Association. There are three unusually interesting features about the course, one learned as Dr. Patterson discussed it. These are: the interne plan, with pay of at least $15 a week and board (internes have made as much as $180 a month with board during the summer season); the cooperative arrangement with employers which Tuskegee maintains; and the virtual financial independence of students taking the course.

MAR 9 1941

Four years are required to complete the course. So far only high school graduates have been admitted to the course. The student spends three months in the class room, and three months on the job, over a period of twelve months. At present there are young people either permanently employed or holding internships in eighteen states. There are eight men employed in the dining service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Graduates or internes are now in the service of numerous restaurants

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Tuskegee Dietetics Students To Hear Waldorf-Astoria Chef

MAY 24 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, — (ANP)—Michael Tondow, assistant to the chef, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria will be guest-chef for the summer semester of the commercial dietetics course, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced last week.

After completing the Waldorf-Astoria course of study in food preparation, Mr. Tondow was appointed chef assistant, the position which he now holds. In addition, he has done special work in nutrition and dietetics at Columbia University.

Lucius Boomer, president of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, says that Mr. Tondow "is Capable, well trained, and I belive, will make his classes thoroughly interesting, as well as practically worthwhile."

MAY 24 1941

The selection of Mr. Tondow as special instructor for the summer course came as a result of a conference between Robert A. Spicely, head of the Tuskegee Commercial Dietetics school, now on leave for advance study in hotel training at Cornell and W. I. Hamilton, personnel director of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Mr. Tondow will begin his work at Tuskegee on June 5.

Beginning five years ago as an experiment planned in cooperation with the Alabama Hotel association, the American Hotel association, the Waldorf-Astoria and other leaders in the food field, the Tuskegee Commercial Dietetics course now has 144 students enrolled and all graduates to date employed.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Noted Chef To Teach At Tuskegee

JUN 1941

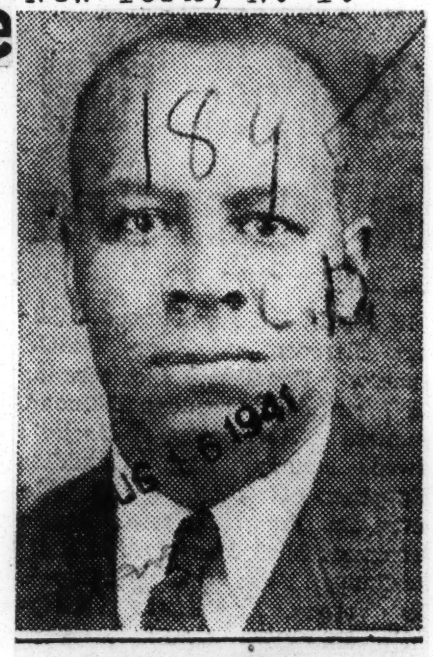
At the request of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Michael Tondow, menu classifier and office assistant to Gabriel Lugot, executive chef of the Waldorf-Astoria, will conduct cooking classes in the ten-week Summer course for advanced students at the Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., beginning June 4.

Tondow has worked under the personal supervision of Gabriel Lugot for the past five and one-half years, acquiring the necessary training and background for his planned career of a hotel chef.

He came to the Waldorf in October, 1935, as an apprentice in the first class to take the course in culinary art conducted by the hotel. After graduation he was assigned to a permanent job in the kitchen and worked for two years on the ranges and in the various kitchen stations. He has been in his present post for one year.

At Tuskegee this Summer he will conduct courses in "Advanced Quantity Food Preparation and Catering" which includes buying and storing; economy of preparation; casserole cooking; international cooking; a-la-carte service; wines and spirits merchandising; food control; cafeteria quantity cooking; and "Menu Making and Special Hotel Cooking and Catering" including cooking styles and variations; menu composition and planning; butchering of meats, game and seafood; cold meats; salads and salad dressings; desserts, and kitchen management.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.



R. A. SPICELY

R. A. Spicely Back At Tusksgee; Won $500 Travel Scholarship

AUG 9 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—R. A. Spicely, head of the Commercial Dietetics Department at Tuskegee Institute, has returned to the campus after an absence of several months. Mr. Spicely was awarded a $500 travel scholarship by the American Hotel Association and since last September has visited the leading hotel and restaurants observing methods of management, food preparation and service.

Speaking of the trip, which he stated was both educational and informing, Mr. Spicely said he was very cordially received in the various hotels and restaurants which he visted throughout the country and that every facility was placed at his dispjosal in order that he might obtain the information which he sought.

AUG 8 1941

Mr. Spicely spent considerable time observing personal management, culinary techniques and the finest of European cuisine at the Waldorf-Astoria, Hotel Pennsylvania, the Savarin Restaurants and the New Yorker Hotel. He regards these experiences as very valuable and said many features in operation and management, preparations of foods and personal services will be put in the course here thus giving the students in the department the latest and most improved methods in this field which is becoming increasingly a more important one.

"More and more," Mr. Spicely said, "the general public is becoming better informed about the aims and purpose of our program of public service and institutions are constantly turning to Tuskegee for trained workers in this field of employment.

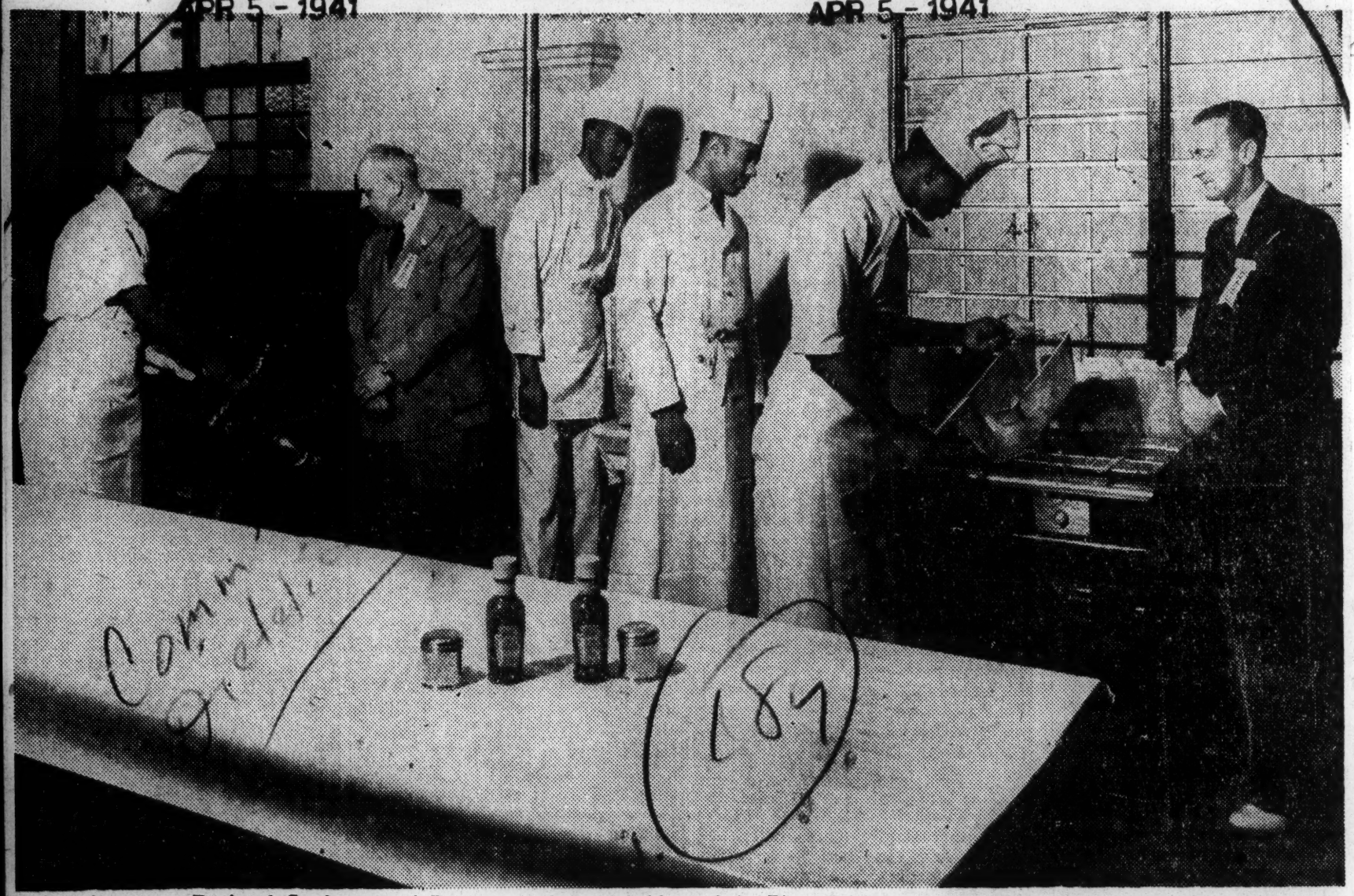
Mr. Spicely cited the emergency request received this week from Lieut. O'Brian, Fort Benning, Ga., one of the largest army training posts in America, for four men for services in the officers' mess, to replace four workers sent to the Post in the late Spring, as one of the many calls that he has had for trained food specialists since his return to the Institute. "We were able to send two men, Leroy Wilcoxson and Charles Dingus, and I am informed that they are highly regarded at the post and that they are giving satisfactory service," Spicely said.

Prior to his assignment at Fort Benning, Lieut. O'Brian was in charge of food purchases for the New York Public School system, serving 90,000 meals a day. Lieut. O'Brian stated that when he made an effort to staff the officers' mess with competent men, he was told that Tuskegee Institute was the only institution in the South where a qualified food service personnel might be obtained.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CHEFS DEMONSTRATE HOW IT'S DONE.

APR 5 - 1941
APR 5 - 1941

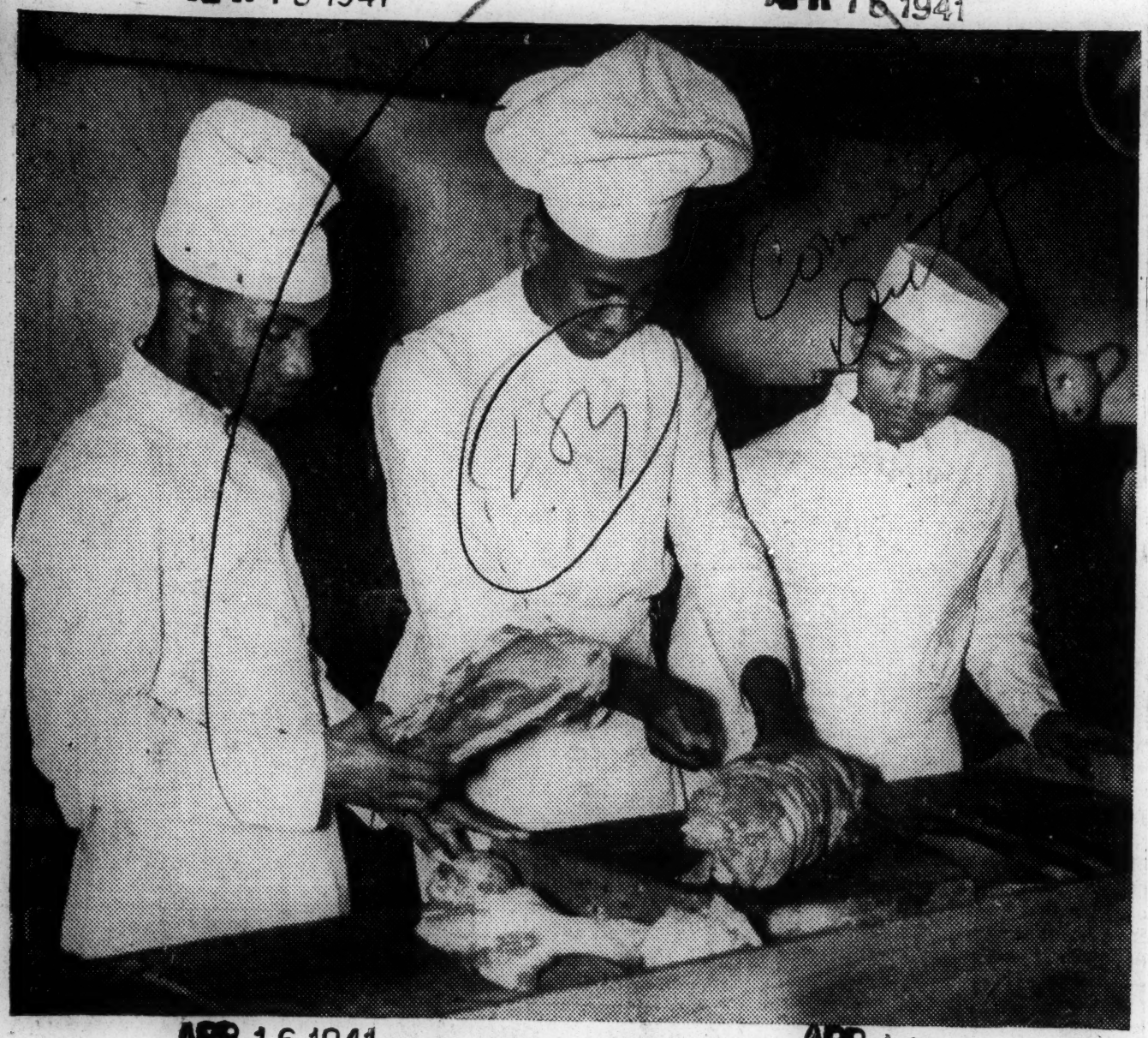


During the recent Regional Conference of Restaurant Owners held in Miami, Fla., three Tuskegee students in commercial dietetics with E. W. Ramsey, acting director of the department conducted demonstrations. Left to right, Robert Johnson, J. C. Pittman, maker of the Pitco Frialator which was used in the deep-fat frying demonstration; Paul Keller, E. W. Ramsey, Oscar Howard and Thomas Offuitt of the Washington, D. C., Gas company who is an expert in gas cooking appliances.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Students Holding Big Jobs

APR 16 1941



APR 16 1941

Clifton Green, left, and Roosevelt Johnson, center, two products of Tuskegee Institute's Commercial Dietetics department, are showing Frank Ball, an assistant, how to make a meat roll. The youngsters are receiving high praise from the management of Windsor Hotel, Americus, Ga., where they are employed. Green is a baker, and Johnson a chef.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 14 1941

Waldorf-Astoria Chef Teaches At Tuskegee

JUN 14 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 12—Michael Tondow, menu classifier and office assistant to Gabriel Lugot, executive chef of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City will, at the request of Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, conduct special cooking classes during the ten weeks summer course now under way at the college.

At the Institute he will conduct courses in advanced quantity food preparation and catering, which will include buying and storing, economy of preparation, casserole cooking, international cooking, a-la-carte service, wine and spirits merchandising, food control, cafeteria quantity cooking, menu making and special hotel cooking and catering, menu composition and planning, cooking styles and variations, salad and salad dressing making, and kitchen management.

Columbia, S. C. Record
June 23, 1941

Tuskegee 'Internes' Spread Southern Cooking Through Hotels, Hospitals Of Nation

By A. F. MAHAN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 23. — (The Special News Service) — Kitchen "internes" are selling skilled southern cooking to the nation's hotels, hospitals and restaurants.

Negro students from Tuskegee institute's five-year-old school of commercial dietetics, spending training periods in the eating places of 25 states, have created a demand for college graduate chefs.

Edward G. Ramsey, assistant director of the school, says more than 100 good job-offers have come in since March. The school has only 19 full-fledged graduates now, but 144 students are learning kitchen skills at Tuskegee stoves and meat blocks.

Booker T. Washington's credo of "learning while doing" is applied to the full in this newest division of the school the slave-born Negro leader founded.

The students start at the bottom, learning the fine points of dishwashing, scrubbing and sanitation before they prepare food.

Their chief laboratory is the institute's cafeteria, where 1,200 persons eat three meals a day. The compact faculty dining hall, on a balcony overlooking the cafeteria, has its own kitchen where everything is fitted closely as in a railroad dining car.

"All we need here is a few curves and bumps to teach equilibrium," says Ramsey.

For further training, the students go out on three-month "interneships" in the kitchens of widely-scattered hotels, restaurants and hospitals.

"Internes" have won jobs, Ramsey says, as pastry cooks, diner chefs, ship chefs, hospital dieticians and restaurant helpers.

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Learn From Bottom

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Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 23, 1941

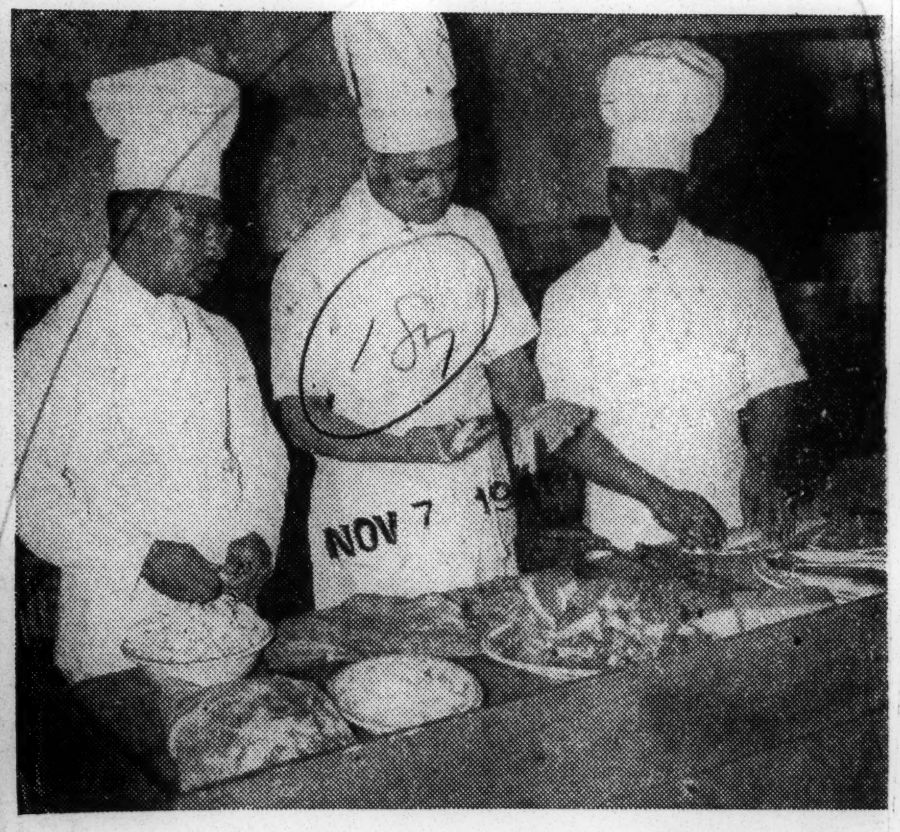
'Internes' Cook Way Into Jobs

Students In Tuskegee Dietetics School In Demand Over Country

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 23.—Kitchen "internes" are selling skilled Southern cooking to the nation's hotels, hospitals and restaurants.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Interning In Americus



These three young men, who are taking the commercial dietetics course inaugurated by President F. D. Patterson at Tuskegee Institute, are shown as they are serving their internship at the Windsor Hotel, Americus, Ga. Pictured l to r are Wayne Morton, baker; Kenneth Latta, chef, who writes an article elsewhere on this page; and Frank Ball, breakfast chef.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Student Cooks Win Praise

DEC 3 - 1941

The above group of advanced students in Commercial Dietetics at Tuskegee Institute recently operated the kitchen at the popular Hotel Mayflower at Ocean City, Maryland. This was a part of their internship which supplements class room work with practical experience.

DEC 3 - 1941

The hotel management in commenting upon their work said they were not only efficient, but that unlike some other kitchen crews, they did their work without disorder or friction among themselves. Oscar Howard, first to left, served as head-chef in charge of the group. Others left to right are: Harry B. Harris, Herman McCall, Robert Johnson, Joshua Westbrooks and Miss Mabel Morris.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

These Men Promoted By Afro-American Life

FEB 18 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—During the recent Managers and Superintendents Conference just held at the Home Office of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company, a number of pleasantly surprising incidents were noted.

Ralph B. Stewart, the veteran Manager of the East Side Jax District, was samed Assistant Director of Agencies, as was David H. Dwight, the popular churchmen, civic and political leader, and Manager of the West Side Jax District.

Also named Assistant Director of Agencies was L. M. Argrett, prominent in church work and youth activities among our people in Jax and Florida, and Manager of the Ordinary Life Department of the Afro.

The elevation of these three trusted and efficient representatives of the Afro was a striking recognition of faithful services, efficiently rendered, and was an acknowledgement of their meritorious endeavor. Singularly, each of these three young men so honored by the Afro is actively and effectively engaged in the activities of the church of their choice.

Assistant Director, Ralph B. Stewart has been an active member of the official body of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church over a period of years, and at the present time is teacher of the large and progressive Men's Class and Business Manager of Florida's largest A. M. E. Church.

FEB 18 1941

Assistant Director, D. H. Dwight, has also been long active in the operations of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, has served in a number of official positions, at present Superintendent of the Sunday School, the man that brought Boy Scouting to our boys and holds the highest degree in Scouting of any man of our race in the Southland.

Assistant Director L. M. Argrett has continuously served for years as Church Clerk and Deacon of Bethel Baptist Institutional Church. He heads up the work of the youth of this great church, having steered successfully the operations of the Baptist Training School and trained into practical service hundreds of the young people of the church of his choice.

Assistant Manager, H. B. Wynns who has served so long and efficiently on the Jacksonville District, was promoted to District Manager and assigned to the St. Petersburg District. This, too, is a merited elevation that came to a reserving young man.

The transfer of George W. Cabaniss from the St. Petersburg Dis. proved one of the surprises of the session. The friends and acquaintances of these young men throughout our State, and in fact all over the Afro system will learn with pleasurable pride of the merited promotions they have gained.

Perhaps the most touching incident during this splendid Conference was experienced when the Managers in a tense moment sprang a happy surprise and presented to Robert P. Steward, the aggressive and successful Director of the Field Forces of the Afro, a valuable and useful present as a token of the high esteem and brothedly affection felt and held by the hundreds of men working under his direction. This, indeed was an unexpected pleasure that visibly affected the veteran Director.

FEB 18 1941

A presentation to Assistant Director John T. Betsch, in charge of the Georgia forces, was also a surprisingly pleasurable incident that elicited admiration of every one present.

The recent Managers Conference was acclaimed by all the greatest in the history of the Afro. Many of the men in attendance have gained for themselves national prominence in the Insurance field, being recognized as successful men in their chosen profession.

RALPH B. STEWART

L. M. ARGRETT

FEB 18 1941

DAVID H. DWIGHT

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB NEWS

MAR 23 1941

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

The executive committee of the Chicago-Tuskegee club met Wednesday evening, March 12, at the home of Mrs. Una Van Zandt, 4743 Prairie avenue. Col. John C. Robinson, the chairman, was in charge of the meeting, which represented the largest executive session of the year.

The enthusiastic group decided to present a series of benefit affairs designed to raise funds with which to foster the program to which the organization has committed itself. The first of these affairs, a card party, was announced by Co-Chairmen Atty. Milton R. Nelson and Mrs. Corinne Dunagan, which is scheduled to be held in the spacious home of Mrs. Dunegan, 4912 Forrestville avenue, Saturday evening, March 29, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. G. Norman Adamson, chairman of the program committee announced that the committee's plans for appropriate Founder's Day exercises are progressing quite satisfactorily.

The members of the Tuskegee Airport Fund Citizens committee are gratified at the enthusiastic interest the Tuskegeeans are taking in the drive, and are rallying to make a success of this campaign in Chicagoland. Tuskegeeans and non-Tuskegeeans are proudly wearing the special Tuskegee Airport Fund buttons which are designed with a pair of wings and made up in the school's famous colors (crimson and gold), which indicates they are supporting the drive.

MAR 23 1941

All Tuskegeeans are especially urged to attend the meeting of the club Sunday, March 23, 5:30 p. m. at the club headquarters in the Walker college, 4703 South Parkway. I am authorized to state that this meeting definitely will be closed at 7:30 p. m., hence you are urged to be present promptly at 5:30 p. m.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Alvin J. Neely To Address Local Tuskegee Alumni

MAR 2 1 1941

The Nashville-Tuskegee Alumni Club will hold a Special Call Meeting Monday night, March 24th at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Morris Memorial Building. Captain Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee Alumni Association will be the Principal Speaker. All graduates, former students and persons interested in the school's program are urged to be present and on time.

In his address Capt. Neely will give a detailed outline of the expansion program in which the Institution engaged in the School of Mechanical Arts, The Photo-Engraving Department and the School of Aviation. Many new courses have been added to the school's curriculum and persons interested are urged to be present to receive this first hand information.

MAR 2 1 1941

Mr. Chas. W. Cooper, president of the local club, with the cooperation of others have outlined a splendid program and plans are underway to give the Executive Secretary a welcome unparalleled by any formally held in this area.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Tuskegee Inst. Gets Senior ROTC Unit

MAR 2 2 1941

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute has been given a senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit by the War Department. This concession was understood to have been obtained personally by President F. D. Patterson.

MAR 2 2 1941

New York Age
New York. N. Y.

Tuskegee Graduates To Elect A Trustee

MAR 29 1941

Heningburg Nominated

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Alphonse Hemingburg, who graduated from Tuskegee Institute as valedictorian in 1920, and who came to North Carolina College, is being prominently mentioned for member of Tuskegee's trustee board. The New England Tri-State Alumni Association, comprising graduates in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have united with the Durham Club in endorsing Heningburg as their candidate. Other clubs and individuals throughout the country have added their endorsement.

Heningburg worked at Tuskegee twelve years as Academic Director and later as Personnel Director. He is one of the few Negroes in the country to have earned the degree of doctor of philosophy in college administration. It is primarily because of his close acquaintance with affairs at the Institute as well as his training in college administration that his supporters are urging his unanimous selection as the first representative on the board to be elected by the graduates.

MAR 29 1941

Great enthusiasm has been developed among Tuskegee graduates throughout the country over the forthcoming electon of an alumnus to the Board of Trustees of the Institution.

During the past year, the chairman of the Board requested the General Alumni Association to nominate a graduate for election to the Board. The election will take place at Tuskegee Institute on April 4, during the annual meeting of the General Alumni Association. Willis I. Peek, of Anderson S. C., is president of the general body, and Alvin J. Neely of Tuskegee is executive secretary.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB NEWS

MAR 30 1941

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

The Chicago-Tuskegee club held its regular monthly meeting at the club's headquarters, Sunday, March 23, at 5:30 p.m. Col. John C. Robinson, the president, was in charge of the meeting, which was well attended.

Among the business which was transacted by the body was the completion of plans to present a benefit card party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Dunagan, 4912 Forrestville avenue, Saturday night, March 29. The president appointed a special committee to cooperate with the Good Shepherd Comumnity Center's Tea; the committee will be headed by Mrs. Corinne Dunagan.

Col. John C. Robinson was named by the body to represent the Chicago-Tuskegee club at the annual meeting of the Tuskegee General Alumni association which will convene at Tuskegee insti-

MAR 30 1941

tute, Friday, April 4.

The club endorsed Dr. Alphonso Heningburg for the vacant seat on the trustee's board. Dr. Heningburg is the vice president of the North Carolina State college for Negroes, and an alumnus of Tuskegee institute.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Club Holds Meeting

MAR 31 1941

The Montgomery Tuskegee Club held its annual meeting Tuesday with Professor J. R. Wingfield at Mt. Meigs. The meeting was largely attended. Dr. F. D. Paterson, president of Tuskegee Institute was the guest speaker. Captain R. S. Dearaby, J. Julius Flood and Gur Tramble also composed the party and appeared on program.

President Paterson presented by Professor Wingfield, gave a lovely address, outlining the conditions of Tuskegee today, giving many reasons why negroes as a race should be proud. A musical selection by the band followed: instrumental solo, Miss Wilhelmenia Grey; reading, Mrs. Bertha J. Carter. After the program, J. F. Scott, president of the club presented the other visitors.

The entertainment for the remainder of the evening were old fashioned games. Mrs. M. L. Berkley was awarded a token. Dr. Paterson was presented a token.

Guests were then ushered into the dining room where a two-course luncheon and ice course were enjoyed by all.

MAR 31 1941

The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Boyinton, March 8.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB NEWS

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

The executive committee of the Chicago-Tuskegee club held its monthly meeting Wednesday evening, April 16, at the home of Mrs. Una Van Zandt, 4743 Prairie avenue. In the absence of President John C. Robinson, who was at Tuskegee institute on business, yours truly acted as chairman of the meeting, which was well attended.

APR 27 1941

The members of the group voiced their sincere appreciation to several heads of the standing committees who presented different affairs during the month, and made remarkable reports. Among those who were singled out for special mention were Dr. G. Norman Adamson, program chairman, who arranged the interesting and appropriate Founder's Day program, which was magnificently presented by the charming and talented Mrs. Coralie D. Crook. The co-chairmen of the social committee, Corinne Dunagan and Atty. Milton R. Nelson, who successfully presented a benefit card party which was most enjoyable.

Mrs. Van Zandt, who always makes a lovely hostess, served a tasty repast at the conclusion of the enthusiastic meeting.

Al Burns, who is an energetic Tuskegeean and proprietor of the New York Shoe store, left the city early Sunday morning, April 20, for Valdosta, Ga., to the bed side of his stricken mother.

Mesdames Corinne Dunagan, Doris M. Robinson, Mary Flourney, and Miss Pearl C. Tate were the charming hostesses in charge of the Chicago-Tuskegee club's table at the Good Shepherd Community Center's benefit tea Sunday, April 20.

APR 27 1941

The club will hold its next meeting Sunday April 27 at the club headquarters in the Walker college, 4703 South Parkway, at 5:30 p.m. In addition the important business of the organization which will be discussed, a unique program has been arranged by the program chairman. All Tuskegeeans are especially urged to be present.

WIFE OF PROF. J. E. JOHNSON SIGNALLY HONORED

J. E. Johnson, principal and founder of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, with his family, attended the 60th Annual Commencement at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sunday and Monday. Around 250 young men and women received certificates and diplomas from the various departments of the institution, the enrollment of which has reached 2000, representing practically every state in the Union and many foreign countries where Negroes are found.

Principal Johnson's wife graduated from Tuskegee in 1902 under Booker T. Washington. At the commencement exercises Monday she was awarded an honorary Master of Science Degree by her Alma Mater for her outstanding contribution of service to her race, and is the first woman to receive such recognition from the institution. She was called to the rostrum before the vast throng of people and presented the award by the president, F. D. Patterson, who used the following words in making the presentation:

"Bertha LaBranche Johnson, your outstanding work as a pioneering educator who has shared in the founding of three schools for members of your race; your untiring work in behalf of interracial good will; and your inspiring leadership offered to Negro women throughout the Nation—have made for a life rich in achievement. You have brought honor to Tuskegee Institute; distinction to your race and service to humanity. I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Meritorious Awards, confer upon you the honorary degree, Master Science with all of the rights and privileges appertaining thereto here and elsewhere."

MAY 3 1941

Professor Johnson as he is called by his host of white friends and his wife were born on the same day, were graduated on the same day, he from Alcorn, and she from Tuskegee, and were married 38 years ago. They came to Prentiss 33 years ago and founded the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, and down through the years have rendered untold service to the young people of their race. The education the Negroes receive at the institution headed by these two worthy people consist of more than book knowledge . . . they are taught to be better citizens, and to serve in every capacity to the very best of their ability and to be loyal to God and country.

So the Headlight joins their friends in offering hearty and sincere congratulations to them in the honor so wisely bestowed.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Ex-Tuskegee Students Hear Dr. Patterson

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, addressed an informal gathering of about 100 graduates and former students of Tuskegee at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pinkard, 1256 Columbia Road, Northwest, Friday evening.

Dr. Patterson was in the city to confer with the Secretary of War in connection with the aviation program at his school. He was accompanied here by Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the General Alumni Association and by G. L. Washington, director of mechanical industries.

Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, was present and spoke briefly.

Dr. Patterson, who in 1935 succeeded the late Dr. Robert R. Moton at the institution founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881, sketched for the group the development of the airplane pilot training course, and told of expansion in the agriculture and commercial dietetics department at Tuskegee.

JAN 18 1941

The group was entertained with vocal solos by Miss Olive English and Mrs. Brunette Abercrombie and with a piano solo by Miss Elizabeth Lacy. The hosts were: Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lang, Mr. Mrs. M. Echols, Mrs. Willadean Satterfield, and Jackson Higgins.

—Oversize classes must be reduced—

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Aviator New Head Of Tuskegee Club

JAN 11 1941

Members of the Chicago-Tuskegee club at their meeting Sunday, Dec. 22, cast a record-breaking vote which swept Col. John C. Robinson, former ace of the Ethiopian air force, into the presidency.

Colonel Robinson, who is NYA aviation consultant for Illinois and director of an aviation school which bears his name, succeeds Percy R. Hines as the organization's chief executive. Hines was not a candidate for re-election.

Other officers for 1941 are Daniel J. Faulkner, vice president; Miss Pearl C. Tate, recording secretary; Miss Alberta I. Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Corinne Eggleston, financial secretary; Mrs. Una Van Zandt, treasurer; Thomas R. Traylor, chaplain; E. L. Houser, custodian; Theodore T. Greene, historian, and Robert Vandiver, sergeant-at-arms.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO SCHOOL HELP IS ASKED BY BROWN

Head Of Fargo Appeals To Arkansas For $2000

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

JAN 1 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 31.—Obviously proud of his 21 years work which had seen a $2.85 investment grow into a $100,000 school, Floyd Brown, Tuskegee graduate and negro founder of the Fargo Agricultural School in Monroe County, appeared before the presession Joint Legislative Budget Committee Tuesday to ask for financial aid for his school.

Brown said his school taught 12 grades and was a combination of farm and self-help school to teach negroes agricultural work and keep them on the farm. He said 90 per cent of the revenue of the school was from outside the state, but that contributions had been dropping off because of "lack of proof of the interests of our homefolks in our work."

The fact of a $2000 legislative appropriation, Brown said, would bring in $50,000 a year in private donations.

He explained that the Fargo School, located about two miles north of Brinkley, included a 350-acre farm, a $100,000 plant and a student body of 200 taught by 11 teachers.

"Our task is to teach the negro how to live. We have improved the condition of the East Arkansas negro farmer a great deal. We keep 90 per cent of our graduates on the farm and do not give them a technical or professional education which sends them to the cities where they are a misfit," Brown declared.

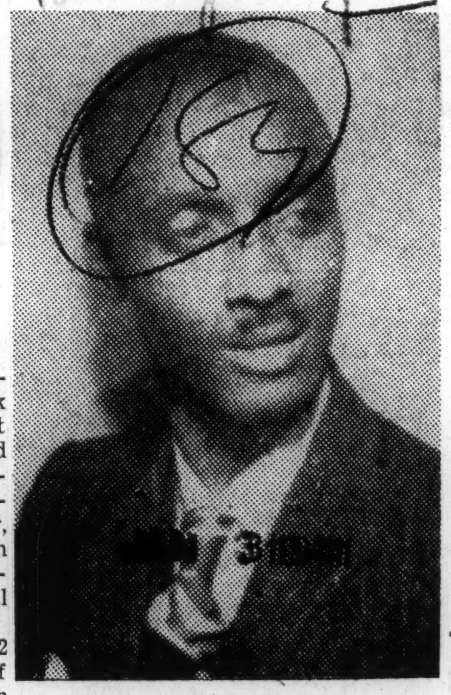
He said he attended Tuskegee Institute when Booker T. Washington was in charge there and has "tried to do the same thing for my race in Arkansas that he did for them in the entire South."

The committee asked that he return later with an itemized appropriation request.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Challenges "New" Chance For Race

JAN 3 1941



CHARLESTON, S. C.—(SNS) **J. Thomas Wilson, principal of the Liberty Hill School at North Charleston, S. C., who dared anyone to give the present day Negro the chances given Negroes during the reconstruction period.**

A graduate of Tuskegee in Education and former captain in the Military Department at Tuskegee, the young educator has headed the Liberty Hill School for four years. He is also president of District Four Teachers' Association, a Mason and a Progressive. He is son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Wilhis challenge before the county obson and has two brothers who are in school work. Mr. Wilson issued servance of Emancipation Day, January 1.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Graduate Enters Nursing School

MAR 8 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Miss Harriett Clarke, who received her bachelor of science degree in education from Tuskegee Institute in May, 1939, has entered the Nurse Training School of Lincoln Hospital, New York City. She was one of the 20 students admitted to the Lincoln School for Nurses and was the only one registered from the South.

During her undergraduate days at Tuskegee Institute, Miss Clarke was a member of the championship women's track and field team and was identified with numerous other campus student activities.

Miss Clarke was accompanied to New York City by her mother, Mrs. Annie T. Clarke. Children of Mrs. Clarke who have graduated from Tuskegee Institute are: Mrs. Annie Bobbie Clarke Baber, secretary to William L. Dawson, director, department of music at Tuskegee Institute; Sylvannus B. Clarke, secretary to Alva Tabor director, itinerant teacher training, Fort Valley, Ga.; John R. Clarke, dietary department, U. S. Veterans Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; and Jennie R. Clarke, home economics teacher at the Dallas County Training School, Beloit, Ala.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Rayford Logan, Speaker At D. C. Tuskegee Club Tea

APR 12 1941

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard U. history professor and author, was principal speaker when the Washington Tuskegee Club paid tribute to Booker T. Washington at a Tuskegee Institute Founder's Day tea on Saturday evening in the Rose Room of Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

APR 12 1941

Taking note of the ancient controversy between the ideologies of Dr. Washington and those of other leaders of the race, Dr. Logan cited a quotation from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois clarifying and coordinating the two views, and pointed out that the present demand for skilled workers in defense industries accentuates the basic wisdom of the founder's views.

John Haguely, executive secretary of Howard University, preceded the main address with a brief sketch of Tuskegee's history.

APR 12 1941

Instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. Margaret Baker and by Miss Elnora Davis, daughter of Brigadier General B. O. Davis.

The program ended with remarks by Miss Susie Elliott, dean of women of Howard University, and by John H. Pinkard, club president. H. M. Griffin served as program chairman.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Alumni Hosts At Dinner For College Chief

APR 19 1941

Members of the New York Tuskegee Alumni Association played host to President F. D. Patterson of the Tuskegee Institute on Sunday afternoon at the 137th street YWCA.

APR 19 1941

Chairman of the dinner committee was Mrs. J. H. Bailey. Present were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Royal; Emma Hays; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Royal; Isaac Webb, Frank Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Atwell, Dr. Frederick Patterson, Mrs. Bess Brandon, John Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Julian B. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Martin, Mrs. P. R. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington; Mrs. Mary Hicks, Mrs. Mary Royall, Mrs. M. T. Smith, Mrs. M. Rosenberg Mr. and Mrs. Fred C Moultrie, J. C. Snow, Miss Blanche Wells, Miss Jane Anderson, A. Turner, Cleveland G. Allen, Mrs. M. A. Dillard, Mrs. Callie B. Williams, Dr. J. D. Jarmon and Ashton C. Kitchens.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wants State To Help Him Keep Up School

JAN 11 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 9—Floyd Brown, Tuskegee graduate and founder of the Negro Agricultural School in Monroe County, who takes an obvious and understandable pride in his 21 years of work as an educator, during which he has seen an investment of $2.85 grow into the present $100,000 school property he founded, appeared before the Joint Legislative Budget Committee here Tuesday to ask for financial aid for the institution.

Explaining that Fargo is a combination self-help and farm school to instruct Negroes in agricultural work and keep them on the farm, he said twelve separate grades are taught there. He was appearing before the committee requesting financial assistance, he stated, due to the fact that "because of lack of proof of the interest of our home-folks in our work," contributions have been decreasing with a consequent drop in the approximately 90 per cent of the school's revenue that heretofore has come from outside the State of Arkansas in the form of these donations.

Naming no specific amount in his appeal for assistance, he made the point, however, that a State appropriation of $2,000 would mean receipt of a minimum of $50,000 a year in private contributions. The school, located some two miles north of the town of Brinkley, the educator recalled, includes a 350-acre farm, a school plant comprising properties representing a value of $100,000, a student body of 200 and a staff of 11 teachers.

"Our task is to teach the Negro how to live," he declared. "We have improved the condition of the East Arkansas farmer a great deal We keep 90 per cent of our graduates on the farm and do not give them a technical or professional education that will send them to the cities where they are a misfit." Recalling that he attended Tuskegee Institute when Booker T. Washington was the institute's president, he said he has "tried to do the same thing for my race in Arkansas that he did for them in the entire South."

The committee which manifested deep interest throughout the hearing, asked him to prepare an itemized appropriation request and present it as soon as it is ready.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB NEWS

FEB 2 1941

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

The largest crowd in several years attended the meeting of the Chicago-Tuskegee club Sunday evening, January 26, at the club headquarters, 4703 South Parkway, to greet the new president Col. John C. Robinson, who called the first meeting of the organization for 1941 to order at 5:30 p. m. Despite the season's heaviest snow, the wide awake Tuskegeeans came out to seek definite information, which they received, along with their urge to shake the hand of the organization's chief executive.

FEB 2 194

Those who came for information regarding the student strike received authentic information from the school release, which was read, individuals who talked over long distance telephone to Tuskegee Institute ,and still others who had received letters from various students at the school. At the end of these discussions, the club gave Dr. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, and the executive council an unanimous vote of confidence.

To those who were more interested in the facts concerning the establishment of the army pursuit squadron, they were given the latest developments which Dr. Patterson had just relayed to the Airport Fund Campaign committee. His letter stated that the success of the army air unit will depend to a large extent on the number of young men to whom we can give preliminary training, since this training is required. Hence, we need the airport on the campus more so now than before. The contributions for the airport were led by a group of young ladies of the International Girls Flying Club, Miss Lola Jones, president, with $25.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TUSKEGEE CLUB NEWS

JAN 12 1941

By DANIEL J. FAULKNER

The members of the Chicago-Tuskegee club paused during the Christmas festivities long enough to attend the December meeting of the club to elect and witness the installation of officers for '41. The group which packed the club headquarters at 4703 South Parkway, cast a record breaking vote which swept Col. John C. Robinson, the former ace of the Ethiopian Air Force, into the presidency.

Col. Robinson, who is Aviation Consultant for the State of Illinois and director of an aviation school which bears his name, succeeds Percy R. Hines as the organization's chief executive. Mr Hines, it will be remembered has been one of the club's most consistent and conscientious laborers for many years. He announced several weeks earlier that he would not be a candidate for re-election. It is believed, he will accept an important post in the new cabinet

Immediately after the election, Earnest A. Greene, State Representative and prominent attorney, who was presented by Daniel J. Faulkner, installed the new staff of officers for 1941. They are: Col. John C. Robinson, president; Daniel J. Faulkner, vice president; Miss Pearl C. Tate, recording secretary; Miss Alberta I. Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Corinne Eggleston, financial secretary; Mrs. Una Van Zandt, treasurer; Thomas R. Taylor, chaplain; E. L. Houser, custodian; Theo. T. Greene, historian; Robert Vandiver, seargent-at-arms.

Mrs. Emily W. Allen, a member of the Tuskegee institute faculty who was visiting the city for the holidays, was present at the meeting and gave several interesting observations of the activities at the school. Vice President Henry C. Taylor was in charge of the meeting.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
February 5, 1941

OFFICIAL OF TUSKEGEE VISITS ALUMNI IN CITY

Capt. A. J. Neely, executive secretary of the general alumni association of Tuskegee institute, spent the evening here in conference with local Tuskegee alumni. He was en route to the school from Washington and Baltimore, where alumni meetings have been held.

Capt. Neely is an alumnus of the school, a World war veteran, and for many years headed the cadet department of the Alabama institution.

Speaking of the recent strike staged by students at the school in protest against alleged dining conditions, he said, "that has all been ironed out, and we expect no further trouble. This was the first thing of its kind experienced at the institution, and we certainly hope it will be the last."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Miamian Makes Good

JAN 25 1941

MIAMI, Fla.—(SNS)—

O CONNOR T. CLARK—A Tuskegee graduate of Miami, son of Mrs. C. B. I. Pitts, local beautician, who majored in auto mechanics, will go to the Ford Motor Plant this spring upon recommendation of J. O. McMahon, president of the Northern District of Ford and Lincoln dealers.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Alice Simmons, Club Caroline Head, Slashed By Resident

MAR 15 1941

Mrs. Alice Simmons, who for the past four years has been directress of the well known Club Caroline at 262 West 127th street, was rushed to Harlem Hospital Friday evening in a critical condition from multiple cuts and stab wounds of the head, body and arms, said to have been inflicted by one of the residents.

The assailant, arrested by Detective O'Connor of the 28th Squad, identified herself as Mary Hayes, 30, waitress and said she had been living at the Club Caroline for the past seven months. When questioned by the detective for reasons for the assault the young woman said that "the directress nagged her".

MAR 15 1941

The argument began, it is reported, on Friday morning when Miss Hayes is said to have accused Mrs. Simmons of causing her to lose her job. Considering the incident closed when she told Miss Hayes that she did not even know her employer, Mrs. Simmons is said to have left the club and gone shopping with friends.

In the interim Miss Hayes is said to have visited the Community Service Society on West 125th street, and threatened to kill one of the workers, Alvin Martin. She returned to the club determined to "get even" with Mrs. Simmons whom she blamed for her plight and left word at the desk that she wanted to see the directress. When Mrs. Simmons was admitted to her room the woman is said to have leaped upon her slashing her furiously until screams of the wounded directress brought help.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

GRADUATES

Tuskegee Alumni Score Administration Policies; Arouse Ire of Dr. Patterson

Photo on Page 2

Sweeping criticisms of the current Tuskegee Institute administration in a recently-released survey by the Birmingham, Ala. Tuskegee Club, brought a sharp retort from President F. D. Patterson of the school this week. Dr. Patterson charged that the statement "showed very little real insight into the real program of Tuskegee Institute" and expressed doubt of the Birmingham organization's sincerity in its criticisms.

APR 12 1941

The survey, which recommended marked changes in policy and abolition of many current positions in the institution encouraging a trend "away from the fundamental ideals and objectives of the founder," was drawn up, Dr. Patterson charged, "without consulting either the president or officials of the Institute."

"I regard the whole approach as unfortunate and calculated to do the institution which they pretend to revere more harm than good," the president declared.

Charging that "forces are at work which if continued will uproot every original tradition of the old Tuskegee and silence forever the purpose and objectives of its Founder," the survey linked the recently reported student difficulties directly with the administration's policies, placed full blame upon the latter.

The survey, released over the signature of E. Q. Adams, president, the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club urged:

APR 12 1941

1. Selection of the school's athletic committee chairman from the alumni association, conversion of athletic activities returns into a regular athletic fund, and shaping of a more liberal policy which will be inviting to more outstanding athletic material.

2. More efficient administration of the Trades School, consolidation of the Department of Mechanical Industries and Department of Maintenance, giving students wider practical experience "not now available because of outside workmen," and readjustment in the class schedule for students in the Trades School to provide "sufficient hours of theory and practice to better equip them as finished tradesmen."

3. Elimination of the office of Dean of Administration, more willingness by the administration to probe student complaints and permission for students to organize their council through elections independent of faculty advice on selection of members.

4. A survey of the Agricultural Department with a view to reorganization.

5. Elimination of the office of Secretary of Labor and reassignment of these duties to the office of the Registrar, reassignment of the duties of Personnel - Director to the office of the Registrar and reassignment of the Personnel Director to his former duties in the office of the President.

6. A thorough survey of the Campaign Department with a view to reorganization for increased efficiency in raising funds "to offset the necessity of seeking avenues of relief that might reduce the prestige of the Institution and revamp some of its most salient policies and independence of action."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Gets Meharry M.D.

JUN 14 1941

T. M. Campbell, Jr., M.D., recent graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. Dr. Campbell, a native of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell, of that city. He was born and reared at Tuskegee, receiving his elementary, high school and college training at the Institute. He was graduated with the degree of B.S. in Education in the summer of 1936.

Campbell received his degree of doctor of medicine from Meharry in May 27, on the same day he received a commission as first lieutenant, Medical Corps Reserve, U. S. Army, subject to call upon the completion of his interneship. He will interne at Lincoln Hospital, Durham, North Carolina, beginning July 1.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Accepts Call

AUG 16 1941

AUG 16 1941

The Rev. Robert E. James, who is the new pastor of the First Baptist Church, Clifton Forge, Va. Rev. Mr. James received his training at Tuskegee Institute and Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, Va. He is the son of Dr. A. L. James, president of the Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention and pastor of the First Baptist Church, Roanoke, Va.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Faculty Member

SEP 6 1941

Miss Mary Frances Freeman, 1941 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has recently been appointed to the staff of the North Carolina State School for the Blind and Deaf, Raleigh. Miss Freeman is also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and has been employed during the past few years as superintendent of the University summer vacation school, sponsored by Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Funeral For Mrs. Bowen At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Funeral service for Mrs. Hannah Bowen Day were held here Wednesday [illegible] the Butler Chapel A. M.E.Z. church, Rev. William E. Carson, officiating. Mrs. Day, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1887, taught for several years in Macon County, Ala., and later served in various capacities as a member of the staff of Tuskegee Institute until ill health forced her to retire.

SEP 17 1941

She was known and beloved by hundreds of Tuskegee students, scores of whom sent messages of condolence immediately on learning of her death. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was among many of the members of the faculty who expressed deep sorrow to the bereaved family when informed that Mrs. Day had succumbed. J. H. Palmer, registrar of the school, was designated by the executive council as the official representative of the institute.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Her Marriage Announced

Mrs. Annie Brown Branche, who was Miss Annie Beatrice Brown before her marriage April 22, 1941 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hodge near Henderson, N. C. Announcements of the marriage is made by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Brown of Whiteville, N. C. The bridegroom, Jerome Edison Branche, son of Mrs. Emily Branche, is principal of Stoney Lawn School in Warren County, Warrenton, N. C. The bride is home demonstration agent in Warren County and is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The bridegroom is a graduate of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C. The bride and groom are on a ten-day trip to New York City and will be at home in Warrenton, N. C. after May 27.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Negro people of Sipsey, Ala., and of Walker County, together with a large number of white friends and officials of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, tendered a banquet Friday evening, Sept. 12, to Porf. R. W. Taylor, principal of Sipsey Industrial High School, in recognition of his 25 years of service in Sipsey, when he was presented a loving cup and numerous other gifts from present and former students and friends.

R. C. Thomas, a former pupil, presided and introduced the many speakers who vied with each other in paying tribute to Prof. Taylor as teacher, counsellor and friend. Features of the occasion were the messages brought by T. G. Fotenberry, of the general office of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, and the letter read from Milton H. Fies, vice president of the DeBardeleben Coal Corporation, and friend of man. Mr. Fies' letter in part follows:

"Prof. Taylor's work at Sipsey over the long period of years has been outstanding. He has contributed, in a manner I think not excelled by many citizens of Walker County, greatly toward its upbuilding. He has responded to every responsibility with cheerfulness and with a sense of honor which all men, it seems to me, might seek to emulate.

"The Negroes in Sipsey and the Negroes throughout the county have been blessed through the many years by his presence. He is vitally a part of the DeBardeleben organization and all of us cherish his services and prize his frienship.

"I cannot resist this opportunity to impress on the Negroes of Sipsey that the world needs those fine fundamental traits of the Negro race more sorely today than at any time in the world's history—certainly more than at any time in the history of the American Negro. And those qualities to which I refer, with which the Negro has been blessed, are his eternal optimism, his fine sense of humor, his devotion to his friends, and his faith in God. May I suggest, on this occasion, that the Negroes at Sipsey and wherever they may abide, devote their energies to the perpetuation among their own people of these fine principles, rather than to turn their attention to those less valuable and material trends with which the world is presently obsessed and cursed. Taylor has known and lived these truths through the years.

"I hope you will extend to Taylor this expression, inadequate as it is, of my deep sense of obligation to him for his fine spirit and for the immeasurable accomplishment which has been his in the education of the Negro children in Walker County. And also to him my best wishes for many more years of useful life. Mrs. Fies joins me in everything I have said.—Milton H. Fies."

With deep emotion, Prof. Taylor made a brief but appropriate response. He is among the many men, graduates of Tuskegee Institute, who, like the founder of that great institution, Booker T. Washington, "let down their buckets where they are," in the South, and has made an immeasurable contribution to the education and proper training of the people in this section.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Merit Rewarded; Receives Appointment

Miss Mercia M. Tucker, who was awarded her Master's degree from Columbia University, New York, in Home Economics last summer, has received appointment to instructorship in her field in Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee.

Miss Tucker did her High School work in the Booker T. Washing High School of Haskell, Oklahoma. She completed her Bachelor's work in Tuskegee Institute and taught eight successful years in the Lincoln High School of Holdenville. Officials and patrons appreciative of her efficient services and worth, kept her on the job there until advanced to present appointment.

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. and M. College, eminent and veteran educator, who guides the destinies of that institution, and who has advanced and influenced the educational interests of the entire Negro race for the past several decades, notified her to report for duty September 15th.

Miss Tucker is eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Tucker of Haskell. Her father is principal of the Separate School system.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Physician Says English Negro With American Wife Objects Taking Human Life

SEP 27 1941

Once Lived in America But Went to England to Escape Race Prejudice

Used In Non-Combatant Duties

LONDON.—(ANP)—Dr. Guy Errington Kerr, one of the best known Negro medical practitioners in England who has a practice in the exclusively white district of Cheem, Surrey, appealed as a conscientious objector when called upon to fight for his king and country here recently. Dr. Kerr, who was born in the West Indies, and who is married to the former Gertrude Gamblin, daughter of the well known Tuskegee grocer, appealed to the London tribunal saying that he objected to taking life on humanitarian grounds.

"I lived in the United States in the 1920's when gangsterism was rampant," said Dr. Kerr, who left America and came to England to escape race prejudice.

"Some doctors entered into agreement with the gangsters—which in many cases made their practices lucrative—to treat these men when they were wounded in gun battles with the police—the G-men.

"I feel," said Dr. Kerr, "hat these doctors were as guilty as their gangster patients were in the crimes they committed."

It was Mrs. Kerr who made the best witness for her husband, however. A graduate of Tuskegee institute and of Fisk university, she was formerly girl reserve secretary in the Indianapolis YWCA. A charming person with a soft southern accent, she said that when her husband was 19 and in the United States he had stopped a mob from lynching a man by talking to them.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Thomas To Take Oath On Monday

OCT 1 9 1941

In compliance with the telegraphic request from James L. Houghteling, assistant to the secretary of the United States Treasury, Jesse O. Thomas, field director of the National Urban League, is scheduled to leave Atlanta Sunday afternoon in order to arrive in Washington for the purpose of taking oath of office in connection with the recent appointment by the United States Treasury Monday morning.

Mr. Thomas will not serve as Assistant to Doctor William Pickens, as stated in a previous Associated Press Release. In fact, there is no Department of which Dean Pickens is head, in connection with the Defense Bonds Sales Campaign. Dean Pickens is a member of the staff of the Assistant Secretary, James L. Houghteling. Mr. Thomas' designation will also be staff assistant.

In order to accept this assignment in connection with the United States Treasury Department, Mr Thomas has secured a leave of absence from the National Urban League, with headquarters at 1133 Broadway, New York.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Jesse O. Thomas Appointed To Treasury Department Post

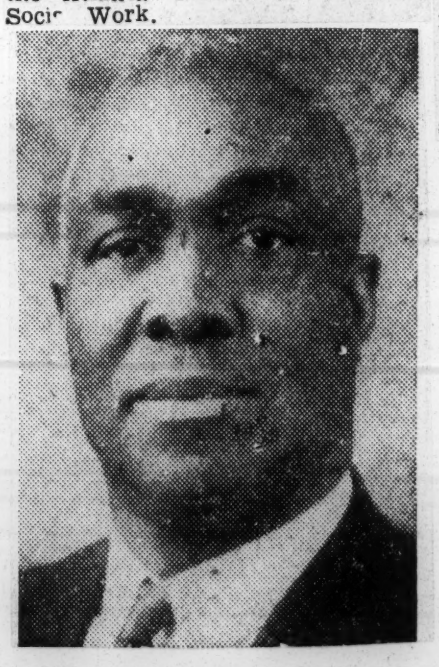
OCT 17 1941

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban league, has been named a staff assistant in the U. S. Treasury department devoted to the promotion of defense bond sales. He will have headquarters in Washington and serve as an assistant in the office headed by William Pickens.

In explaining the appointment the following statement was issued:

"The treasury department felt the need of adding an additional person to the staff who had had experience and success in promoting and establishing various types of community organization, also a person whose interracial integrity, moral courage and intellectual honesty was known to and respected by white and colored citizens in all parts of the nation.

"Mr. Thomas has had marked success in organizing some 10 branches of the National Urban League, he is also the founder of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.



JESSE O. THOMAS

"For a number of years he was employed as field secretary of Tuskegee institute, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y. He resigned this position to become the principal of Voorhees Industrial institute at Denmark, S. C., which had a faculty and administrative staff of 31 persons representing many of the leading educational institutions in America. He resigned this position to accept the position as state supervisor of Negro economics in the state of New York. At the same time he served as examiner in charge of U. S. Employment Service, New York City.

"In 1919 he resigned from the position with the federal government to accept the position as field secretary of the National Urban League and established headquarters in Atlanta.

OCT 17 1941

"During 1939, when the executive secretary of the National Urban League became seriously ill, the appointee's base of operation was transferred to New York, where he became the acting executive secretary of the National Urban League. It is reported that more new sources of financial income were discovered during the year he was in charge than the organization had found during a single year since 1931."

DR. F. H. GOW

GUEST SPEAKER —Dr. F. H. Gow, pastor, Bethel AME Church, Capetown, South Africa, will be guest speaker at Allister Temple AME Church, Rev. L. G. Long pastor, Sunday at 11 a. m. Dr. Gow is a member of colored advisory Council of Union of S. Africa, receiver of the Kings medal for work done for us and approved by Bishops Council of AME Church recently for election as bishopric for S. African work.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Appointed On Ga. State College Faculty

NOV 1 1941

Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Julia L. Skinner, above, was recently appointed a resident teacher trainer at Georgia State College, after having been on the faculty of Bluefield State College, West Virginia, for twelve years, as director of home economics department. NOV 1 1941

Mrs. Skinner obtained both her bachelors and masters degrees from Columbia University. She has also studied beyond her Masters which includes one summer at Chicago University and foreign study in Europe and South America, directed by Columbia University and two years of law completed. Her teaching positions have been both private and state.

Her name is listed in the 'Who's Who In American Education," 1938 edition; "Who's Who In Colored America," 1932 edition. She is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The appointee has also compiled one hundred selected sayings of

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegee Grad Leads Fort Benning Band

NOV 22 1941

Pvt. Alton A. Davenport, 26, Birmingham, Alabama, schoolteacher, and graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is shown leading the newly created band at the Reception Center, Fort Benning, Ga. Starting his musical career at the age of 10 by beating on kitchen utensils, Private Davenport has followed music throughout his high school and college career and now into professional life.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport of Birmingham. He was graduated from the Conservatory of Music at Tuskegee in 1937 with a bachelor of science degree in music education and immediately joined the public school faculty in Birmingham where he taught until he was inducted into the Army May 28, 1941. During his spare time as a civilian Davenport played the drum with Fess Whatley's orchestra, a dance band.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

8 STATE UNITS AT WEEK-END REGIONAL MEET

NOV 22 1941

Reveal $15,000 More For 1941 Has Been Given To Association

Representatives from Detroit, Chicago, New York, Connecticut, Washington, D. C., Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Albama attended a two-day regional meeting of the Tuskegee Alumni Association here Saturday and Sunday, November 8 and 9, at the Phyllis Wheatley association.

Highlights of the meeting were addresses by Frank P. Chisholm of Connecticut, a Tuskegee graduate of the class of 1902, who has been a field agent for Tuskegee in the East for 30 years. NOV 22 1941

Fifteen thousand dollars more has already been contributed to Tuskegee by friends this year than last year, stated Chisholm. He also stressed the importance of complete coordination between the trustees, administrative staff and the alumni.

Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the alumni association, gave a brief sketch of the financial support the alumni has rendered to Tuskegee during the last 15 years. Thirty-three dollars was presented to Captain Neely by the assembly as an expression of appreciation for the 33 years of service he has already rendered Tuskegee institute and the General Alumni association.

Correspondence was read from Col. John C. Robinson, Claude A. Barnett, Dr. Alfonso Henningburg, Percy R. Hines, Jesse O. Thomas and the Milwaukee club expressing their regrets for not being able to attend the meeting.

Saturday memorial services were held for Dr. Washington. Fred D. Crayton gave an appropriate address for the occasion and many others joined in with quotations and eulogy for the founder of Tuskegee institute. Music was furnished by the Maxwell quartet.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Sellers in honor of visiting delegates after the Saturday night business session. More than 100 were in attendance.

The assembly went on record as organizing into a temporary body pending the approval of the General Alumni association at its next annual meeting.

Sylvester S. Davis, president of the Cleveland Tuskegee Alumni was elected regional president; Robert H. McClasky of Louisville Ky., vice president; Doris Murphy of Chicago, Ill., secretary; Mary Trotter of Detroit, assistant secretary; C. M. Kynette of Cleveland, corresponding secretary and C. B. Hosmer of Detroit, treasurer.

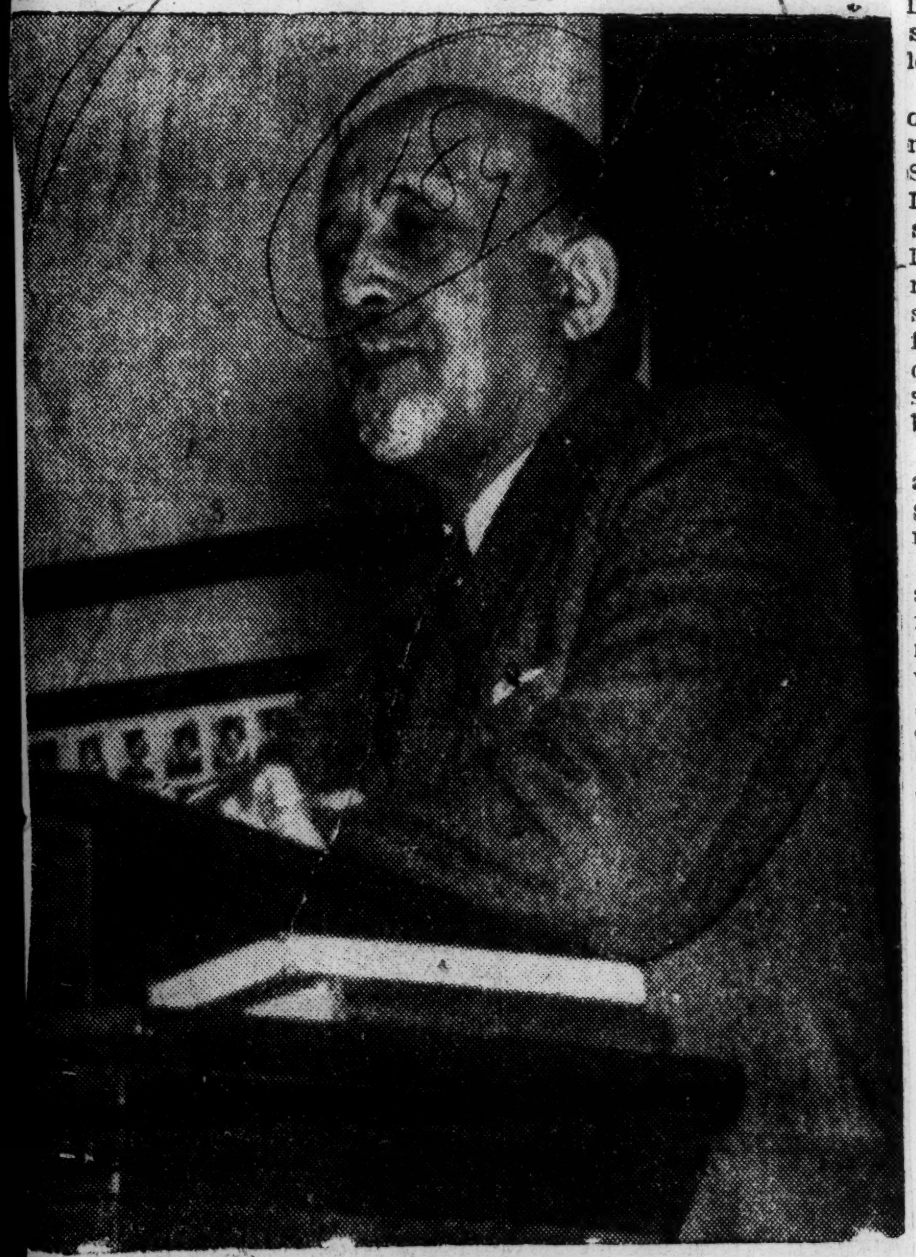
At the end of the meeting heads were bowed in a brief moment of silence in memory of the late Minor C. Reid who labored to help build the Cleveland-Tuskegee Alumni and founded the Cleveland-Tuskegee Alumni Credit Union.

The next meeting will be held in Detroit on Saturday and Sunday preceeding Labor Day, 1942.

18y [1941]
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

He Traces World's Ills

MAR 2 - 1941



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University, who as the first speaker in Tuskegee's Lewis Adams Lecture Series, told his hearers last week that the "present economic stress began with the African slaves trade and the subsequent capitalistic system that developed in England."

World's Present Ills Laid To Slave Trade

MAR 2 - 1941

LEWIS ADAMS LECTURE SERIES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(SNS)—The Lewis Adams Lecture Series, sponsored by the Community Service Foundation of the Tuskegee Institute School of Education, had a most auspicious beginning with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed author, sociologist, and scholar as its lecturer, Friday.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and chairman of the Tuskegee Community Service Foundation introduced Dr. DuBois as "a shining light of scholarly opinion." He referred to Dr. DuBois' long years of achievement in the field of letters and sociology, and Tuskegee's good fortune to hear him discuss "Cooperatives: A way Out of the Present World-Wide Economic Shambles."

Dr. DuBois said in part: "You are in the midst of one of the great revolutions of the world—a revolution of work and wages that is world-wide. Economic illiteracy is a grave present ill. We now regard economics with the same mystery as that with which the world once surrounded disease and hospitals. Many people think income is a matter of luck; others think it is the result of effort; still others contend it is reward."

Dr. DuBois said, "The present economic stress began with the African slave trade and the subsequent capitalistic system that developed in England. The 18th Century heard the cry for freedom, but it was freedom for mechantile expansion, adventure for profit. In our day a technique of handling goods grew up and with it the voice of the masses demanding a place in the new commercialism," continued Dr. DuBois. "Labor became looked upon as a commodity. Out of this grew up a philosophy regarding laborers as people who could not think, but who were born to labor for others.

"Trade Unions developed as a part of the imperialism of England and France." DuBois said that while poverty and unemployment were rampant in this country, in Rochedale, England, a group of thinkers began to unravel this great economic tangle and to take the mystery out of income through the organization of cooperatives. The speaker cited the evils of present day advertising that results in the public buying beyond its means, and the coffers of the capitalists being filled thereby.

The courageous professor challenged the sincerity of thousands of Americans who make lavish use of the term "Democracy" and the "Democratic Way of Life" as the alpha and omega of their desires and designs. "Nine out of ten people don't really want equality—that is what democracy means," said DuBois. "Most people want just the opposite—everybody wants to be on the level of those just above him. You can't have democracy work by saying you believe people ought to have it. It is necessary to educate people in the understanding of the way to run organized efforts before you can have democracy in anything," insisted Dr. DuBois. Dr. DuBois expressed belief that Negroes should join the thinkers, form cooperatives, become producer conscious and get in on the ground floor; change from economic illiteracy to economic literacy, by changing their ideas of production for sale to ideas of production for use.

Huntsville Ala. Times
January 14, 1941

Tuskegee Center To Be Dedicated

$161,350 Institution To Treat Paralysis Among Negroes Ready

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP)—The new $161,350 center, for research and instruction in the treatment of infantile paralysis among negroes, will be dedicated tomorrow in ceremonies participated in by representatives of Tuskegee Institute, the Infantile Paralysis Foundation and the Rosenwald fund.

The money for the center was provided by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, and Basis O'Connor, president, will be the principal dedication speaker.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director, negro health, Julius Rosenwald fund, will outline the need for the institution.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee College for Negroes, said the center would conduct exhaustive research and train negro physicians and nurses who will return to localities throughout the nation and specialize in treatment of the disease.

The center, to be under direction of Drs. J. W. Chenault and J. A. Kenny, will have a 30-bed capacity. The building cost $80,000 equipment $40,000 and the remainder of the available funds was set aside for the first year's operations.

Dr. Patterson said technicians of the nearby infantile paralysis treatment center, Warm Springs, Ga., would be very valuable in the undertaking for negroes, by helpful guidance in a consulting capacity.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
January 14, 1941

Paralysis Center To Be Dedicated

O'Connor to Be Principal Speaker At Tuskegee Rites

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14.—(AP)—The new $161,350 center, for research and instruction in the treatment of infantile parlysis among negroes, will be dedicated tomorrow in ceremonies participated in by representatives of Tuskegee Institute, the Infantile Paralysis Foundation and the Rosenwald Fund.

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Dr. Patterson said technicians of the nearby infantile paralysis treatment center, Warm Springs, Ga., would be very valuable to the undertaking for negroes, by helpful guidance in a consulting capacity.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Center Is Dedicated

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP). Tuskegee Institute's new medical center was ready Thursday to be utilized in teaching Negro physicians and nurses improved methods of treating infantile paralysis, after dedicatory exercises here Wednesday.

The $161,350 center was built through co-operation of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and Tuskegee Institute.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foudation, declared that from the medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JAN 23 1941

Announce Staff For Infantile Paralysis Unit

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The official staff of the newly dedicated $161,350 Infantile Paralysis Center which has been erected here for Negroes was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., of which Basil O'Connor is president.

The men and women who will form the personnel of the new unit were listed as follows:

Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. John W. Chenault, Director Infantile Paralysis Center.

Dr. John A. Kenney and Dr. George C. Branche, members of the Board of Admission.

Mr. Edmund H. Burke, Treasurer, Tuskegee Institute Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Incorporated.

Miss Irene C. Kennedy, Secretary, formerly with United States Housing Authority, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Marjorie Franklin, Head of Physical Therapy, registered Physical Therapy Graduate, University of Michigan; she recently returned from a year's special study in the New York hospital for ruptured and cripple.

Miss Lula Boswell, Head Nurse, formerly student health service, Wilberforce University, recently member of Slossfield Nursing Staff, Birmingham, Alabama. Miss Boswell has pursued graduate work at University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia and Harlem Hospital, New York.

Miss Juanita Turpin, Nurse graduate, John A. Andrew Nurse Training School, Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Catherine Parker, Nurse, graduate, John A. Andrew Nurse Training School, Tuskegee Institute Miss Parker has done a year of graduate work at the University of California.

Mrs. Sally Miller Adams, Nurse, formerly City Hospital, Columbus, Georgia.

Miss Marie Harris, Nurse, Graduate, John A. Andrew Nurse Training School. Miss Harris is on leave for 9 months for special study at Cook County School of Nursing, Cook County, Illinois.

Mr. Frank L. West, Head, Shoemaking Division, Tuskegee Institute in charge of Trace Making shop.

Mrs. Martha Reed, Supervisor of Household, A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn.

JAN 23

Mr. James Upshaw, Maintenance Manager, Graduate, Tuskegee Institute, School of Mechanical Industries.

Orderlies: Irvin Birmingham, Coy Simms and Medford Trawick.

Nursing Attendants: Mrs. Ruby Byrd Wright and Mrs. Audry Bacon Byrd.

Pool Attendants: Elliott Van Zandt and Cleophus Stewart.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
January 17, 1941

Roosevelt Lauds Tuskegee on New Medical Center

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt said in a message Wednesday that from the dedication of Tuskegee Institute's new $161,350 medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

The message was read by Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, who also delivered the principal dedicatory address of the center, to be utilized in teaching Negro physicians and nurses how better to treat infantile paralysis cases among members of their race.

The center was built through co-operation of O'Connor's foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and Tuskegee Institute, the Deep South's major seat of learning for Negroes.

Macon Ga. News
January 16, 1941

New Polio Center Opens in Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Tuskegee Institute's new medical center was ready today to be utilized in teaching Negro physicians and nurses improved methods of treating infantile paralysis, after dedicatory exercises here yesterday.

The $161,350 center was built through co-operation of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and Tuskegee Institute.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, declared that from the medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE GRANTED $2,000 FELLOWSHIP

NEW YORK, July 31—(ANP)—The distribution by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis of new grants totaling $195,030 with which to carry on its battle to conquer infantile paralysis was anounced Friday by Basil O'Connor, New York, president of the Foundation.

Included in the grants is one to Tuskegee institute, for $2,000 to provide a fellowship for a man trained in orthopedic shoe making.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Let's Help

JAN 19 1941

ONE OF THE MOST terrible diseases to afflict mankind is the dread scourge of infantile paralysis. During the last few years nationwide attention has been focussed on the drive to eradicate infantile paralysis through the annual President Roosevelt birthday balls held on January 30, through Eddie Cantor's proposal of the 'march of dimes," and through the "mile of dimes" campaigns.

In none of these efforts have Negroes become overly enthusiastic, though Negro children fall victims of this dread disease in the same, if not greater, proportion than do white children.

The money raised through these annual drives is turned over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., of which Mr. Basil O.Conner is president. A percentage of the funds raised in each locality is left to be spent by local units of this organization The balance is used to conduct a nation wide campaign against the disease.

JAN 19 194

FOR WHITE ONLY

The focal point of the national effort has been centered at Warm Springs, Ga., where an elaborate center has been erected for white sufferers of the disease. No facilities had been provided there for Negro patients.

This fact proved the chief complain of many Negroes who chanced to be approached for support of the drive and was used by many as an excuse not to contribute. Even in the face of this failure to provide facilities for Negroes, a surprisingly large number of Negroes, because they knew the bulk of the funds would be turned over to the local setup where their people were being given aid through clinics, generously gave to the fund. Some of these have even staged birthday balls.

No longer need Negroes hesitate to rally whole-heartedly behind this humanitarian movement, for at Tuskegee has been erected an Infantile Paralysis Center that will equal in design, equipment and personnel any to be found in the world.

JAN 19 1941

This writer had the good fortune to be at Tuskegee on January 15 when the formal dedicatory program was held for this new unit and had the pleasure of being conducted through the beautiful fireproof three-story building.

MORE THAN A HOSPITAL

Just as Mr. O'Conner asserted in his dedicatory address, which no doubt, many of you heard broadcast, this center is more than just a hospital, where patients come seeking relief. How true that is in more than one way.

It is a monumet to the skill and genius of young Negro craftsmen. Plans for this beautiful building were prepared by two young men, George L. Washington, director of Tuskegee's School of Mechanical Industries, and Louis Fry, head of the division of agriculture. They decided on the designed after a careful inspection of the Warm Springs Foundation and the Denver Crippled Children's Hospital.

The plans were accepted by the foundation and turned over to Calvin McKissack, widely known Negro builder of Nashville, who took charge as superintendent of construction. The vast resources of Tuskegee were called upon. Electrical student solved the difficult wiring problem, plumbing students worked out all details of this phase of construction, carpenters and brickmasons did their share in building this useful monument to the skill of Negro builders.

And embodied in Dr. John W. Chenault, who is to serve as director of the new center, is all the skill of Negro surgery. He is a refutation of the stupid assertion on the part of some our people that "Negroes doctors just can't do it."

BUILT AROUND CHENAULT

So brilliant is this young orthodepic specalist, that it was frankly admitted that the decision to grant the $161,350 for the erection of the building very definitely hinged on the fact that Dr. Chenault was to serve as its director.

And the contribution the center and its staff can make to the relentless campaign being waged to combat this mysterious disease that is leaving thousands with withered limbs and deformed hands and feet cannot be measured.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

"Gays" Present Library To 'Kegee

A movable library was presented to the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Hospital at Tuskegee Alabama last week by the members of the Gay Northeasterners, an organization of young women prominent in eastern society with chapters in the large cities along the Atlantic coast north of Washington, D. C.

Planned in such a way that it will reach all patients, the library will contain books being selected by Morteza D. Sprague, director of the Tuskegee Institute library. The group plans to add to the library from time to time.

MAY 22 194

For a number of years, the Gay Northeasterners, founded in June, 1929, have done charitable work. A scholarship is given each year to an outstanding student attending Howard University. In 1940, an award was given to a graduate nurse to enable her to pursue a post-graduate course in public health nursing at Virginia Medical college.

Members of the Philadelphia Chapter of this organization to whom credit is due for their commendable efforts are: Mesdames Helen Wormley, Lela Jones, Lenore Ashe, Phyllis Berry, Edna Harris, Marian Wyatt, Dorothy Amonitti, Lucille Paul, Peggy Wood, Barbara Abele, Irene Connor, Dorothy Feagans, Laura Nash, Grace Marshall, Virgil Spaulding, (Hazel Thomas, Charlotte Strickland, Marian Stubbs, and Miss Mary White, who also serves the group as national president.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Shoemaker For Crippled Children To Be Trained

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has just announced at its headquarters here, the appropriation of $10,906 for the hospital unit for crippled children, located at Tuskegee Institute. This is the sum which was expended beyond the first $161,000 appropriation.

An additional $2,000 has been appropriated to defray the cost of having Tuskegee train an orthopedic brace and shoemaker during the coming year, to take the place of the present worker who has reached retirement age. A complete booklet telling the story of the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis unit is in course of preparation and will be available for the public soon.

18y-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

POLIO CENTER

"Gays" Aid Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Hospital

The Gay Northeasterners, an exclusive social club composed of daughters of prominent negro families in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, has presented a movable library to the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The library can be wheeled to the bedside of patients and the books are being selected by Director Morteza D. Sprague of the Tuskegee Institute library. The new hospital, where negro victims of the crippling disease are receiving every possible medical attention under the direction of the noted surgeon, Dr. John W. Chenault, was constructed and equipped at Tuskegee through funds granted by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

JUN 6 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 6 1941

TUSKEGEE NURSES TO SPONSOR BALL FOR POLIO VICTIMS

DEC 6 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 4—The Tuskegee Graduate Nurses' Association has accepted the invitation of the Tuskegee chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to sponsor the annual President's Birthday Ball in January, 1942, Dr. John W. Chenault, chapter vice-chairman and director of the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center, has announced.

Mrs. Olive Taylor Hall, formerly with the nursing staff of Lincoln Hospital, New York and more recently with the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, is president of the Association.

Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

Warm Springs, Tuskegee Use Therapy Equipment Manufactured By Negro

MAR 8 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Paul E. Johnson, manufacturer of physical therapy and X-ray equipment who operates one of the most important manufacturing concerns within the race, with his plant located in Chicago, announced this week that he has furnished therapy equipment to both the Warm Springs, Ga., infantile paralysis unit and the new hospital of the same type located at Tuskegee institute.

Johnson, speaking with pardonable pride of the increasing recognition which hospitals and physicians are giving to the apparatus which he makes completely, said he was especially gratified at the support which came from people within his own group.

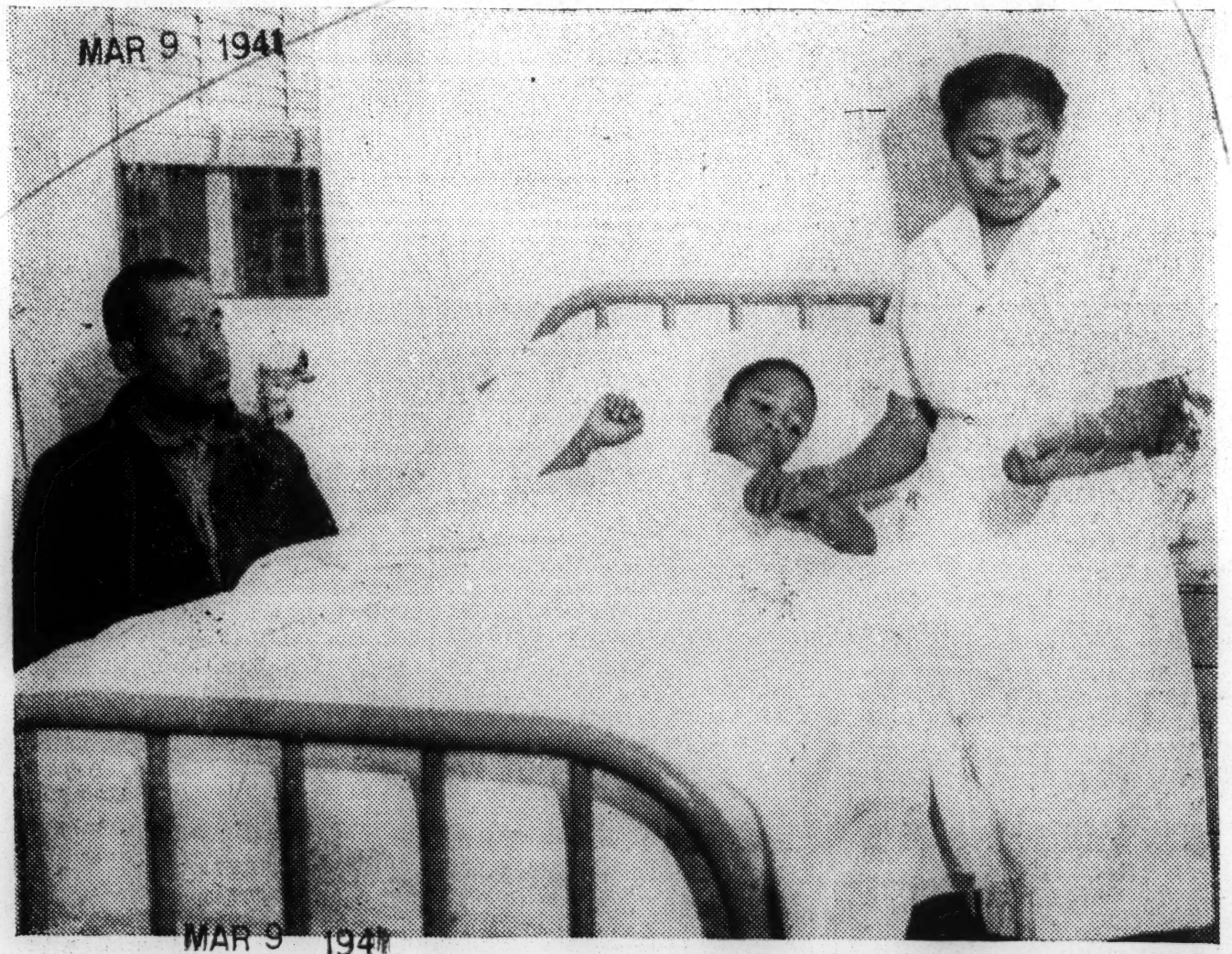
He sells to many white organizations as well but as he exhibited photostatic copies of checks for $1,550 from Tuskegee; $1,550 from Dr. B. O. Moore who operates a hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., and a similar amount from the Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance company, he said, "Negro hospitals and insurance companies are converting the nickels, dimes and quarters received from their Negro policyholders into modern equipment costing from $1,000 to $3,000, purchased from a Negro manufacturer. That is a lesson in practical racial economics, for every machine purchased adds to the employment of Negroes."

MAR 8 1941

Johnson, who has been engaged in production of his line for a score of years, makes shock-proof x-ray, short wave diathermy, electro-surgical, galvanic current, sinusoidal current, artificial fever and colonis-therapy equipment and also manufactures mercury quartz lamps; luminious infra-red lamps; carbon arc lamps, water-cooled lamps, hospital and Y.M.C.A. solariums and physical therapy accessories.

Georgia's First Negro Polio Patient

MAR 9 1941



MAR 9 1941

Georgia's first patient to be admitted to the newly opened Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute is shown being visited by his father, D. C. Graham, of Thomaston. Miss Warren Turpin, nurse, attends the young fellow.

18y-1941
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAN 16 1941

Fighting Infantile Paralysis

Early patients at the new Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, find it easy to smile away their worries as Nurse Harleaux (above) reads them amusing stories. The Center has been developed through a grant of $161,350 made by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. (Lower left) Tuskegee president and medical officers inspect the new Center. Left to right, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John Chenault, Director of Orthopedics, and Dr. John Kenny. (Lower right) Dr. John Chenault, left, and Engineer G. L. Washington study the blueprints of the new building.

Dedicate Tuskegee's New Infantile Paralysis Hospital

JAN 16 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—Tuskegee Institute again spreads its protecting wings in its great welfare work among the Negroes of America, with a model hospital for the study and treatment of infantile paralysis dedicated yesterday (Wednesday), and made possible by the "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaigns and the President Birthday Balls.

No ordinary structure is this artistic building. Each block of stone, each brick and tile has been laid by the kindly hands of Tuskegee students and Negro craftsmen. They knew they were building for the future of their race. Theirs was an inspired labor of love.

From this infantile paralysis center, in the heart of the deep South, will go Negro doctors and nurses trained to fight infantile paralysis.

Sees Great Need Filled

They will return to the crowded Negro districts of the country and to the rural sections of the South, equipped with everything medical science can provide to combat the ravages of the mysterious disease which has taken such a toll among Negro children, leaving thousands with twisted bodies, withered limbs and deformed hands and feet. Said Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee:

"The Negro people of America are happy for the opportunity which the infantile paralysis center will provide not only for the restoration of young bodies afflicted for training doctors and nurses who will in turn combat this dreaded disease on a nationwide basis.

"It has been an especial pleasure for Tuskegee Institute not only to share in the benefits that shall come from the work of the Center, but to have shared in the construction of the building."

JAN 16 1941

Built by Foundation

The hospital was made possible by a grant of $161,350. It was authorized under the direction of Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation and the foundation trustees, after long study of the problem in cooperation with Dr. Patterson.

Tuskegee was selected because it is devoted to the welfare of Negroes and because a brilliant surgeon Dr. John W. Chenault, is director of the orthopedic work.

Hailed For Research

Dr. Chenault will be in charge of the training of Negro doctors and surgeons in orthopedic work, the training of orthopedic nurses and the training of physiotherapists. He said:

"The establishment of The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is one of the important milestones in the progress of medical endeavor in the South. The far reaching influences of this center are not limited by race, creed or color because the true spirit of medicine recognizes no such barriers in service to humanity.

"In our struggle against infantile paralysis a center for research and training of workers, such as this one we have through the generosity of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is indeed a momentous step. Those of us who are associated with the Center fully realize the wonderful opportunity for service presented us and we unhesitatingly pledge our utmost efforts."

It is interesting to note that Dr. Chenault is one of the two noted Negro orthopedic surgeons in the United States. Born in Sheridan, Wyoming, and graduated in medicine from the University of Minnesota, Dr. Chenault secured special training at the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

Chenault Well Trained

Through the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, Dr. Chenault was sent to Tuskegee to work among crippled Negro children and, despite many obstacles, succeeded beyond all expectations. Here was a man who never had been south but who went into the heart of the black belt and is enthusiastic over his work.

Designed by Negroes

Plans for the hospital were prepared by George D. Washington, director of the School of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee, and Louis Fry, head of the division of architecture. They inspected the facilities at Warm Springs, Ga., and the noted Crippled Children's Hospital at Denver. They prepared specifications for a hospital which ranks as one of the finest infantile paralysis institutions in the entire country. The plans were accepted by the foundation, with Calvin McKissack, superintendent of construction, and ground was broken January 12, last year.

It was decided insofar as possible to use Tuskegee students from the various trade schools in the building construction. All of the highly complicated electrical installation was done entirely by students. Negro workmen from Tuskegee and other nearby places were assigned to various tasks and were as devoted as the students in their labor.

True indeed in this case is the inscription carved in the magnificent monument to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, which stands close by this new building of mercy:

"We shall prosper in porportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor."

JAN 16 1941

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
January 15, 1941

Paralysis Center To Be Dedicated

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14.—(AP)—The new $161,350 center, for research and instruction in the treatment of infantile parlysis among negroes, will be dedicated Wednesday in ceremonies participated in by representatives of Tuskegee Institute, the Infantile Paralysis Foundation and the Rosenwald Fund.

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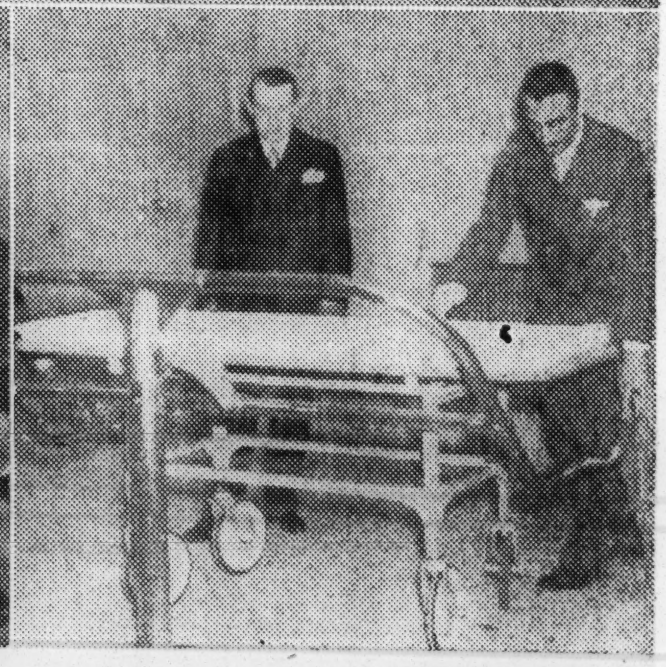
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

As New "Polio" Center Was Dedicated



Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., is shown as he delivered the principal address Wednesday during the dedicatory exercises for the new Infantile Paralysis Center, which has been erected at Tuskegee Institute for Negro sufferers. Pictured on platform l to r are The Rev. R. V. Richardson, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director, Negro health, Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. John W. Chenault, who will serve as director of the new center. At bottom left pictured l to r are Drs. Chenault, Patterson and Mr. O'Connor, while at bottom right shown inspecting the hydraulic elevator which raises and lowers patients into the swimming pool are Mr. O'Connor and Dr. Chenault. (SNS Staff Photos.)

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuskegee Gets $195,000 For Fight On Polio

NEW YORK, Aug. (ANP) — The distribution by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis of new grants totaling $195,030 with which to carry on its battle to conquer infantile paralysis was announced Friday by Basil O'Connor, New York, president of the Foundation.

Included in the grants is one to Tuskegee Institute, for $1,500 to provide a fellowship for a man trained in orthopedic shoe making. Because of the importance of specially constructed shoes for infantile paralysis victims whose feet have been affected by the disease, the grant will make it possible for this man to go to Warm Springs, Ga., and other centers occasionally for study.

Infantile Paralysis Funds Break Record

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Sweeping high above all former records, the 1941 celebration of the President's birthday to raise funds for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis produced a net total of $2,104,460.53, it was reported to President Roosevelt today. This was a gain of $697,214.79 over the 1940 record mark.

Tuskegee's clinic for the treatment of infantile paralysis is a direct result of this annual drive by the Foundation. Opened last January, the clinic is now in full operation.

Under the usual plan of the national foundation, approximately one-half of the net proceeds will be used by state and county chapters of the foundation to aid those in various communities stricken by the disease. The other portion of the funds will be expended by the foundation to combat epidemics of infantile paralysis, for research, and for aiding hospitals and institutions in the study of the treatment of the disease.

——A Colored Judge——

18y-1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Polio Center Is Dedicated At Tuskegee

JAN 16 1941

Message From President Roosevelt Is Read At Exercises

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 15. — Tuskegee Institute dedicated its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center here Wednesday afternoon. The exercises were held in the beautiful institute chapel built by students in 1896. In this historic chapel Presidents of the United States and leaders in all walks of life have spoken.

A statement from the President of the United States, read by Basil O'Connor said: "From this new center at Tuskegee Institute with its many lay and professional visitors, is medical workers, agricultural agents, teachers and alumni, all dedicated to a better rural South, will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and over-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, Incorporated, New York City, also delivered the principal address. He referred to the center as "a venture in education. From this hospital will go forth increased knowledge of the need and method of caring for this type of patient. Here persons in all the professions and trades and all the activities of life will have an opportunity to learn more about the method of care and the means of making such services available to a large part of the population."

Other speakers included Dr. M. O. Bousefield, director, negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. John W. Chenault, who will have charge of the center, and Dr. John A. Kennedy, medical director, John A. Andrew hospital.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said "Through this unit the negro people are permitted to share in the funds so generously contributed on a nationwide basis to combat the dread disease—infantile paralysis — and its maiming after effects."

Congratulatory messages were read from presidents of Tuskegee alumni chapters, the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons in convention in New Orleans, distinguished physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country as well as leaders in other fields. The State Department of Health and the Department of Education of Alabama sent representatives.

Dr. Patterson in presenting O'Connor said: "We are happy to present our next speaker, not only because he is the head of an important national foundation, but because he is a great humanitarian, a proven friend, a man for whom democracy is not merely a theory, but a way of life."

This was O'Connor's second visit to the institute. In May, 1939, at the commencement exercises he thrilled the vast audience in the institute chapel by stating the national foundation had made a grant of $161,350 to Tuskegee Institute for the erection and furnishing of an infantile paralysis center to adjoin the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, of which Dr. John A. Kennedy is medical director. The announcement had followed closely upon a visit to the institute of Dr. Paul DeGruif to study Tuskegee's facilities for treatment and health training.

There had been many visits also from Dr. M. O. Bousefield and many conferences in New York and on the campus between Dr. Patterson and representatives of the foundation.

With appropriate ceremonies, ground was broken for the new center, Jan. 12, 1940. The national foundation was represented by Peter J. A. Cusack, executive secretary.

Attending the exercises: Sidney Gassenheimer, State treasurer, Alabama Crippled Children's Society; E. H. Gentry, executive secretary, Alabama Society for Crippled Children, State Department of Education; Miss Loula Dunn, State commissioner, Department of Welfare; Mrs. Edward H. Gresham, director of child welfare; Mrs. Francis P. Stevenson, assistant chief, welfare projects, WPA.; J. B. Hobdy, State director, vocational education; Capt. J. A. Ellis, Maxwell Field, Montgomery; Edward H. Shimm, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Roscoe Brown, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington; P. O. Davis, director Alabama Extension Service, Auburn; J. H. Orr, manager, radio station, WJHO, Opelika; T. W. Spence, principal, Macon County High School, Notasulga; Prof. W. B. Riley, superintendent of education, Macon County; Ross Ford, county superintendent of education, Marion County; Rev. John C. Wright, pastor, First Congregational Church, Atlanta; Clarence C. Hart, T. C. King, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. George Ross, Lewiston, Maine; Mrs. Mary Daniel Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lee, Mrs. Corinne Hill, Mrs. Pauline D. Hall, Albany, Ga.; J. C. Evans, West Virginia State College; John L. Murphy, West Virginia State College; Rev. Leo Farragher, St. Joseph's Church, Rev. C. M. Haygood, Tuskegee; J. C. Ballard, representing President W. J. Hale, Tennessee State College, Nashville.

TUSKEGEE TO FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS WITH NEW CENTER

JAN 25 1941

New Hospital for Study and Treatment of Paralysis Is Dedicated—President Roosevelt, Basil O'Conner Speak at Opening of New Health Center.

Courier

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 23. (ANP)—Tuskegee's infantile paralysis center, newly established hospital for the study and treatment of the disease, made possible through a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. was dedicated at a program held in the Institute chapel Wednesday.

The principal address was delivered by Basil O'Conner, president of the foundation which made the center possible. His address as well as remarks by the president of Tuskegee, Dr. F. D Patterson, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. J. W. Chenault director of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center, and President Roosevelt, were broadcast over the NBC hookup.

Largely because of the marked success of Dr. Chenault, director of the orthopedic work, who was sent here by the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, to work among crippled Negro children, and because Tuskegee is devoted to the welfare of Negroes, the school was selected as the place for the establishment of the unique center for training doctors and nurses from all over the country who will return to other parts of the country equipped with knowledge to combat the disease.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Tuskegee Polio Gets Increased Sum From Agency

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has just announced at its headquarters here, the appropriation of $10,900 for the hospital unit for crippled children, located at Tuskegee Institute. This is the sum which was expended beyond the first $161,000 appropriation.

An additional $2,000 has been appropriated to defray the cost of having Tuskegee train an orthopedic brace [illegible] during the coming year, to take the place of the present worker who has reached retirement age. A complete booklet telling the story of the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis unit is in course of preparation and will be available for the public soon.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

JAN 9 1941

Institute Is Presented On Paralysis Treatment

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Under the sponsorship of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a post-graduate course in the care of paralysis victims was conducted recently at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, established last year to provide care for Negro patients similar to that of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

The two-week course was conducted by Miss Mary Macdonald, orthopedic consultant of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. In addition to nurses at Tuskegee, those from Brady Hospital, Atlanta, were enrolled.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Commenting on Tuskegee

FEB 7 19

FEB 7 1941

After the dedication exercises of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, held in the Institute's chapel on January 15, 1941, Mr. Basil O'Connor is delighting the group with his comments on what he has seen. Reading from left to right: Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the Infantile Paralysis Center; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.; Miss Marjorie Franklin, head physical therapist, Infantile Paralysis Center; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Roscoe Brown, U. S. Public Health Service.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

$60,338 'Kegee Building OK'd

FEB 2 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30 —(ANP)—The state administrator of the Works Projects Administration, W. G. Henderson, announced Tuesday approval of a project to construct a new vocational building at Tuskegee Institute.

The project is sponsored by the state department of education, will cost $60,338 and will accommodate 280 students.

$60,338 Tuskegee Building Approved

JAN 31 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30 (ANP)—The state administrator of the Works Projects Administration W. G. Henderson, announced Tuesday approval of a project to construct a new vocational building at Tuskegee institute.

The project is sponsored by the state department of education, will cost $60,338 and will accomodate 280 students.

Nashville Tenn

cal changes which find their erstwhile candidate giving heart aid and comfort to President Roosevelt whom he was condemning a few weeks ago with equal fervor.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Their Topic: Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center

FEB 7 1941

MISS MARJORIE FRANKLIN, registered physical therapist, is explaining a particularly fine quality of the arrangement of the pool in the new Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee institute. Her interested listeners are, left, BASIL O'CONNOR, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and, right, DR. ROSCOE BROWN of the U. S. Public Health Service. ANP Photo.

FEB 7 19

$60,338 BUILDING FOR TUSKEGEE IS APPROVED

FEB 7 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30 — (ANP)—The State Administrator of the Works Projects Administration W. G. Henderson, announced Tuesday, approval of a project to construct a new vocational building at Tuskegee Institute.

The project is sponsored by the State Department of Education, and will cost $60,338, accommodating 280 students.

Birmingham

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Roosevelt Sends Greetings As Tuskegee Opens New Infantile Paralysis Center

JAN 25 1941

Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation Delivers President's Message

Many Other Speakers Present

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—At last Wednesday's dedication program, marking the opening of the new infantile paralysis center here, President Roosevelt sent a message of greeting to be delivered by Basil O'Connor, prsident of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, was in charge of the program and besides Mr. O'Connor, other speakers included: Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Rosenwald Fund; Dr. J. W. Chenault, director of the polio Center, and Dr. J. A. Kenny, medical director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The program was broadcast over NBC, the Blue Network.

President Roosevelt's message, in part, was as follows: "It is a privilege to have even an indirect part in the dedication of this new and important addition to the services of Tuskegee Institute. I am delighted that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is to be associated with this historic institution. Since its foundation in 1881 by the great Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee has grown steadily in physical equipment and general influence. It has become a central meeting place for various state, regional and national conferences on all problems pertaining to the Negro.

"This new hospital is to be used in the national program of research fostered by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It will make training available to potential orthopedic surgeons, nurses and technicians. It will keep competent, well trained doctors in this rural section because they will have available adequate equipment with which to work.

JAN 25 1941

"It will make improved medical services available in the event of an outbreak of infantile paralysis. From this new center at Tuskegee institute, with it many lay and professional visitors, its medical workers, agricultural agents, teachers and alumni, all dedicated to a better rural South, will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

In 1939, acting upon the recommendations of its medical advisors, the board of trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis granted to Tuskegee institute, the sum of $161,350.00. This was to provide for the construction, equipment and maintenance for one year of a 35-bed infantile paralysis hospital for the care and after-treatment of Negro victims of the disease.

This infantile paralysis center will train Negro physicians, nurses and physical therapists in orthopedic (correction of deformities) work, and will disseminate educational information to all Negro doctors with respect to early and accurate diagnosis and proper after-care methods of treatment.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Tuskegee Institute To Have Model Hospital For Infantile Paralysis Fight

Is Made Possible By Grant of National Foundation

Will Train Doctors

JAN 18 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Through a grant of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the model hospital for the study and treatment of the dreaded disease has been erected here at Tuskegee and was to be dedicated on January 15.

From this infantile paralysis center, in the heart of the deep South, will go Negro doctors and nurses trained to fight infantile paralysis.

They will return to the crowded Negro districts of New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities and to the rural sections of the South, equipped with everything medical science can provide to combat the ravages of the mysterious disease which has taken such a toll among Negro children, leaving thousands with twisted bodies, withered limbs and deformed hands and feet. Said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee:

"The Negro people of America are happy for the opportunity which the infantile paralysis center will provide not only for the restoration of young bodies afflicted with this dreadful malady, but also because of the unique opportunity for training doctors and nurses, who wil in turn combat this disease on a nationwide basis."

The hospital was made possible by a grant of $161,350. It was authorized under the direction of Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation, and the Foundation trustees, after long study of the problem in cooperation with Dr. Patterson.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Roosevelt Lauds Tuskegee on New Medical Center

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt said in a message Wednesday that from the dedication of Tuskegee Institute's new $161,350 medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

JAN 17 1941

The message was read by Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, who also delivered the principal dedicatory address of the center, to be utilized in teaching Negro physicians and nurses how better to treat infantile paralysis cases among members of their race.

The center was built through co-operation of O'Connor's foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and Tuskegee Institute, the Deep South's major seat of learning for Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Dedicates New Medical Center

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's new medical center was ready today to be utilized in teaching negro physicians and nurses improved methods of treating infantile paralysis, after dedicatory exercises here yesterday.

The $161,350 center was built through co-operation of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, the Rosenwald fund and Tuskegee Institute.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, declared that from the medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Paralysis Center At Tuskegee

JAN 2 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Incorporated, through its president Basil O'Connor, on December 18, certified the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Incorporated.

Officers of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter are: Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman; Dr. J. W. Chenault, vice-chairman; Edmund N. Burke, treasurer; B. B. Walcott, secretary. Dr. J. A. Kenny and Dr. E. W. Dibble are members of the executive committee.

The principal objectives of the chapter will be to raise funds for the national fight against infantile paralysis and serve in an advisory capacity for the activities of the Tuskegee Institute infantile paralysis center to be dedicated on the Institute campus January 15.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Paralysis Group O.K.'s Chapter At Tuskegee Center

JAN 4 1941

•The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., through its president, Basil O'Conner, December 18, certified the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Incorporated. Officers of the Tuskegee Institute chapter are Dr. F. D Patterson, chairman; Dr. J. W Chenault, vice chairman; Edmund H. Burke, treasurer; B. B. Walcott, secretary. Dr. J. A. Kenny and Dr. E. H. Dibble are members of the executive committee.

The principal objectives of the chapter will be to raise funds for the national fight against infantile paralysis and serve in an advisory capacity for the activities of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center to be dedicated on the institute campus January 15.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

ANOTHER POLIO GRANT TO TUSKEGEE

New York, (ANP)—The distribution by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis of new grants totaling $195,030 with which to carry on its battle to conquer infantile paralysis was announced Friday by Basil O'Connor, New York, president of the Foundation.

JUL 31 1941

Included in the grants is one to Tuskegee Institute, for $2,000 to provide a fellowship for a man trained in orthopedic shoe making. Because of the importance of specially constructed shoes for infantile paralysis victims whose feet have been affected by the disease, the grant will make it possible for this man to go to Warm Springs, Ga., and other centers occasionally for study.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Miss Merze Tate Becomes Phi Beta Kappa Member

AUG 9 1941

MISS MERZE TATE, who in June received her Ph.D. degree from Radcliffe college, Harvard university, was, on June 17, initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, in the society's parlors of the Hotel Statler, Boston. Immediately following the ceremony, she and the other Ph.D. candidates were special guests at the Radcliffe College Alumnae dinner in the Imperial ballroom of the Statler. At the same meeting which elected ten Radcliffe seniors and six graduate students, including Miss Tate, Iota chapter of Massachusetts invited Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to become an honorary member, which invitation has been accepted. Miss Tate was already a member of Pi Gamma Mu, the National Social Science Honor society, to which less than half dozen Negroes belong.

Since 1936 Dr. Tate has been teaching in the Social Science Division at Bennett college in Greensboro and the preceding year she was dean of women and history instructor at Barber-Scotia Junior college in Concord, N. C. Before studying at Oxford she taught in Crispus Attucks high school in Indianapolis.

Miss Tate is now on holiday in the mid-west visiting relatives and friends in Detroit, Battle Creek, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Idlewild, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and in the meantime handling the business connected with the forthcoming publication of her book, "The Movement for a Limitation of Armaments to 1907."

Columbus Ga Enquirer-Sun
July 26, 1941

GRANTS ANNOUNCED IN POLIO FIGHT

With quite a number of cases of poliomyelitis cases reported in several parts of the South, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis yesterday announced new grants totaling $195,030 with which to carry on its fight against the dread disease.

The announcement of the grant has the effect of assuring the people of the United States who support the Foundation that the battle against the disease is being pushed with all the resources at the command of the Foundation in both the laboratories of the nation and in the communities where polio has struck.

"Infantile paralysis," says the announcement made by the National Foundation, "is a virus disease and because the exact nature of viruses has not yet been determined, there is urgent need for virologists to aid both the Foundation in its general work and communities when they are stricken with an epidemic of infantile paralysis. To aid in meeting this urgent need of specially trained personnel in the battle against the disease, the Foundation has made a grant of $40,000 to the newly organized School of Public Health at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. These funds will be used to continue aiding the school for the express purpose of creating facilities to study virus diseases and to train virologists, with particular emphasis on infantile paralysis.

"A grant of $2,000 has been paid to the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, to provide a fellowship to a man trained in orthopedic shoe making. The amount of this grant will make it possible for him to go to Warm Springs, Georgia, occasionally for study and wherever else may be necessary in carrying out his particular kind of work of aiding those who have been stricken with the disease."

Including the grants for the University of Michigan and Tuskegee Institute, there are a total of thirty, and the expenditure of the money should prove highly beneficial in the campaign against poliomyelitis.

Columbus has few cases of infantile paralysis but the gratifying announcement was made yesterday by the city-county health department that a period of seven days passed without a new case being reported. This fact is taken as an indication that poliomyelitis is on the decline in this community but it is important that there be no relaxation in precautions against the spread of the disease.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

To Dedicate New 'Skegee Hospital

JAN 13 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP) — Through a grant of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the model hospital for the study and treatment of the dreaded disease has been erected here at Tuskegee and is to be dedicated on Jan. 15.

JAN 13 1941

From this infantile paralysis center, in the heart of the deep South, will go Negro doctors and nurses trained to fight infantile paralysis.

They will return to the crowded Negro districts of New York, Chicago, Detroit, and other cities and to the rural sections of the South, equipped with everything medical science can provide to combat the ravages of the mysterious disease which has taken such a toll among Negro children, leaving thousands with twisted bodies, withered limbs and deformed hands and feet. Said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee:

"The Negro people of America are happy for the opportunity which the infantile paralysis center will provide not only for the restoration of young bodies afflicted with this dreadful malady, but also because of the unique opportunity for training doctors and nurses who will in turn combat this disease on a nationwide basis."

The hospital was made possible by a grant of $161,350. It was authorized under the direction of Basil O'Conner, president of the Foundation, and the Foundation trustees, after long study of the problem in cooperation with Dr. Patterson.

Tuskegee was selected because it is devoted to the welfare of Negroes and because of the marked success Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the orthopedic work who was sent here by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago to work among crippled Negro children. Dr. Chenault will be in charge of the training of Negro doctors and surgeons in orthopedic work, the training of orthopedic nurses and the training of physiotherapists.

The hospital, nucleus of a great Negro polio center, has a capacity of thirty beds. Various types of infantile paralysis cases among Negroes will be treated there.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Chicago, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald fund, praising the new hospital said:

"A highly important part of the program at Tuskegee will be the training of Negro physicians under Dr. Chenault. At the same time, however, an educational program should be projected among colored people to show them the possibilities of corrective surgery in crippling conditions."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Dedicates Hospital

JAN 15 1941

Ceremonies Are Slated for NBC Network Broadcast

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)— Tuskegee's infantile paralysis center—the newly established hospital for the study and treatment of the disease made possible through a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—will be dedicated at a program to be held in the Institute chapel today.

The principal address will be delivered by Basil O'Conner, president of the foundation which made the center possible. His address and remarks by Tuskegee President, Dr. F D. Patterson; Dr. M. O. Bousefield, director for Negro health, Julius Rosenwald fund; Dr. J. W. Chenault, director of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center, and President Roosevelt, are slated to be broadcast over the NBC hook-up.

Largely because of the marked success of Dr. Chenault, director of the orthopedic work, who was sent here by the Rosenwald fund of Chicago to work among crippled Negro children, and because Tuskegee is devoted to the welfare of Negroes, the school was selected as the place for the establishment of the unique center for training doctors and nurses from all over the country who will return to other parts of the country equipped with knowledge to combat the disease.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Certifies Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis

JAN 4 194

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)— The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., through its president, Basil O'Conner has certified the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the foundation. Officers are: Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman; Dr. J. W. Chenault, vice chairman; Edmund H. Burke, treasurer; B. B. Walcott, secretary; Dr. J. H. Kenny and Dr. E. H. Dibble, are members of the executive committee.

JAN 4 1941

The principal objectives of the chapter will be to raise funds for the national fight against infantile paralysis and serve in an advisory capacity for the activities of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center to be dedicated on the institute

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Warm Springs And Tuskegee Use Negro Manufacturers Therapy Equipment

JAN 14 1941

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (ANP)—Paul E. Johnson, manufacturer of physical therapy and X-ray equipment who operates one of the most important manufacturing concerns within the race, with his plant located in Chicago, announced this week that he has furnished therapy equipment to both the Warm Springs, Ga., infantile paralysis unit and the new hospital of the same type located at Tuskegee institute.

Mr. Johnson, speaking with pardonable pride of the increasing recognition which hospitals and physicians are giving to the apparatus which he makes completely, said he was especially gratified at the support which came from people within his own group. He sells to many white organizations as well but as he exhibited photostatic copies of checks for $1,550 from Tuskegee; $1,550 from Dr. B. O. Moore who operates a hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., and a similar amount from the Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance company, he said, "Negro hospitals and insurance companies are converting the nickels, dimes and quarters received from their Negro policyholders into modern equipment costing from $1,000 to $3,000, purchased from a Negro manufacturor. That is a lellon in practical racial economics, for every machine purchased adds to the employment of Negroes."

Mr. Johnson, who has been engaged in production of his line for a score of years, makes shock-proof x-ray, short wave diathermy, electro-surgical, galvanic current, sinusoidal current, artificial fever and colonist-therapy equipment and also manufactures mercury quartz lamps; luminious infra-red lamps, carbon are lamps, water-cooled lamps, hospital and YMCA solariums and physical therapy accessories.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

$161,350 Center To Provide Treatment For 'Polio' Victims

JAN 16 1941

First Patients to Be Admitted To Hospital Next Monday: Entire Staff to Be Colored

184

By CLIFF MACKAY
(World Managing Editor)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala—(SNS)—Hailed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a project from which "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis" and one from which "we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease," the new $161,350 infantile paralysis center of Tuskegee was officially dedicated here Wednesday afternoon.

President Roosevelt's statement was read to the audience which filled the Institute's chapel, by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Thirty minutes of the impressive program was broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

TO HOUSE 35 PATIENTS

The new center, which is equipped to house thirty-five patients is built adjoining the famed John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. Plans are to have it accommodate Negro sufferers from the dread "Polio" disease in the same manner as the center at Warm Springs provides for white sufferers.

Ground was broken for the new center on January 12, 1941, after the grant was made by the national foundation. Plans, according to Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the institution, call for the first patients to be admitted next Monday.

The principal address at the dedicatory exercise was delivered by Mr. O'Conner, president of the foundation. Citing the importance of good health and the benefit the new center will be to crippled children of this section of the nation, Mr. O'Connor pointed out that this was not the sole reason for its erection.

"If the hospital were the end and the only end, it is to be doubted if our board of trustees would have made this grant," he asserted. "But we know that so much more is possible than the caring for a few score of patients. As important as that will be, it is not enough."

JAN 16 1941

VENTURE IN EDUCATION

"This is a venture in education. From this hospital will go forth increased knowledge of the need and the method of caring for this type of patient. Here persons in all of the professions and all the trades and all the activities of life will have an opportunity to learn more about the method of care and means of making such professional services available to a large part of our population.

"Not only will laymen become better acquainted with the infantile paralysis, Mr. O'Connor predicted, but members of the medical profession from all over the nation will be given an opportunity to study, observe and make further research into treatment of the disease.

JAN 16 1941

"We are encouraging here today the things that are of the very essence of American life; the things for which we stand as a nation before the world today. Hope, equality, the right to seek happiness, the zest for life. We are dedicating here today a building and an instrument consecrated to the attainment of the same goal as that toward which the free peoples of this earth are now striving freedom from the shackles that enslave, be they those imposed by disease or dictatorship," the speaker declared in concluding.

PATTERSON PRESIDES

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, presided at the program. Brief statements were made during the exercise by Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director, Negro Health, Rosenwald Fund; Dr. J. W. Chenault, who will serve as director of the new center, and Dr. J. A. Kenney, director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Music was rendered by the famed Tuskegee choir under the direction of William L. Dawson. Invocation was pronounced by the school's chaplain, the Rev. H. V. Richardson.

Following the program, visitors were invited to inspect the well planned three-story structure which houses the center. Designed by the school's architect, Louis F. Frye, and erected largely by students in the mechanical trades, the center has the very latest therapy equipment from the Hubbard bath to a swimming pool equipped with a hydraulic elevator.

The entire staff will be colored, it was announced. Support of the institution will come chiefly from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Inc., which obtains the bulk of its funds from the President Roosevelt Birthday balls held every January 30.

18y-1941

POLIO CENTER

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tuskegee Institute Dedicates Model Hospital For Paralytics

JAN 18 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute again spreads its protecting wings in its great welfare work among the Negroes of America.

Through a grant of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis a model hospital for the study and treatment of infantile paralysis has been erected and was dedicated Wednesday, Jan. 15.

No ordinary structure is this artistic building. Each block of stone, each brick and tile has been laid by the kindly hands of Tuskegee students and Negro craftsmen. They knew they were building for the future of their race. Theirs was an inspired labor of love.

From this infantile paralysis center, in the heart of the deep South, will go Negro doctors and nurses trained to fight infantile paralysis. They will return to the crowded Negro districts of New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities and to the rural sections of the South, equipped with everything medical science can provide to combat the ravages of the mysterious disease which has taken such a toll among Negro children, leaving thousands with twisted bodies, withered limbs and deformed hands and feet. Said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee:

"The Negro people of America are happy for the opportunity which the infantile paralysis center will provide not only for the restoration of young bodies afflicted with this dreadful malady but also because of the unique opportunity for training doctors and nurses who will in turn combat this dreaded disease on a nation-wide basis.

"It has been an especial pleasure for Tuskegee institute not only to share in the benefits that shall come from the work of the center, but to have shared in the construction of the building."

The hospital was made possible by a grant of $161,350. It was authorized under the direction of Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, and the foundation trustees, after long study of the problem in cooperation with Dr. Patterson.

Tuskegee was selected because it is devoted to the welfare of Negroes and because a brilliant surgeon, Dr. John W. Chenault, is director of the orthopedic work.

Dr. Chenault will be in charge of the training of Negro doctors and surgeons in orthopedic work, the training of orthopedic nurses and the training of physiotherapists. He said:

"The establishment of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is one of the important milestones in the progress of medical endeavor in the South. The far reaching influences of this center are not limited by race, creed or color because the true spirit of medicine recognizes no such barriers in service to humanity.

"In our struggle against infantile paralysis a center for research and training of workers, such as this one we have through the generosity of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is indeed a momentous step. Those of us who are associated with the center fully realize the wonderful opportunity for service presented us and we unhesitantly pledge our utmost efforts."

It is interesting to note that Dr Chenault is one of the two noted Negro orthopedic surgeons in the United States. Born in Sheridan Wyoming and graduated in medicine from the University of Minnesota, Dr. Chenault secured special training at the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

Through the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, Dr. Chenault was sent to Tuskegee to work among crippled Negro children and, despite many obstacles, succeeded beyond all expectations. Here was a man who never had been south but who went into the heart of the black belt and is enthusiastic over his work.

The hospital, nucleus of a great Negro center, has a capacity of 30 beds. Various types of infantile paralysis cases among Negroes will be treated there.

The new building adjoins the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital which for many years has been doing splendid work, and which has gained nation-wide fame because of the annual clinics held there for Negro doctors.

Plans for the hospital were prepared by George D. Washington, director of the school of mechanical industries at Tuskegee, and Louis Fry, head of the division of architecture. They inspected the facilities at Warm Springs, Ga., and the noted Children's hospital at Denver. They prepared specifications for a hospital which ranks as one of the finest infantile paralysis institutions in the entire country. The plans were accepted by the Foundation, with Calvin McKissack, superintendent of construction, and ground was broken last January 12.

It was decided insofar as possible to use Tuskegee students from the various trade schools in the building construction. All of the highly complicated electrical installation was done entirely by students. Negro workmen from Tuskegee and other nearby places were assigned to various tasks and were as devoted as the students in their labor.

True indeed in this case is the inscription carved in the magnificent monument to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, which stands close by this new building of mercy:

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor."

Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, director for Negro help of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, praising the new hospital said:

"A highly important part of the program at Tuskegee will be the training of Negro physicians under Dr. Chenault. At the same time, however, an educational program should be projected among colored people to show them the possibilities of corrective surgery in crippling conditions.

"In a great many places in the South, colored orthopedic cases are operated on in white hospitals, then carted out and sent home without receiving the equally important after-care.

"This unit at Tuskegee should in no sense be considered a local hospital. It should receive cases from all over the South where facilities are otherwise unavailable."

Funds for construction of the hospital were made possible by the "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaigns. To carry on this fight more contributions are needed and in a number of cities and communities Negroes have joined the 1941 campaign now opening. They will participate wholeheartedly in the "March of Dimes" and in celebrations which will reach their climax on January 30, President Roosevelt's fifty-ninth birthday.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

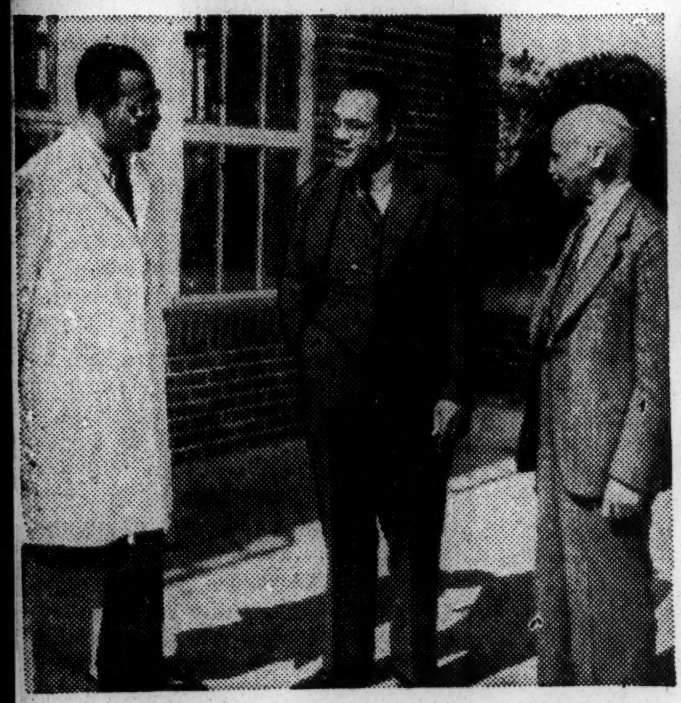
Young Women Donate Movable Library to 'Kegee

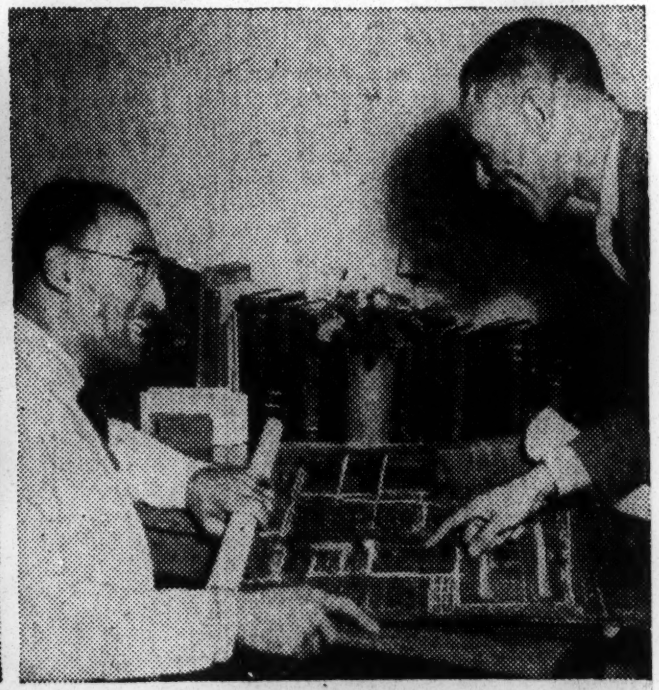
MAY 25 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—The Gay Northeasterns, an organization composed of young women prominent in eastern society with chapters in the large cities along the Atlantic coast north of Washington, have presented a movable library to the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis hospital. Planned in such a way that it will reach all patients, the library will contain books being selected by Morteza D. Sprague, director of the Tuskegee Institute library. The group plans to add to the library from time to time.

For a number of years, the Gay Northeasterners, founded in June, 1929, have done charitable work. A scholarship is given each year to an outstanding student attending Howard university. In 1940, an award was given to a graduate nurse to enable her to pursue a post graduate course in public health nursing at Virginia Medical college.

The Gays, whose national president is Miss Mary White of Philadelphia, plan to hold their annual national meeting this month in Washington.





Early patients at the new infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., find it easy to smile away their worries as Nurse Harleaux (above) reads them amusing stories. The center has been developed through a grant of $16,350 made by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. (Lower left) Tuskegee president and medical officers inspect the new center. Left to right, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute; Dr. John Chenault, director of Orthopedics, and Dr. John Kenny. Lower right, Dr. John Chenault, left, and Engineer G. L. Washington study the blueprints of the new building.

Midville, Ga., News,
Aug. 7, 1941

FUND GRANTS $195,030 TO CONQUER POLIO

$2,000 Given Tuskegee Institute To Provide Fellowship.

Distribution by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis of new grants totaling $195,030 with which to carry on its battle to conquer infantile paralysis was announced last week by Basil O'Connor, of New York, president of the foundation.

These include a grant of $2,000 to Tuskogee, Ala., to provide a fellowship to a man trained in orthopedic shoe making. The amount of this grant will make it possible for him to go to Warm Springs, Ga., occasionaly for study and wherever else may be necessary in carrying out his particular kind of work of aiding those who have been stricken with the disease.

With several epidemics of the disease now making their appearance announcement of the grants is of particular significance, O'Connor said, because it assures the American people that the fight against polio is being relentlessly carried on with all the resources that the foundation can command in laboratories of the nation and in communities where infantile paralysis has struck.

A review of some of the purposes for which the new grants have been made, he explained, will give some idea of the many fronts on which the disease must be and is being attacked.

Infantile paralysis is a virus disease and because the exact nature of virueses has not yet been determined there is urgent need for virologists to aid both the foundation in its general work and communities when they are stricken with an epidemic of infantile paralysis.

To aid in meeting this urgent need of specially trained personnel in the battle against the disease, the foundation has made a grant of $40,000 to the newly organized school of public health at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

These funds will be used to continue aiding the school for the express purpose of creating facilities to study virus diseases and to train virologists, with particular emphasis on infantile paralysis.

18y-1941

POLIO CENTER

Dedicate New Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee This Week

JAN 18 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute again spreads its protecting wings in its great welfare work among the Negroes of America.

Through a grant of $101,350 from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a model hospital for the study and treatment of infantile paralysis has been erected and it was dedicated on Wednesday of this week.

No ordinary structure is this artistic building. Each block of stone, each brick and tile has been laid by the kindly hands of Tuskegee students and Negro craftsmen. They knew they were building for the future of their race. Theirs was an inspired labor of love.

TO TRAIN DOCTORS

From this new Infantile Paralysis Center, in the heart of the deep South, will go Negro doctors and nurses trained to fight infantile paralysis.

They will return to the crowded Negro districts of New York, Chicago, Detroit, and other cities and to the rural sections of the South, equipped with everything medical science can provide to combat the ravages of the mysterious disease which has taken such a toll among Negro children, laving thousands with twisted bodies, withered limbs and deformed hands and feet.

Said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee:

"The Negro people of America are happy for the opportunity which the infantile paralysis center will provide not only for the restoration of young bodies afflicted with this dreadful malady, but also because of the unique opportunity for training doctors and nurses who will in turn combat this dreaded disease on a nationwide basis."

JAN 18 1941

"It has been an especial pleasure for Tuskegee Institute not only to share in the benefits that shall come from the work of the Center, but to have shared in the construction of the building."

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IMPORTANT MILESTONE

Tuskegee was selected because it is devoted to the welfare of Negroes and because a brilliant surgeon Dr. John W. Chenault, is director of the orthopedic work.

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He said: "The establishment of The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is one of the important milestones in the progress of medical endeavor in the South. The far reaching influences of this Center are not limited by race, creed or color because the true spirit of medicine recognizes no such barriers in service to humanity.

"In our struggle against infantile paralysis a center for research and training of workers, such as this one we have through the generosity of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is indeed a momentous step. Those of us who are associated with the Center fully realize the wonderful opportunity for service presented us and we unhesitatingly pledge our upmost efforts."

NOTED SURGEON

It is interesting to note that Dr. Chenault is one of the two noted Negro orthopedic surgeons in the United States. Born in Sheridan, Wyoming and graduated in medicine from the University of Minnesota, Dr. Chenault secured special training at the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

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JAN 18 1941

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The new building adjoins the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital which for many years has been doing splendid work, and which has gained nationwide fame because of the annual clinics held there for Negro doctors.

Plans for the hospital were prepared by George D. Washington, director of the school of mechanical industries at Tuskegee, and Louis Fry, head of the division of architecture. They inspected the facilities at Warm Springs, Ga., and the noted Crippled Children's Hospital at Denver.

ONE OF THE FINEST

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JAN 18 1941

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Chapter Certified

TUSKEGEE. — (ANP) — **The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., through its president, Basil O'Conner has certified the Tuskegee institute chapter of the foundation. Officers are Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman; Dr. J. W. Chenault, vice chairman; Edmund H. Burke, treasurer; B. B. Walcott, secretary; Dr. J. A. Kenny and Dr. E. H. Dibble are members of the executive committee.**

JAN 1 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

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JAN 11 1941

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News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute Will Open Paralysis Center

JAN 13 1941

Tuskegee Institute will open its Infantile Paralysis Center with dedication exercises at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, in the institute chapel. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has extended a large number of invitations to educational, civic and medical leaders of the state to attend the opening.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Message From Roosevelt Is Read At Dedication

JAN 16 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Featuring an address by Basil O'Connor president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, Inc., New York City, dedication services Wednesday opened the new $161,350 infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee Institute.

O'Connor, who came from New York to speak at the dedication, read a message from President Roosevelt: "From this new center at Tuskegee Institute with its many lay and professional visitors, its medical workers, agricultural agents, teachers and alumni, all dedicated to a better rural South, will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis, and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

JAN 16 1941

Referring to the new center as "a venture in education," O'Connor said: "Here persons in all professions and trades will have an opportunity to learn more about the method of care and the means of making such services available to a large part of the population."

Other speakers included Dr. M. O. Blousefield, director of Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. John W. Chenault, who will direct the center; Dr. John A. Kennedy, medical director, John A. Andrew Hospital, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 16, 1941

Medical Center Opened At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP) Tuskegee Institute's new medical center was ready today to be utilized in teaching negro physicians and nurses improved methods of treating infantile paralysis, after dedicatory exercises here yesterday.

The $161,350 center was built through cooperation of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and the Tuskegee Institute.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, declared that from the medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of the disease."

JAN 18 1941
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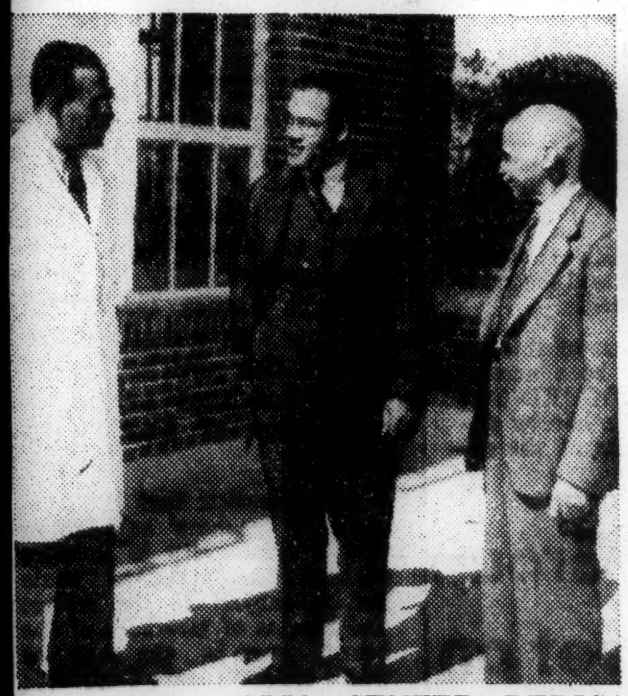

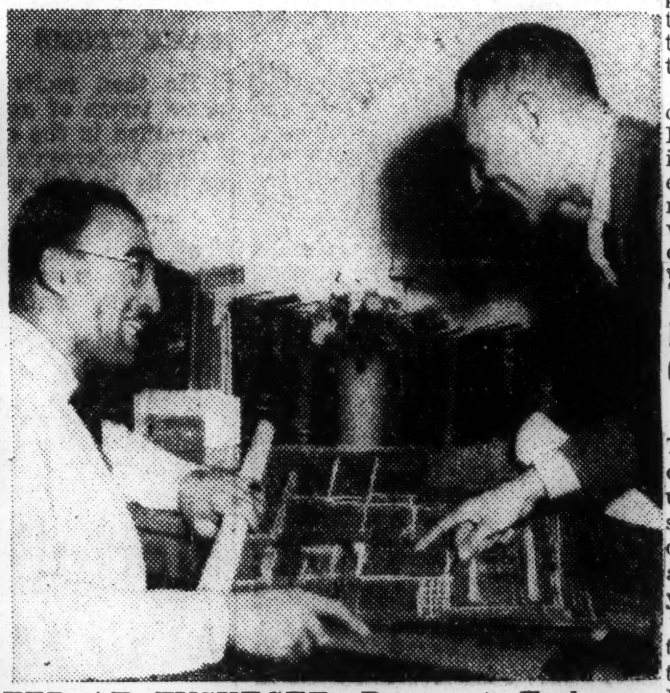

NEW-POLIO CENTER DEDICATED AT TUSKEGEE—Down at Tuskegee Institute, a dream of a modernly equipped center for victims of the dread infantile paralysis is being realized as the newly constructed Polio Center is dedicated Wednesday of this week. JAN 18 1941

Early patients find it easq (in the top picture) to smile away their worries as Nurse Harleaux reads them amusing stori es. In the picture at bottom, left, Tuskegee's president and medical officers inspect the center. Left to right, Dr. John Chenault, director of orothpedics; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president; and Dr. John A. Kenney, director of the John Andrew Hospital on the campus. Bottom right, Dr. Chenault and Engineer G. L. Washington stud y the blueprints of the new building.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 15, 1941

ANTI-POLIO CENTER WILL BE DEDICATED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14—(AP)—The new $161,350 center, for research and instruction the treatmen of infantile paralysis among Negroes, will be dedicated Wednesday in ceremonies participated in by representatives of Tuskegee Institute, the Infantile Paralysis Foundation and the Rosenwald Fund.

The money for the center was provided by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, and Basis O'Connor, president, will be the principal dedication speaker.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director, Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, will outline the need for the institution.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee College for Negroes, said the center would conduct exhaustive research and train Negro physicians and nurses who will return to localities throughout the nation and specialize in treatment of the disease.

The center, to be under direction of Dr. J. W. Chenault and Dr. J. A. Kenny, will have a 30-bed capacity. The building cost $80,000, equipment $40,000 and the remainder of the availability funds was set aside for the first year's operations.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
January 16, 1941

Infantile Paralysis Center Is Dedicated

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The $161,350 center was built through cooperation of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and Tuskegee Institute.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, declared that from the medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis, and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
January 16, 1941

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Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
January 16, 1941

TUSKEGEE MEDICAL CENTER DEDICATED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16—(AP)—President Roosevelt said in a message Wednesday that from the dedication of Tuskegee Institute's new $161,350 medical center "will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

The message was read by Basil O'Connor, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, who also delivered the dedicatory address of the center, to be utilized in teaching Negro physicians and nurses how better to threat infantile paralysis cases among members of their race.

O'Connor referred to the center as "a venture in education," and asserted that "from this hospital will go forth increased knowledge of the need and method of caring for this type of patient."

The center was built through cooperation of O'Connor's Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund and Tuskegee Institute, the Deep South's major seat of learning for Negroes.

Besides O'Connor, speakers included Dr. M. O. Bousefield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. John Chenault, who will be in charge of the center, and Dr. John A. Kenny, medical director of the institute hospital; Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president.

Representatives of the Alabama Health and Education Departments participated in the program.

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
March 28, 1941

FIRST LADY PAYS TUSKEGEE VISIT

Meeting By Trustees Of Rosenwald Fund Is Due At Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 27—(AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, headed a group of distinguished members arriving Thursday for Friday and Saturday meetings of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of nationally-known Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Roosevelt came here from Albany, Ga., where she addressed a civic club earlier in the day.

The trustees, following a business session, will visit two rural projects conducted under the institute's school of education, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett Schools. Later they will go to "The Bucket" Theater on the Russell Plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater got its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to his, the Negro, race: "Let down your buckets where you are."

The Tuskegee Institute weaving school, opened March 5, and rural health projects, especially those for training of midwives, shop workmen, aviators and public health workers also will be visited.

Besides Mrs. Roosevelt, Rosenwald trustees arriving Thursday included Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Fred Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank.

Others expected here Friday include William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Rieser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

Albany Decatur Ala Daily
March 27, 1941

FIRST LADY EXPECTED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 27—(AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, is expected here late today or tomorrow to attend meetings of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund Friday and Saturday.

Dothan Ala Eagle
March 27 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)— Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, is expected here late today or tomorrow to attend meetings of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Roosevelt, a trustee, will join other members in "a first hand glimpse" of the rural education program for Negroes being carried out by Tuskegee Institute.

The First Lady will come here from Valdosta, Ga., where she participated in the dedication of a library, and Albany, Ga., where she spoke to a civic club.

Opelika Ala News
March 28, 1941

Visits Tuskegee

MRS. ROOSEVELT

A distinguished visitor at Tuskegee Institute today was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who came to the negro college for a meeting of the trustees of the Rosenwald Fund.

Columbus Ga Enquirer-Sun
March 28, 1941

First Lady Hopes Nation Can Avoid War Involvement

ALBANY, Ga., March 27—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today told Albany Rotarians that she sincerely hoped this nation could avoid war, "but whatever we have to face we will face with courage."

She came here from Valdosta where earlier in the day she spoke at the dedication of a new library on the campus of the Georgia State Woman's College.

In her talk she referred to the present situation as one of "terrible responsibility."

Mrs. Roosevelt drove to Albany from Valdosta, and left shortly after the luncheon for Tuskegee, Ala., where she will visit Tuskegee Institute. She was accompanied by her secretary, Miss Malvina Thompson.

At Valdosta, where she arrived yesterday and spent the night as a guest of the college students, she spoke of the need of educational facilities in order that young people may "think straight and act straight."

She said the present world struggle was between force and reason, and voiced a plea for support of those institutions that will enable reason to triumph.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
March 27, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Due Today At Tuskegee

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Columbus Ga Enquirer-Sun
March 29, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Is In Tuskegee

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Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
March 28, 1941

FIRST LADY AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 28.—(AP)—Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here today.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

The trustees today planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects and the "Bucket Theater," where farmer adults will present a play.

The theatre took its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the negro race, "let down your buckets where you are."

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, who are attending the meeting include Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Red Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, William Rosenwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Rieser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
March 29, 1941

Build At Home, Urges Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—While national defense is important, Americans must also build things at home which will count in the decisions of other nations when peace comes, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, first lady, declared at Tuskegee Institute Friday night.

"This nation is the outstanding exponent of democracy, and while democracy is not perfect, good will, justice and kindness will aid in bringing about the end we seek."

Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

At Tuskegee to attend a meeting of the Rosenwald fund, Mrs. Roosevelt also visited several rural communities and projects.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
April 1, 1941

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

MOBILE, Ala.—We all sat solemnly around a table and discussed business of which I knew little, for this was my first meeting with the Rosenwald Fund Trustees. After a delicious lunch at Dorothy Hall, the Tuskegee guest house, my real education for the day began.

Incidentally, I would like to say a word about this guest house at Tuskegee Institute. It was arranged years ago by the college to receive its white guests and is a most comfortable and homelike place. The students in the home economic and commercial dietetics course cook and serve the food, and better food and service I have never seen.

Flower are charmingly arranged and, as I came up the stairs, I looked straight at a very good photograph of my uncle, Theodore Roosevelt. His picture looked down at me also from the wall at the trustees meeting, so that I felt that the family has had some connection here over a fairly long period of years.

* * *

NOW LET ME TELL YOU about our afternoon. The first thing I noticed is that the land about us is badly eroded. Neither white nor colored farmers can make a living on this land as it is. None of them can afford to put in the capital which will be neded to bring it back, and at the same time keep their families from starvation.

Even the good farmer barely makes a meagre existence. That, I think, explains the fact that, without assistance from outside, the schools are at such a level that one wonders whether it is possible for the children to learn anything at all. We were, of course, visiting Negro schools, and it is fair to suppose that white schools would be better. Even 100 per cent better than those we saw, however, would hardly satisfy you if you believed education was necessary for participation in our democratic form of government.

* * *

THREE OF THE SCHOOLS we visited have some help from Tuskegee Institute. One very important way of co-operating with the rural schools is to send out internes for three months to live in a given neighborhood and to help with the teaching in the schools while they are taking their last year of training as teachers at Tuskegee. Only one school we visited includes two years of high school. Most of them have only six grades. A school which received no help was taught by one woman who tried to give a rounded program to youngsters in all six grades.

The effort to provide a hot lunch interested me. In one school the teachers live in the school and, therefore, are able to cook and serve lunch on the premises. In other schools the food is cooked in the homes and brought to the schools and warmed up on the stoves which heat the schools. Alabama has taken some forward steps—she provides free school books and her teachers receive slightly higher salaries than teachers receive in some of the neighboring States.

(Copyright, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
March 28, 1941

President's Wife Reaches Tuskegee For Board Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 28 — Mrs. Eleonor Roosevelt, wife of the President, headed a group of distinguished members arriving yesterday for Friday and Saturday meetings of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of nationally-known Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Roosevelt came here from Albany, Ga., where she addressed a civic club earlier in the day.

The trustees, following a business session, will visit two rural projects of education, New Rising Star and Harris Barrett Schools. Later they will go to "The Bucket" Theater on the Russell plantation, where farmer adults will present a play.

The theater got its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to his, the negro, race: "Let down your buckets where you are."

The Tuskegee Institute weaving school, opened March 5, and rural health projects, especially those for training of midwives, shop workmen, aviators, and public health workers also will be visited.

Besides Mrs. Roosevelt, Rosenwald trustees arriving today included: Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Fred Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank.

Pensacola, Fla. News
April 2, 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C., Monday—One of the interesting things we saw near Tuskegee was a real rural theatre. The actors had built the stage and arranged the room for the audience. There were rough benches, an open fire, and some very interesting masks for decoration on the walls. It was called "The Bucket Theatre," and on the sign outside was a quotation from Booker T. Washington which read: "Put your bucket down where you are." This little rural theatre certainly is putting down its bucket in that community.

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Saturday morning the Tuskegee Institute trustees met again all morning, and in the afternoon we visited the hospital, listened to the health problems which Tuskegee is trying to ameliorate. I had the pleasure of going through the new unit for treatment of infantile paralysis. I am taking back a book full of pictures so that the president, who is much interested in the installment of this unit, will have an opportunity to see what it looks like.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dr. Chenault is almost the only Negro doctor in the country, I think, who has had full training as an orthopaedic surgeon and has specialized in infantile paralysis. He gives one a feeling of great confidence, and the children's faces lit up when we went into the wards. A number of cases are crippled children, suffering from horrible burns that have left them with deformities which only surgery and great care can cure. These youngsters play around open hearths where the fire burns to heat the cabin and cook the food. There are no guard rails, such as we think so essential for our ornamental fires.

◈ ◈ ◈

Finally we went out to the aviation field, where a Civil Aeronautics unit for the teaching of colored pilots is in full swing. They have advanced training here, and some of the students went up and did acrobatic flying for us. These boys are good pilots. I had the fun of going up in one of the tiny trainingplanes with the head instructor, and seeing this interesting countryside from the air.

The days at Tuskegee have given me much to think about. To see a group of people working together for improvement of undesirable conditions is very heartening. The problems seem great, but at least they are understood and people are working on them. Dr. Carver, whom I saw for a few minutes, has been at work for many years, and our hosts, the present heads of Tuskegee, Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, are ably carrying on the work. E. R.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: How Tuskegee Helps Its Neighbors

APR 1 - 1941

By Eleanor Roosevelt.

MOBILE, Ala., Sunday.—Friday morning we all sat solemly around a table and discussed business of which I knew little, for this was my first meeting with the Rosenwald Fund trustees. After a delicious lunch at Dorothy Hall, the Tuskegee guest house, my real education for the day began.

Incidentally, I would like to say a word about this guest house at Tuskegee Institute. It was arranged years ago by the college to receive its white guests and is a most comfortable and homelike place. The students in the home economics and commercial dietetics course cook and serve the food, and better food and service I have never seen.

Flowers are charmingly arranged and, as I came up the stairs, I looked straight at a very good photograph of my uncle, Theodore Roosevelt. His picture looked down at me also from the wall at the trustees' meeting, so that I felt that the family has had some connection here over a fairly long period of years.

Now let me tell you about our afternoon. The first thing I noticed is that the land about us is badly eroded. Neither white nor colored farmers can make a living on this land as it is. None of them can afford to put in the capital which will be needed to bring it back, and at the same time keep their families from starvation.

APR 1 - 1941

Even the good farmer barely makes a meager existence. That, I think, explains the fact that, without assistance from outside, the schools are at such a level that one wonders whether it is possible for the children to learn anything at all. We were, of course, visiting Negro schools, and it is fair to suppose that white schools would be better. Even 100 per cent better than those we saw, however, would hardly satisfy you if you believed education was necessary for participation in our democratic form of government.

Three of the schools we visited have some help from Tuskegee Institute. One very important way of co-operating with the rural schools is to send out internes for three months to live in a given neighborhood and to help with the teaching in the schools while they are taking their last year of training as teachers at Tuskegee. Only one school which we visited yesterday includes two years of high school. Most of them have only six grades. A school which received no help was taught by one woman who tried to give a rounded program to youngsters in all six grades.

The effort to provide a hot lunch interested me. In one school the teachers live in the school and, therefore, are able to cook and serve lunch on the premises. In other schools, the food is cooked in the homes and brought to the schools and warmed up on the stoves which heat the schools these chilly days. Alabama has taken some forward steps—she provides free school books and her teachers receive slightly higher salaries than teachers receive in some of the neighboring states.

Albany, Ga., Herald
March 28, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Meeting At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 28 (AP.) Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, often a benefactor of Tuskegee Institute, opened a two-day meeting here today.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was among board members here for the meeting.

The trustees today planned an inspection of Tuskegee's rural education projects and the "Bucket Theatre," where farmer adults will present a play.

The theatre took its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admonition to the Negro race, "Let down your buckets where you are."

Other Rosenwald trustees, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, who are attending the meeting include Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Red Wale, Dorothy Elvidge, Edwin R. Embree, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, William Rosnwald, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Edgar B. Stern, Dr. Leonard M. Rieser, George M. Reynolds, Dr. W. W. Alexander Franklin C. McLean, Dr. Clifford Waller and Mark Ethridge.

My Day

APR 1 1941 WORLD TELEGRAM NEW YORK

By Eleanor Roosevelt

Constitution Atlanta, Georgia

GREENSBORO, N. C., Monday.—One of the interesting things we saw near Tuskegee was a real rural theater. The actors had built the stage and arranged the room for the audience. There were rough benches, an open fire and some very interesting masks for decoration on the walls. It was called The Bucket Theater, and on the sign outside was a quotation from Booker T. Washington which read: "Put your bucket down where you are." This little rural theater certainly is putting down its bucket in that community.

APR 1 1941

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APR 1 * 1941

Dr. Chenault is almost the only Negro doctor in the country, I think, who has had full training as an orthopedic surgeon and has specialized in infantile paralysis. He gives one a feeling of great confidence, and the children's faces lit up when we went into the wards. A number of cases are crippled children, suffering from horrible burns that have left them with deformities which only surgery and great care can cure. These youngsters play around open hearths where the fire burns to heat the cabin and cook the food. There are no guard rails such as we think so essential for our ornamental fires.

WORLD TELEGRAM NEW YORK, N.Y.

Finally we went out to the aviation field, where a civil aeronautics unit for the teaching of colored pilots is in full swing. They have advanced training here, and some of the students went up and did acrobatic flying for us. These boys are good pilots. I had the fun of going up in one of the tiny training planes with the head instructor and seeing this interesting countryside from the air.

The days at Tuskegee have given me much to think about. To see a group of people working together for improvement of undesirable conditions is very heartening. The problems seem great, but at least they are understood and people are working on them.

MY DAY: 'Put Your Bucket Down Where You Are'

By Eleanor Roosevelt

APR 2 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C., Monday.—One of the interesting things we saw near Tuskegee was a real rural theater. The actors had built the stage and arranged the room for the audience. There were rough benches, an open fire, and some very interesting masks for decoration on the walls. It was called "The Bucket Theater," and on the sign outside was a quotation from Booker T. Washington which reads: "Put your bucket down where you are." This little rural theater certainly is putting down its bucket in that community.

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APR 2 194

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We got up early Sunday morning and drove to Mobile for my lecture there, then flew during the night to Greensboro, N. C., and now we are leaving to join the President at Fort Bragg.

Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois

First Lady To Be Presented With Painting

APR 1 3 1941

By EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE, April 10—(ANP)—"I hope to see the time when there will be no such thing as discrimination against any person in this country," said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's number one woman, in an address before approximately 5,000 in the Tuskegee chapel Friday night.

Here for a two-day meeting of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, she spoke to a group of young high schoolers attending the Southern Junior Red Cross rally earlier Friday afternoon.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund, in his introduction of her linked the First Lady with our great chief executive, saying that she was "equally notable for her interest in justice and right to humanity."

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to speak on defense, which she did, but went into it from the "home angle." She told of a conversation with the president on the subject, giving color to her own feeling and reflecting even more so his courage and strong spirit.

"Force must be met with force but none of us want that to continue in this world," she said. She pointed out that we must know what we want to do in present times, how we want things in the future, and have in mind what preparation we need to attain the ends we have in mind. She said there had to be justice, mercy and understanding in order to prevent the present situation from returning every 20 years or so.

APR 1 3 1941

Set Own House in Order

"We must make ourselves the kind of nation that can demand of other nations the same kind of standards," she declared. "We must be a great nation able to think our problems through," she continued.,

"Our acts at home are part of the national defense. We must set our own house in order,' she remarked.

She pointed out that goodwill, justice, kindness, as against selfish groups, and personal interest were necessary. "This nation belongs to no one part of the nation. We are made up of all the nations of the world. It is an idea that holds us together." She said that contributions of hand as well as head had made this nation what it is.

She said that suspicion based upon race was one of the things which must not be allowed. We all are welded together by an idea. All believe in the same thing. We must recognize that "our neighbor has the right to the same things as we enjoy." She went on to say that ability to deal with our own problems at home without force was one of the tests.

Need "Minimum Opportunity"

She said a "minimum opportunity had to be provided for all if this country is to remain strong. "Belief in the same ideals as our forefathers and the things they stood for," was seen by her as part of the national defense. She called for cooperation which she said was more than individual effort.

APR 1 3 1941

With amazing frankness she said that the Secretary of war is "doing some really new things" for the Negro but that the Secretary of the navy is not because he fears moving too fast that he does some harm. She assured the young people "everything is being done that can be done without making a mistake by going too far and too fast." She asked them to trust their friends and the older people for they were trying to do "the wisest and best thing."

My Day

MAR 3 1 1941

By Eleanor Roosevelt

MAR 3 1 1941

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Incidentally I would like to say a word about this guest house at Tuskegee Institute. It was arranged years ago by the college to receive its white guests and is a most comfortable and homelike place. The students in the Home Economics and Commercial Dietetics course cook and serve the food, and better food and service I have never seen.

MAR 3 1 1941

Now let me tell you about our afternoon. The first thing I noticed is that the land about us is badly eroded. Neither white nor colored farmers can make a living on this land as it ... None of them can afford to put in the capital which will be needed to bring it back, and at the same time keep their families from starvation.

Even the good farmer barely makes a meager existence. That, I think, explains the fact that, without assistance from outside, the schools are at such a level that one wonders whether it is possible for the children to learn anything at all. We were, of course, visiting Negro schools, and it is fair to suppose that white schools would be better. Even 100 per cent better than those we saw, however, would hardly satisfy you if you believed education was necessary for participation in our democratic form of government.

MAR 3 1 1941

Three of the schools we visited have some help from Tuskegee Institute. One very important way of co-operating with the rural schools is to send out internes for three months to live in a given neighborhood and to help with the teaching in the schools while they are taking their last year of training as teachers at Tuskegee.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS AT TUSKEGEE SHE IS OPPOSED TO DISCRIMINATION

APR 1 1 1941

Wars Will Come Every 20 Years Unless There is Justice, Mercy and Understanding, She Believes

TUSKEGEE, April 10 (By Emory O. Jackson for ANP)"I hope to see the time when there will be no such thing as discrimination against any person in this country," said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's number one woman, in an address before approximately 5,000 in the Tuskegee chapel Friday night.

Here for a two-day meeting of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, she spoke to a group of young Negro and white students of New York University gave thunderous applause to John P. Davis here Thursday, when he told them, in the presence of the First Lady, who sat with him on the platform of Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square, that it is not the South but the Roosevelt Administration itself that is responsible for the establishment of Jim Crow as a national Government policy.

APR 1 1 194

In an atmosphere charged with the high tension of the students, who for months have been carrying on a vigorous campaign to break through the University's continued discrimination against its own Negro star athletes, Mrs. Roosevelt told the packed gathering that although she agreed that New York University should not send its teams to play with schools who refused to compete against Negro athletes, nevertheless she felt that the whole process of breaking down discrimination against the Negro people in America, must be gradual. She pointed to her recent experience at Tuskegee Institute's segregated air training school in Alabama, where she said she flew with a young Negro aviator and never felt safer in her life. The South, she said, was learning to face this problem and make an effort to solve it.

APR 1 1 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Important Problems Interest 106 Nurses From Alabama State

APR 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, April 4 (ANP)—The fifth annual institute for colored graduate nurses held at Tuskegee Institute, April 4 and 5, closed the most successful session of its history Saturday morning with the presentation of a large bouquet of crimson roses to Miss Linna N. Denny, R.N., executive secretary, Alabama State Board of Nurses Examiners. The presentation was made by Nurse Rosa Tyler Thomas, Montgomery, in behalf of the 106 nurses present.

At the mass meeting held Friday night, President F. D. Patterson referred to Miss Denny in the following terms: "Miss Denny has a genuine and heartfelt interest and in the nursing service, regardless of race, and it is largely through her interest and tireless efforts that these institutes for colored graduate nurses have been made possible."

APR 19 1941

The Saturday morning session had as its highlight a paper by Dr. Charles Prudhomme, Veteran's Administrations facility, and member, executive committee of the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene society. Dr. Prudhomme listed and explained eleven opportunities where nurses could study and render assistance in connection with patients mentally ill. He also gave nine possible misconceptions with regard to the mentally ill which he said it was the duty of all nurses to correct.

Dr. George C. Branche discussed the "Opportunities for Colored Nurses in the Psychiatric Field." He stated that "mental cases were on the increase due partly to the psychiatric fight of totalitarianism against democracy, and due to individual rejected for army service." Dr. Branche made a further statement that of the 800,000 men soon to be conscripted into the United States Army, 18,000 in a short time would be phychiatric patients.

APR 19 1941

The education of nurses along lines of psychiatry is essential if nurses are to be trained for the care of the whole patient. Such training, Dr. Branche states, is especially needed for Negro patients in as much as there were no private hospitals for the Negro mentally ill and that patients committed to the State hospitals as border line patients were seldom returned to civil life. Dr. Branches stated that there was a great opportunity for psychiatric nurses in connection with defense programs and because of the mental stress that always is attendant upon army service.

APR 19 1941

Dr. John A. Kenney in a closing word to the institute challenged the nurses to greater service, and urged them not to let obstacles ever be the cause for discouragement. "You have the most wonderful vocation. I hope you have not gone into it just for a living. If you have you will fail. Let your ideals and objectives be Service. If you do that, the living will take care of itself."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DISCRIMINATION BAN IS HOPE OF MRS. FDR

MAR 30 1941

Mercy And Justice Must Rule, She Says

First Lady Implores Youth To Trust Friends; Says War Sec'y Doing New Things for Negro

MAR 30 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—"I hope to see the time when there will be no such thing as discrimination against any person in this country," said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's Number One woman, in an address before approximately 5,000 in the Tuskegee chapel Friday night.

Dr. Edwin E. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, in his introduction of her linked the First Lady with our great chief executive, saying that she was "equally notably for her interest in justice and right to humanity."

SPEAKS ON DEFENSE

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to speak on defense, which she did, but going into it from the "Home Angle." She told a conversation with the president on the subject, giving color to her own feelings and reflecting even more of his courage and strong spirit. "Force must be met with force but none of us want that to continue in this world," she said.

MAR 30 1941

She pointed out that we must know what we want to do in present times, how we want things in the future, and have in mind what preparation we are to attain the ends we have in mind. She said there had been justice, mercy and understanding in order to prevent the present situation from returning every twenty years, or so.

We must make ourselves the kind of nation that can demand of other nations the same kind of standards, she declared. We must be a great nation able to think our problems through, she continued.

"Our acts at home are part of national defense. We must set our own house in order," she remarked.

She pointed out that goodwill, justice, kindness, as against selfish groups and personal interest were necessary. "This nation belongs to no one part of the nation we are made up of all the nations of the world. It is an idea that holds us together." She said that contributions of hand as well as head had made this nation what it is.

MAR 30 1941

"WELDED TOGETHER"

She said "suspicions based upon race was one of the things which must not be allowed. We all are welded together by an idea. All believe in the same thing. We must recognize that our neighbor has the right to the same things we enjoy. She went on to say ability to deal with our problems at home without force was one of the tests.

She said a "minimum opportunity" had to be provided for all if this country is to remain strong. Belief in the same ideals as our forefathers and the things they stood for was seen by her as part of the National Defense.

She called for cooperation which she said was more than individual effort.

MAR 30 1941

With amazing frankness she said that the secretary of war is doing some really new things for the Negro but that the secretary of the navy is not because he fears moving too fast lest he does some harm. She assured the young people everything is being done that can be done without making a mistake by going too far and too fast. She asked them to trust their friends and the older people for they were trying to do the wisest and best thing.

ASKS FOR FAITH

"We have in ourselves the power to make the kind of people that can meet the things that come to us. But that kind of citizen in this nation of ours," she concluded, after asking for faith, courage and power from God.

MAR 30 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived on the Tuskegee campus at 4:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon. She held chats and conferences and Friday visited several of the rural and Rosenwald Schools. She left here at six o'clock Sunday morning.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, mentioned that several of the immediate Rosenwald relatives were on the campus, representing Lessing Rosenwald.

Friday night Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Negro Division of the NYA was the principal speaker at a banquet sponsored by the Associated Women Students of Tuskegee Institute. The banquet is one of the highlights on the social program of Tuskegee Institute and a large number of young people from colleges and high schools in the South are invited to the campus to attend this event.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Roosevelt Makes Speech At Tuskegee

MAR 29 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 28.—In a stirring address in the Institute chapel here tonight Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, said "While national defense is important, which means the building up of our material force, we must also build a world where other things will hold sway in future so that when peace comes what we have done at home may count in the decisions of other nations. This nation is the outstanding exponent of democracy, and while democracy is not perfect, good will, justice and kindness will aid in bringing about the end we seek."

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, who referred to the first lady as a leader who is interested in humanity and in righteousness and justice.

Here to attend a meeting of the Rosenwald fund Mrs. Roosevelt was given opportunity after the morning session to visit several rural communities and to inspect various rural projects, witnessing a play presented by adults in the Bucket Theater, a renovated store. Name of the theater comes from Booker T. Washington's admonition to his people, "cast down your bucket where you are."

MAR 29 1941

Also seated on the rostrum was Lessing Rosenwald, son of the distinguished philanthropist, who served for many years as a Tuskegee trustee. The board will conclude its two-day session Saturday. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, presided at the meeting tonight.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Piloted By Negro Airman

APR 3 1941

Alfred Anderson At Controls On Flight Over Tuskegee

(Special to The Tribune)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President and the most air-minded traveler in America, took the air here Saturday and had a good view of Tuskegee Institute, the Veterans' Hospital and the surrounding country, as the climax to a two-day visit attending a meeting of the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Mrs. Roosevelt was flown in a Piper trainer with Chief Pilot Alfred Anderson, formerly of Ardmore, Pa., at the controls. Pleased with her trip, Mrs. Roosevelt was also pleased with the Tuskegee young women who have recently received their private pilot licenses. She had special congratulations" for these as she shook hands with the staff of the flying program and congratulated all taking part in it.

APR 3 1941

An air show was arranged for the visitors to the campus but Mrs. Roosevelt was the only one to go aloft. She was accompanied to the field by President Fred Patterson of Tuskegee and Lessing Rosenwald of Philadelphia, and other members of the Rosenwald family also attending the trustee board meeting.

My Day

World-Telegram N.Y.

MAR 29 1941

By Eleanor Roosevelt

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Friday.—Yesterday morning we drove around the grounds of the Georgia State Woman's College, where the students certainly have every opportunity for a healthy and happy outdoor life. Available are tennis courts, horses to ride, a beautiful swimming pool, archery and a delightful student activity house where meals can be served and entertainment of every kind given by the students.

I wish very much that I had had more opportunity to talk with the faculty. They seemed young and progressive. When we finally ended up at the library, which was being dedicated, I felt that one could be justly enthusiastic about the opportunities offered here to girls for a rounded education.

* * *

From the way people talk I get the impression occasionally that it is not considered important for girls to be really well educated if they are going to marry and bring up a family. I would like to register here my thought that marriage and the upbringing of children in the home require as well trained a mind and as well disciplined a character as any other occupation that might be considered a career.

MAR 29 1941

We left Valdosta, Ga., about 11 o'clock and drove through a sudden heavy rainstorm on the way to Albany, Ga. Just at its height one of my tires went flat. Luckily, another car was with us and we drove with Mr. Horace Caldwell, leaving our two chauffeurs to change the tire when the rain stopped and then to follow us. After a very pleasant lunch given by the Rotarians we proceeded to Tuskegee, where we arrived about 5 o'clock.

This is a very fine institution which has always interested me very much. Since I am here to attend the Rosenwald Fund meeting, I expect to learn a great deal.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: Education Builds Happy Marriages

MAR 31 1941

By Eleanor Roosevelt

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I wish very much that I had had more opportunity to talk with the faculty. They seemed young and progressive. When we finally ended up at the library, which was being dedicated, I felt that one could be justly enthusiastic about the opportunities offered here to girls for a rounded education.

I was told there was a great difference between the size of the freshman class and the number of graduates, for a good many girls leave to get married. Because the Georgia law allows girls to teach after two years of college, those facing economic difficulties go to earn a living.

From the way people talk, I get the impression occasionally that it is not considered important for girls to be really well educated, if they are going to marry and bring up a family. I would like to register here my thought that marriage and the upbringing of children in the home, require as well trained a mind and as well disciplined a character as any other occupation that might be considered a career.

MAR 31 1941

I think we ought to impress on both our girls and boys that successful marriages require just as much work, just as much intelligence and just as much unselfish devotion, as they give to any position they undertake to fill on a paid basis.

The principles of democratic citizenship are taught in the home and the example is given there of the responsibility assured to the individual under a democratic form of government. Every man and woman's college should have that objective in view as part of the educational process. Without it no education is complete.

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Opelika Ala. News
March 28, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt In Tuskegee To View School's Projects

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The theater got its name from Booker T. Washington's famous admontion to his, the negro, race: "Let down your buckets where you are."

The Tuskegee Institute weaving school, opened March 5, and rural health projects, especially those for training of midwives, shop workmen, aviators, and public health workers also will be visited.

March 27, 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit Tuskegee Institute

VALDOSTA, GA., March 26.—(AP) Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, told students of Georgia State Woman's College here tonight that the ability to think clearly through education, is one of the most desirable qualifications of modern womanhood.

Mrs. Roosevelt, here for the dedication of a new library building tomorrow, is expected to motor afterwards to Albany to address the Rotary Club there, and then to Tuskegee, Ala., where she will visit Tuskegee Institute.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Bd. Meeting At Tuskegee

APR 5 - 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 3.—Among the distinguished members attending the meetings here Friday and Saturday of the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, one of the most generous contributors to the maintenance and development of Tuskegee Institute was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States.

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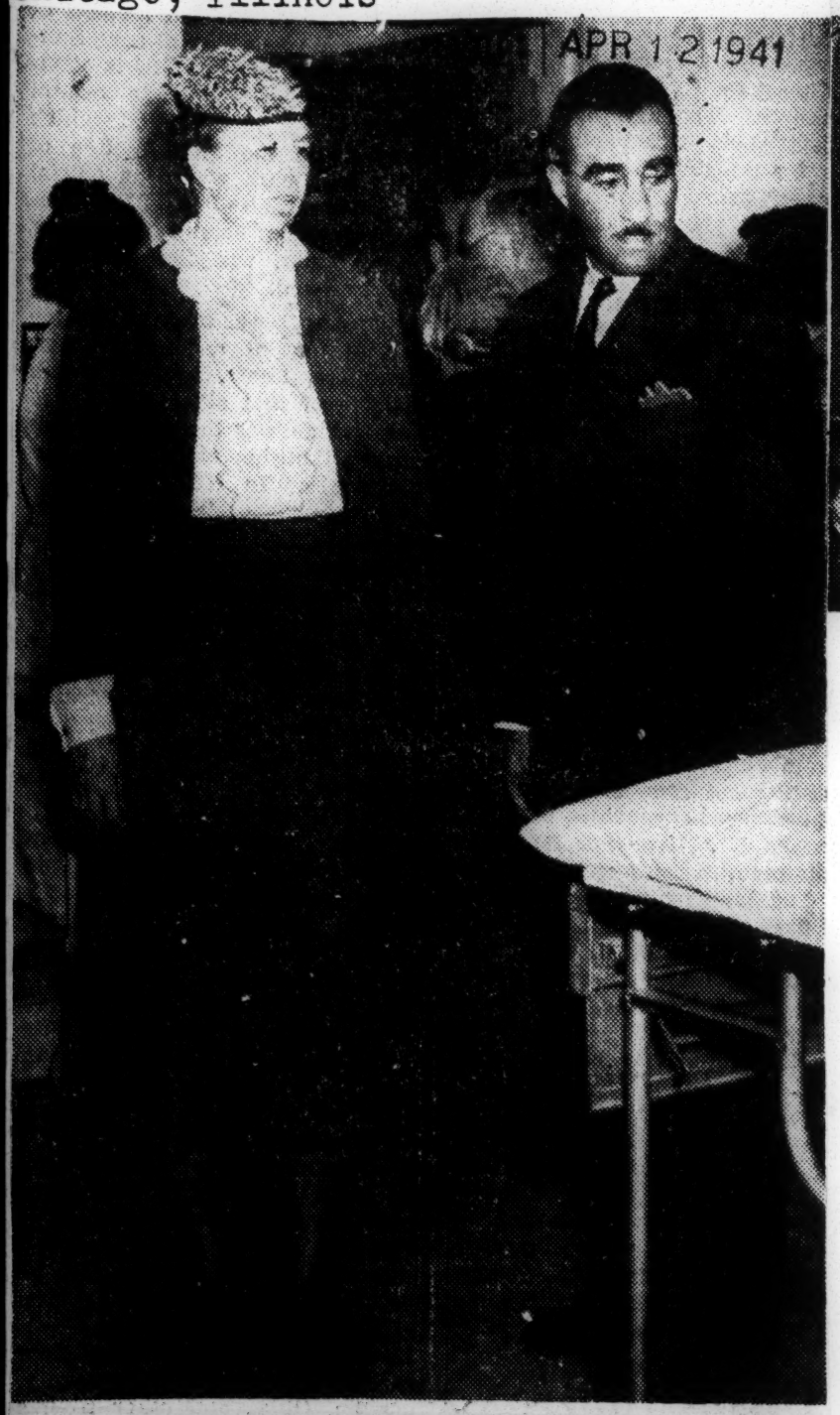
Other trustees attending the sessions were: Dr. O. M. Bousefield, Dorothy Elvidge, William Rosenwald, Fred Wale, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, Edwin R. Embree, Dr. Howard W. Wood, Robert E. Wood, Dr. Leonard M. Reiser, Howard W. Odum. Edgar B. Stern, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Mark Ethridge, George M. Reynolds, Clifford Waller and Franklin C. McLean.

Between meetings, the trustees visited and inspected various special educational projects sponsored by the institute in the Tuskegee area.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS TUSKEGEE

APR 12 1941



Mrs. Roosevelt visits the Infantile Paralysis hospital unit at Tuskegee institute with Dr. John Chenault, orthopedic surgeon and in charge of unit.

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March 27, 1941

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, at the annual banquet of Tuskegee Institute Associated Women Students' organization.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'FIRST LADY' TELLS TUSKEGEE STUDENTS SHE HOPES TO LIVE TO SEE DISCRIMINATION DIE

APR 1 1 1941

'We Must Set Our Own House in Order' Says President's Wife; 'Our Acts at Home Are Part of Nat'l Defense'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
By EMORY O. JACKSON

—(ANP) —"I hope to see the time when there will be no such thing as discrimination against any person in this country," said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's number one woman, in an address before approximately 5,000 in the Tuskegee chapel Friday night.

Here for a two-day meeting of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, she spoke to a group of young high schoolers attending the Southern Junior Red Cross rally earlier Friday afternoon.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund, in his introduction of her linked the First Lady with our great chief executive, saying that she was "equally notable for her interest in justice and right to humanity."

Speaks on Defense

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to speak on defense, which she did, but went into it from the "home angle." She told of a conversation with the president on the subject, giving color to her own feelings and reflecting even more so his courage and strong spirit.

"Force must be met with force but none of us want that to continue in this world," she said. She pointed out that we must know what we want to do in present times, how we want things in the future, and have in mind what preparation we need to attain the ends we have in mind. She said there had to be justice, mercy and understanding in order to prevent the present situation from returning every 20 years or so.

We must make ourselves the kind of nation that can demand of other nations the same kind of standards, she declared. We must be a great nation able to think our problems through, she continued.

Must Set House In Order

"Our acts at home are part of the national defense. We must set our own house in order," she remarked.

She pointed out that goodwill, justice, kindness, as against selfish groups, and personal interest were necessary. "This nation belongs to no one part of the nation. We are made up of all the nations of the world. It is an ideal that holds us together." She said that contributions of hand as well as head had made this nation what it is.

APR 1 1 1941

She said suspicion based upon race was one of the things which must not be allowed. We all are welded together by an idea. All believe in the same thing. We must recognize that "our neighbor has the right to the same things we enjoy." She went on to say that ability to deal with our own problems at home without force was one of the tests.

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She said a "minimum opportunity" had to be provided for all if this country is to remain strong. "Belief in the same ideals as our forefathers and the things they stood for" was seen by her as part of the national defense. She called for co-operation which she said was more than individual effort.

With amazing frankness she said that the secretary of war is "doing some really new things" for the Negro but that the secretary of the navy is not because he fears moving too fast that he does some harm. She assured the young people "everything is being done that can be done without making a mistake by going too far and too fast." She asked them to trust friends and the older people for they were trying to do "the wisest and best thing."

Lyons, Ga., Progress
April 10, 1941

E FIRST LADY INSPIRES GEORGIA WOMEN

When the newspapers and radios announced a few days ago that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt would speak at one of the leading Georgia Women's colleges at the dedication of a new $75,000 building the heart of every woman in this state beat a little faster. Womanhood of Georgia was inspired and those who could not go to Valdosta to see and hear the First Lady read and listened over the radio about her visit to the deep southland.

No one could question the importance of this visit to the future of our young women and the cause of education. This woman sat and talked as one woman to another, with these college students. She ate with them as a regular college girl—for an evening she went back to school again—and gave inspiration to those who had the happy privilege of being her hosts. No doubt, during that evening she got inspiration for her address next day for one can not give without also receiving.

No woman has ever filled the place of First Lady with the freedom and determination, Mrs. Roosevelt possesses. She goes at will and she becomes a part of every class or condition she faces She left Valdosta with hundreds of young white women thrilled and filled with ambition and in a few hours was sitting amid another group of southern students—the negroes at Tuskogee Institute. There she also gave encouragement and hope to an unfortunate people. Wherever Mrs. Roosevelt goes she presents a message for the women of America and does it with a smile which breeds confidence. Her visit to south Georgia was appreciated and will be recalled as a momentous event to many women long after another Roosevelt has passed from the active scenes of life.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITNEY SAYS:

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

She Is In Earnest

Mrs. FDR paid Negroes of America one of the highest possible compliments recently when she flew with a colored instructor-pilot at the Government's flying school at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. More than this, Eleanor Roosevelt proved beyond any shadow of doubt her sincerity of purpose in making Democracy in America a thing alive, breathing the very spirit of equality.

APR 2 4 1941

Whether it is in a single seater with a student pilot doing his first solo, or in a huge skysleeper with a transport pilot-navigator with a million hours flying time to his credit, every single trip in a plane constitutes a risk of life. Yet, knowing this, Mrs. Roosevelt took her confidence-inspiring trip behind the Negro pilot with her usual smiling nonchalance. And after landing on good old terra firma, she graciously complimented the pilot upon his flying ability.

During one of her recent public speeches to a colored audience, Mrs. Roosevelt reminded us of something we are too prone to forget, namely, that "Rome was not built in a day." She said that the President and others interested in our welfare, are doing everything they possibly can in our political, economic and social behalf, but that the fruits of their efforts require time for maturity. We are all familiar with the fierce opposition which the President and his good wife have encountered while going to bat for us. Therefore, let us be patient and cooperative—always.

APR 2 4 1941

FISK, BUILT BY SONGS

No Sermon in Stones is more cogent than Fisk University, built by songs.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers brought international renown to a small southern school and built it into a great institution whose graduates have become beacon lights and strong pillars of Negro achievement. Fisk recently celebrated its diamond anniversary—75 years of consistent service.

The poet who breathed a song into the air found it again in the heart of a friend, but the arrow which he shot he found imbedded in a stubborn oak. Songs have conquered more than armies, whose arrows are found "still unbroke". Negro singers and their songs have always been our best ambassadors.

Radicals' hatreds have destroyed with their passionate arrows much good will and goodness which our songs impressed into friendly hearts. Fisk stands today not alone as a monument of Negro cultural achievement, but also as a Sermon in Stones, built by goodwill songs.

APR 2 4 1941

(The ideas expressed in the above column do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of this newspaper.—Editor's Note.)

A Colored Judge

18y-1941
Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
January 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE STRIKE BRINGS TROOPERS

Students at Negro College Protest Quality of Food at Dining Hall

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16. (AP) — State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

DRIVER THREATENED

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa late today that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "we're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a. m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest, Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Earlier students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Anniston, Ala. Star
January 17, 1941

SCHOOL STRIKE ARRESTS MADE; KNIFE WIELDED

Disorder Marks Walkout At Tuskegee; Hundreds Fail To Show Up At Classes

PATROLMEN ON HAND WITH RIOT EQUIPMENT

President Says The Strikers Will Be Dismissed; Points To "Intimidation"

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17. (AP)— **One student was slashed with a knife and 11 others were jailed today as disorder flared in the strike of hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest colleges for Negroes.**

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, reported the student slashed was attempting to attend a class irrespective of the "imtimidations" of the strikers.

The 11 were jailed, officers reported, when they refused to heed their commands to clear the college entrances. They apparently were not connected with the knifing incident. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the student slashed or the assailant.

More Patrolmen Sent

Two additional details of highway patrolmen, headed by Chief T. Weller Smith, Montgomery, rushed here this morning, when President Patterson reported intimidations were being used by the strikers to prevent students from attending clases.

The strike developed Wednesday, in protest against food served in the college dining hall Chief Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were away from classes this morning.

Dr. Patterson said the strikers made "open threats" against students trying to get into the class buildings, standing in way of doors, locking some doors, and refusing to allow entrance. Girl students were intimidated as well as men. Patterson said.

Riot Equipment On Hand

The Negro educator, who has declared the strike had "very little basis," requested law officers to clear the areas in front of class buildings. Some refused to leave, and these were put in jail, he said.

Riot equipment, including tear gas guns, were brought here, and Chief Smith said the patrol was prepared to meet any eventuality. The chief had 14 patrolmen on duty, assisting county and city officers.

The college executive council met to begin dismissal of strike leaders, who had failed to respond to an ultimatum to be in class or at work by 7 a.m. Dr. Patterson predicted the council would act "to summarily dismiss anyone who refuses to disband at order of the police and continues to interfere with the activities of other students."

Truck Driver Threatened

Anyone continuing to congregate around the buildings and disregard orders to disband will be taken care of by the police, he said.

Patrolmen with riot equipment came here last night following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the college dining hall.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
January 19, 1941

Tuskegee Suspends 50 In Class Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge Negro college, reported Saturday more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed Saturday and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
January 18, 1941

Negro College Strike Brings Arrests of 11

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17. (AP)— Disorders among striking Tuskegee institute students resulted today in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrests of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big Negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances. Two were released later.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was palatable and wholesome.

The institute president said strikers blocked entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Mobile, Ala. Press
January 17, 1941

Tuskegee Suspends Striking Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—(AP) Suspension of striking students began at Tuskegee Institute today while a fresh detail of state police sped to the big colored college after its president accused the strikers of "intimidating" non-strikers.

A 7 o'clock deadline passed this morning with many students still absent from classes and President F. D. Patterson announced that the college executive committee was meeting at once to proceed with suspensions.

He did not estimate the number who would be affected by these suspensions although yesterday he said some 500 to 600 were taking part in the strike started Wednesday in protest about food served in the institute dining hall.

The patrolmen came from Birmingham in two squad cars and were armed with riot guns and tear gas. Their arrival brought to 12 the number of state officers assigned here since the strike started.

Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Resumes Normal Operations After Strike Ends

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20—(AP)— Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a state officer said around 800 of the 1,400 students did not attend classes.

Dr. Patterson estimated today approximately 50 students left Tuskegee over the weekend out of sympathy for the 55 regarded as leaders of the strike and indefinitely suspended.

The president said "we plan to resume our regular program. We've always allowed the students to present any grievances they have, and have tried to make any reasonable adjustments possible. The same principle will prevail now. A committee has been appointed to confer with the students on the present complaints."

As to the possibility of the 55 students sent home getting back, Dr. Patterson said "all will be given consideration on the merits of their individual cases."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Student Strike At Tuskegee Brings Threats

Reactionary Head of Negro School Talks of Suspensions

TUSKEGEE, Ala Jan. 17 (UP).—Authorities at the Tuskegee Institute today planned to suspend several hundred Negro students who failed to report for classes this morning, in protest against the food served at the college dining hall.

JAN 18 1941

President F. D. Patterson said that no accurate check of the number absent had been made, but that all those absent will be automatically suspended.

Patterson said the trouble was "incited" by an editorial in the student newspaper last week, and that the students in reality had "nothing to complain about." The strikers have not asked specific food reforms, it was understood, but are demanding better service and quality of food, as well as more food.

Eight highway patrolmen were called upon "to restore order" late yesterday. Patterson spoke to the students last night at a mass meeting but reported the parley "ended in a deadlock."

The strike began two days ago.

Tuskegee Institute's control is dominated by white philanthropies and administration of the school is reactionary. The threat to suppress the school paper by Patterson was seen as a greater threat to academic liberties and probably indicative of other suppression of normal campus activity by the school authorities.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TUSKEGEE MAN KNIFED IN STRIKE OVER FOOD

11 Others Arrested in Disorder on Institute Campus

JAN 18 1941

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP)—Disorders among striking Tuskeegee Institute students resulted today in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of eleven before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big Negro institution.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and vicinity, Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said that a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the eleven were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated that 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the institute cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said that the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

The institute president said that strikers blocked entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said that girl students as well as men were intimidated.

All of those arrested were released later without formal charges having been preferred against them. The injured student was not hurt seriously. Neither his name nor that of his assailant was given.

Dr. Patterson announced tonight that forty-nine strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and added that any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual merit basis." Students were warned that those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Birmingham Ala News
January 15, 1941

Tuskegee Students On Strike Over Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" Wednesday, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are noncommittal about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

About 1,000 of the institution's students eat in the college dining hall.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he expected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Classes were reported going on as usual, although some had a substantial number of students absent.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Students Strike In Protest Over Menu

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, struck today, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said tonight that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined the strike which he declared had "very little basis."

The difficulty, the negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial in the student paper," and he added: "There is nothing inadequate about the diet provided the students. It is wholesome. The complaining students have no real case. There is very little basis for their accusations. We're not perfect, but we're doing all we can."

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, that all those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college." If such normalcy is restored, he said, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1,000 students eat, and had dinner with them yesterday. He said the meal for the students included: Liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or jello).

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said.

"They apparently want more variety and are non-committal about quantity," Dr. Patterson observed. "The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

Classes were held on schedule, despite many absences. "We are checking the rolls," Dr. Patterson said, "to get the names of those failing to attend classes."

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center, for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of the disease. The college president said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 17, 1941

Patrol Called As Tuskegee's Students Riot

Noisy Band Threatens Bread Truck Driver; Ultimatum Is Issued

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 16.—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Patrol Gets Complaint

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa late today that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "we're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a.m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest, Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Refuse To Be Pacified

Earlier students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Patrolman Huckabaa, reporting to State headquarters, said striking students threatened "to tear up the truck" if the driver attempted to unload at first. Chief Smith called Gov. Dixon in Birmingham and was advised, he said, that the truck be allowed to unload.

While conceding yesterday some students might not be getting as much variety as they wished in food, Dr. Patterson insisted it furnished a balanced diet and was palatable. He denied there was reason for complaint against quality or quantity.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NEGRO COLLEGE HAS FOOD STRIKE

Tuskegee Head Asserts Student Basis For Walkout Small

JAN 16 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negores, struck Wednesday, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said Wednesday night that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined the strike which he declared had "very little basis."

The difficulty, the Negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial in the student paper, and he added: "There is nothing inadequate about the diet provided the students. It is wholesome. The complaining students have no real case. There is very little basis for their accusations. We're not perfect, but we're doing all we can."

Conferences Held

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, that all those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college." If such normalcy is restored, he said, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1000 students eat, and had dinner with them Tuesday. He said the meal for the students included: Liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or jello).

Food Termed Good

JAN 16 1941

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said.

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity," Dr. Patterson observed. "The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

Classes were held on schedule, despite many absences. "We are checking the rolls," Dr. Patterson said, "to get the names of those failing to attend the classes."

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center, for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of the disease. The college president said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee's Strike Is Ended Officially

JAN 20 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 19.—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said tonight all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, approximately 20 had been placed on probation.

One of those suspended, Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. C., vice president of the student council, termed the strike a "success" and declared that "we were assured there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes (resuting from the strike) woud not be punished."

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

One Student Slashed At Tuskegee Institute And 11 Slapped In Jail

JAN 17 1941

State Patrolmen Guard Campus; Strikers Partake Of Noonday Meal

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Following the slashing of a student who reportedly sought entrance into a classroom in defiance of striking students, Tuskegee Institute authorities Friday took drastic steps to end a two-day "strike" of students which started over food served at student tables.

Eleven students were arrested by state highway patrolmen when they refused to heed commands to clear the college entrances, officers reported, after wounding of the student.

Later two of the 11 were released and it was reported that all students went to the dining-room for the noonday meal following announcement by Tuskegee authorities that students who continued to "strike" would be dismissed.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, reported that a student had been cut by a knife in the hands of another student but declined to identify the injured student or to name his assailant.

Highway patrolmen, headed by Chief T. Weller Smith, of Montgomery, reached Tuskegee Friday morning after President Patterson had reported the striking students were seeking to intimidate other students who desired to enter classrooms.

Chief Smith estimated that about 800 of the 1,400 students remained away from classrooms Friday morning. The arrest of 11 students came after they are said to have refused to clear the entrances.

Highway patrol officers brought riot equipment, including tear gas, guns, to the campus and were prepared to use them.

Meanwhile, the college executive council met Friday to consider dismissal of strike leaders who had failed to respond to an ultimatum to be in class or at work by 7 a.m.

The first instance of intimidation in the strike came late Thursday when the strikers are reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Food Strike Settled

JAN 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(S N S)—The sensational food strike started Wednesday at Tuskegee Institute by several hundred of its students was believed ended Saturday with the suspension of 40 young men accused as leaders of the four-day campus demonstration.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, told newspapermen Saturday morning the situation "definitely is under control."

Students moved orderly to Saturday morning classes as quiet prevailed across the spacious campus.

College authorities reported receipts of wires, letters and calls from parents asking them to advise sons and daughters they were not supporting the strike and urging the students to observe orders.

The strike reached a high pitch Friday when one student was slashed with a knife when he attempted to attend class irrespective of the intimidations of the strikers.

Eleven of the alleged strikers were arrested Friday by highway patrolmen after students refused to heed commands to clear the college entrances.

Additional details of patrolmen were rushed to the campus Friday at the request of Dr. Patterson who said intimidations were being used by the strikers.

Patrolmen were called to the campus Thursday night when a group of strikers refused to allow a bread truck to be unloaded.

Those forming the strike aggregation not only made protests against food served in the school cafeteria but complained against the "strict regulations regarding women students on the campus."

Dr. Patterson insisted throughout the strike that there was "very little basis for the strike" and declared the food was both "palatable and wholesome."

DIXIE Highlights

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

HE ISN'T EXACTLY A BUM. It's his appearance that gives you the idea.

JAN 19 1941

He makes some sort of living selling razorblades and anything else you might ask him to bring you.

He'll even promise to bring you a carton of cigarettes at reduced rates. But he wants the money in advance. And if you advance him the cash you may not see him again in 10 days.

He'll have an alibi when you catch up with him. He'll say he's been in jail, but knows where he can get the smokes if you let him have a little more money.

Well, he stopped by the news desk the other night, as usual, to ask for a paper. If he can't sell you anything, he is certain to ask for "one of your papers."

He got the paper, and his eyes fell on the headline telling about the "student food strike" on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

"Well, what do you know about that," he says, chuckling to himself. "The boys ain't getting enough to eat at a place where they don't do nothing but raise food."

"Oh, they're getting plenty to eat" I said.

"What they kicking about, then?"

"They don't like the idea of eating so much of the same kind of food so often, and don't like the way they get that," I answered.

"How do you know? You ain't down there," he tells me.

"I only heard. By the grapevine route."

JAN 19 1941

This man who looks like a bum and peddles razorblades, rubbed his rough hands over his bearded face. "I don't know nothing about the food at Tuskegee, but I know about some of the other colleges."

I told him he didn't look like a man who'd been to college. And I told him I doubted if he'd ever been through a college.

He found a big crack in the floor, took good aim, and spit. I knew then he was getting ready for a long talk.

"I used to travel with a college football team, sort of a handy man, kept watch over equipment. And whenever I made a trip with the men they took me right with them in the dining room to eat."

He hit that crack again, right in the middle.

"The first time I ever ate a rutabaga was at a college" he continued a wide smile splitting his face "Our team was down in Mississipp to play a game and that night at supper those guys put rutabagas and hash on the table.

"Sure, we ate it. We had to. But why those students never staged a food strike at that place is a puzzle to me.

"I'll never forget a college in Tennessee. They served in high class style. Salads and rolls and bowls of this and platters of that. A fellow would be crazy to start a strike at a school like that. Of course, I felt out of place eating in that swell joint. And that's about the only reason a guy would have for leading a strike at that place.

"Oh, I been around," he continued.

Trying to get back on the subject of the Tuskegee strike, I told him about Dr. Patterson saying "some students wouldn't be satisfied if they were given bacon and eggs every morning."

But, he didn't intend to get tangled up in the Tuskegee affair. "Some Florida students struck once" he declared, "because they had to eat steak and fried potatoes three nights a week. And they didn't want codfish for breakfast."

He looked for the crack in the floor. "Now, I don't see how in the world them fellows could object to steak and spuds, but I kinda agree with them when it comes to codfish."

"Some fellows just will not be pleased," I said.

The gentleman with the bumish appearance departed after he told all he knew about college dining rooms and kitchens. And, I can't say I was sorry about the departure.

The thought came to me that it would not be such a bad idea should Congressman Mitchell introduce a bill calling for all boarding schools and colleges to provide individual kitchens for those students who are touchy about what they eat.

If such a bill should become law, northern students attending southern institutions of learning wouldn't have to eat those favorite dishes of the South—yams, collards, grits, rice and turnips. They could cook just what they wanted.

Trade students, who in some colleges think academic students receive better attention in the dining room, would have the privilege of stewing up any type of dinner or breakfast their tastes called for in event the suggested bill should become law.

I've seen it work. Down in Fort Valley College in Ft. Valley, Georgia several fellows live under a cooperative plan. They have their own home, cook their own food.

They were eating grits, biscuits and fish the morning I stopped in to see them.

And they were not thinking of starting a food strike.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
January 19, 1941

Think of the 500 or 600 Negro students striking at Tuskegee on account of the quality of food served in the college dining hall. We will wager ten to one that there was not a single Negro in the strike who was not receiving better food at the college than he received at home. We have never seen Tuskegee Institute but we have heard a lot about it and what its program is for the average Negro who attends it. The president of the institution said he ate with the students recently and found the food "palatable and wholesome". We are willing to rest the merits of the case on his statement. What the remainder of the 1500 students of the institution should do is take the striking bucks into the Gym or out on a snipe hunt and administer the old time remedy which never failed to effect a cure. Those afflicted with the strike fever cannot be treated successfully with an ice bag.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
January 22, 1941

Quiet at Tuskegee

It is cause for general satisfaction that normal conditions have been restored so promptly at Tuskegee institute following the student disturbances of last week. President F. D. Patterson and his faculty associates seem to have shown firmness and administrative talent of high order in stopping the demonstrations which were reacting unfavorably upon an institution which has never before had anything in the nature of a student "strike." It was necessary to dismiss 55 students from the school, as ringleaders who failed to heed the president's warning that all students must return to their classes by a specified hour.

There have been reports that more is involved in the student disturbance than was apparent on the surface, and that there is evidence that the trouble was inspired by outside and subversive influences. No doubt the school authorities are familiar with this aspect of the case, and with the restoration of order will feel free to deal with any menace from that direction, as well as to call upon friends of the school everywhere if necessary to help keep isms out of the Tuskegee School and everywhere else in the South, for that matter.

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 16, 1941

TUSKEGEE'S STUDENTS STRIKE OVER RATIONS

More Than 300 Skip Classes In Food Protest

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundred students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negores, struck Wednesday, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said Wednesday night that 300 to 400 of the 1400 students joined a strike he declared had "very little basis."

The difficulty, the negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial" in the student paper.

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, and that those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college."

If such normalcy is restored, he added, "we'll go into the matter of food further, but if not, we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
January 17, 1941

Striking Students Face Suspension

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the Negro college's dining-hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight State patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining-hall.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
January 17, 1941

Call Patrolmen In School Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro College's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenalia, looked on.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
January 18, 1941

TUSKEGEE QUIET AFTER STABBING; 11 ARE ARRESTED

State Officers With Riot Equipment On Guard Following Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—Quiet prevailed Friday night on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one youth being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

About a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed after disregarding threats of the strikers and attempting to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said Friday night 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent nonstrikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes Friday. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where about 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of state patrolmen came in Friday morning as a precaution. A dozen or more state officers were here assisting county and city officers.

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood, however, the youth was not hurt seriously.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school, and quiet reigned on the campus, students having been warned those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Patrolmen were rushed here Thursday night, when strikers were reported to have threatened a truck driver attempting to unload food at the dining hall. Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa summoned aid from Montgomery when, he said, the strikers told him "we're running things here."

The truck unloaded later without incident as eight patrolmen watched.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
January 19, 1941

COLLEGE STRIKE APPARENTLY OVER

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
January 19, 1941

SUSPEND STUDENTS IN SCHOOL STRIKE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, great Negro institution, sought today to resume normal operations after suspension of 49 students accused as leaders in a strike which had paralyzed activities.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, expressed the belief that disturbances which grew out of students' complaints against food served in the dining hall, and "too strict" regulations, would be settled amicably.

Disorders during the past two days had resulted in one student being slashed with a knife and 11 others jailed. The eleven were released after several hours without formal charges having been filed against them.

Doctor Patterson said late last night he believed the incident, involving many of the institute's 1,400 students, was "rapidly coming to a conclusion."

He said the 49 pupils suspended as alleged strike leaders might be taken back "on an individual merit basis." Name of the youth injured in the cutting affray was not revealed, but it was understood he was not seriously hurt.

A squad of state highway patrolmen remained on duty in the vicinity of the school. The campus was quiet, but patrolmen stood by.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
January 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE STRIKE BRINGS PATROLMEN

Bakery Driver Threatened by Crowd of Negro Students in Food Protest

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP).—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a group of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday, and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckaba late today that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "We're running this end of it," when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a.m. will be automatically suspended."

Late tonight the strike apparently remained unsettled, with student leaders announcing, following a mass meeting, that the college administration had refused assurances that class cuts during the last two days would not be counted if normal activities were resumed tomorrow.

Dr. Patterson, who addressed the meeting, sent word to reporters by Highway Patrol Capt. N. W. Kimbrough that "there is nothing further I can give out at this time." The students are scheduled to meet again at 7 a.m. Friday.

Members of the student council, who would not be quoted directly, said that in addition to complaints against food, there were objections to what they termed "strict regulations regarding young women students," and "the fact that we have to go through so much red tape to get our grievances before the institute administration."

Kimbrough said no other incidents occurred after the food truck was unloaded, and that "a lot of the crowd seemed to be having a lot of fun, instead of showing a hostile attitude." The patrolmen remained in their automobiles near the auditorium during the meeting.

Greenville, S. C. News
January 17, 1941

Riot Squad Calms Tuskegee Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 19, 1941

Tuskegee Ousts Fifty of Strikers

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP) The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge Negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Strike Ends, Students Return Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Intitute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining room and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
January 16, 1941

300 Tuskegee Students Strike Because of Food

By United Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16 — More than 300 students at the Tuskegee Institute yesterday refused to attend classes in a protest strike against the quality of food served at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Negro School, said that the strike was caused by "a little dissatisfaction over meals." Classes, he said, continued as usual, although many students did not report.

The strike came shortly before dedicatory exercises for the $161,500 infantile paralysis center at the institute, at which Basil O'Connor, of New York, president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, was the principal speaker.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 20, 1941

Order Is Restored At Negro Institute, Authorities Assert

55 Tuskegee Students Suspended And 50 Others Have Left Campus

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With the suspension of 55 students, believed to have been the leaders of the "student strike" which disturbed the routine of the famous Negro institute here, order had been restored Monday morning, according to college authorities, and the "strike is definitely over."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, estimated that approximately 50 other students had left the campus over the week-end out of sympathy for those who were suspended.

According to statements issued by the school officials, the disturbance began last Tuesday when mimeographed sheets calling on the students to refuse to report for drill, classes or enter the college dining hall, were circulated among the student body by the strike leaders.

According to the sheets, the strike was to begin Wednesday morning. It assured its sympathizers that "no one need fear the matter concerning expulsion from school. We will continue to strike until any student who is sent away on this charge is readmitted to school."

President Patterson voluntarily appeared before a meeting of students Tuesday night in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration, school officials explained Monday. The students would accept no offer of arbitration and called a strike for the following morning. A large number of students failed to report to classes, to their work, and to the dining hall for meals. Many of the students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some of the more active leaders of the strike.

The institute's executive council met Wednesday morning and issued the following statement:

Text Of Statement

"To the Student Council:

"The Southern trustees and members of the executive council of Tuskegee Institute regard the present strike on the part of members of the student body as unwarranted and unjustifiable. It occurred at a time when officials of the institute were in conference with representatives of the student body in an effort to adjust as far as possible and reasonable the complaints made. There was no indication that these negotiations were failing to attain the desired result.

"We feel under the circumstances that further consideration of this matter must be postponed until order is restored and students have resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute as regards school and work. At such time the administration is willing to confer with representatives designated by the student body to reopen this matter.

"An answer to this communication is requested by 5 p.m. today."

The strike leaders refused to accept this offer of arbitration unless President Patterson sign a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in connection with it, the official statement said Monday. President Patterson refused to sign such a statement on the grounds, describing the strike "as a flagrant violation of the rules of Tuskegee Institute, and therefore no commitment not to punish those responsible could be given."

The executive council issued a warning Thursday morning that any student absent from "assigned duty or class" after 7 a.m. Friday would be automatically suspended from the institute.

About 4 that afternoon, a group of the students prevented a truck driver from unloading food at the dining hall and ordered a highway patrolman, assigned to the area, off the campus.

Aid was summoned from the patrol office at Montgomery and the truck unloaded under their protection.

Knives, Clubs Drawn

Friday morning, efforts of students to return to classes were prevented by striking students who gathered at classrooms entrances brandishing knives and using clubs, the authorities' statement said. Threats to damage and destroy the property of Tuskegee Institute were frequently made as well as threats of physical injury to students not on strike." After repeated efforts to have striking students return to their dormitories and remain orderly had failed, the executive council decided that the strike had created a situation of violence that the school could not control, and that it was necessary to call the civil authorities. The officers on arrival were urged to treat the students with consideration and to use force only as a last resort. Every cooperation and consideration to this request were given. In the process of restoring order 11 students were arrested but were released after a few hours without charge," the statement continued.

The executive council then voted to suspend 49 students for their activities in connection with the strike.

"The civil officials had withdrawn, and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute by Friday afternoon.

"Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these days from parents all over the nation urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskegee Institute and to remain in school," the statement said. "These messages have strongly endorsed the action taken by the executive council of Tuskegee Institute. The action of the executive council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Students Strike At Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

JAN 24 1941

The National Baptist Union-Review, holds no brief for either side of this unfortunate affair; and this article is making no defense for either the faculty or students striking; further than to say, that the right of petition, protest or strike to redress grievances between individuals and organizations, is inherent in the citizen, under our Constitution and Bill of Rights. We believe that all differences between individuals, where human rights are involved, ought to be settled in the spirit of Christianity; recognizing the principle that both sides to the trouble have rights, the other must respect, before the stern hand of the law is called in; which, as a rule, makes bad matters worse. This principle should be strictly adhered to in the settlement of religious and educational questions.

JAN 24 1941

We learned from the Associated Press Dispatches, that the State patrolmen were called in; by whom the dispatch did not say. But whoever did it or by what authority, the law was invited, does not count so much as the un-wisdom of the blunder of calling the law before the school authorities had exhausted all means of protection. Policemen can neither settle school troubles, run colleges or discipline students. When situations in school, reach that stage of disorder where the faculty and students cannot settle their differences, without policemen, it is time for the Trustees to take charge, get rid of the side in error or both sides. Police regulations will not help the school's reputation in the public eye; and will lay a foundation that in years to come will grow a feud between faculty and student body.

18y-1941

Tupelo, Miss. News
January 18, 1941

Tuskegee Quiet After Stabbing

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—Quiet prevailed Friday night on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one youth being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

About a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed after disregarding threats of the strikers and attempting to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said last night 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent nonstrikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Parol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes Friday. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where about 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of state patrolmen came in Friday morning as a precaution. A dozen or more state officers were here assisting county and city officers.

Athens Ga. Banner-Herald
January 19, 1941

50 Are Suspended For Part In Strike At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala. —(AP)— The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported Saturday more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed Saturday and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

"We were assured," the Wilmington, N. C., student said, "there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes would not be punished. If possible, I'm going to return to Tuskegee."

Shortly after the strike developed Wednesday, Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis" and declared he found the food both palatable and wholesome."

Among those suspended, Dr. Patterson listed Editor Henry Miller of the student newspaper, Campus Topics, which had criticized the food, and Cadet-Colonel Earl Williams of the R. O. T. C. unit.

One student was slashed with a knife and 11 jailed temporarily without charge Friday in disorders developing as strikers attempted to prevent others from attending classes.

State Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith, who headed a detail sent to reinforce local authorities, estimated 800 of the college's 1,400 students joined the strike.

Dr. Patterson held out some hope of reinstatement for those suspended, but said those taken back would be considered on "an individual merit basis."

STUDENT STRIKE

Natchez, Miss. Democrat
January 19, 1941

MANY STUDENTS OF TUSKEEGEE SUSPENDED

(By The Associated Press)

TNSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18—The Tuskegee Institute Executive Council composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute President, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation.

Quiet prevailed today and the President said "all students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would operate normally by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" rgeulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, Vice-President of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

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Savannah Ga. Press
January 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS FACING EXPULSION

Food Strikers May Attend Their Classes or Drop from Roll.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP).—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
January 17, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Head To Suspend Students On Strike

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Montgomery Ala., Advertiser
January 18, 1941

Tuskegee Quiet After Disorders Student Knifed

11 Jailed, Later Freed; 800 Believed Out In Food Protest Strike

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Quiet prevailed tonight on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one student being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

Around a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of the strikers and attempted to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

11 Freed From Jail

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where around 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of State patrolmen came in this morning as a precaution. A dozen or more State officers were here assisting county and city officers.

No Charges Preferred

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood, however, the boy was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11 who were jailed.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school, and quiet reigned on the campus, students having been warned those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

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The truck unloaded later without incident as eight patrolmen watched.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
January 17, 1941

Student Hurt, 11 Are Jailed At Tuskegee

State Highway Patrolmen Ordered Out As Strike Continues

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 17 (AP)—One student was slashed with a knife and 11 others were jailed today as disorder flared in the strike of hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest colleges for negroes.

Additional state highway patrolmen, including Chief T. Weller Smith, rushed here from Montgomery when they received reports students attempting to attend classes were being "intimidated" by strikers.

Chief Smith came with instructions from Governor Dixon to adhere to keeping the highways open, unless the Macon county sheriff advised the situation was beyond his control, then the patrol would preserve order and protect property.

Meanwhile, the college executive council met to take suspension action against strikers who quit classes Wednesday in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

The Birmingham patrolmen came in two squad cars, raising to 14 the number of state officers here. The patrol brought riot equipment including tear gas guns and bombs.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who contended the strike had "very little basis," estimated 500 to 600 of the 1,400 students were out. He gave an ultimatum last night that all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

When a large number of students failed to report for drill at 7 a. m., and for the subsequent early class, the college president said "we are beginning with suspensions right away." A meeting of the college executive committee was called to handle the suspensions.

Leaders of the strike were accused by Dr. Patterson of "intimidating" many students who wanted to return to classes. The president said a considerable numbe of students reported for the early drill and classes.

Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. H asserted he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The strike began Wednesday following a student meeting at which protests were made against the food. Members of the student council said last night, however, there were other complaints, including "too strict regulations regarding young women students, and a host of minor problems."

Student leaders who would not be quoted by name said a compromise had been suggested at student-faculty conferences under which a committee of one student and two teachers would take their meals in the cafeteria for two weeks and make recommendations.

At last night's meeting, these leaders said, a request was made on Dr. Patterson that he give written assurance that class cuts during the last two days would not be counted against strikers, and that no student be "sent home" as the result of his activities in the movement.

Dr. Patterson was quoted as saying he would not make a written promise, but if the students would go back to their classes he would "do the best he could" to help solve their problems. He left the meeting then, and spokesmen said that when the question was asked, "who is going back to classes tomorrow," one in the crowded auditorium answered in the affirmative.

While cheers and loud applause came from auditorium windows, the campus otherwise was quiet last night. Reporters were not permitted to enter the hall, and faculty members present at the start were asked to leave. Sentries stood at the door and refused admittance to all non-students.

A lengthy editorial in the campus newspaper dated Jan. 11 complained against food served in the cafeteria, and declared that "the department of college dietetics, which operates and manages the cafeteria, is the one department on the campus which is, more than any other, the direct antithesis of the ideals and principles for which Tuskegee Institute stands."

Dr. Patterson said late yesterday that the Institute's executive council had been holding frequent meetings with student representatives in efforts to end the strike, and expressed belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

He estimated 500 to 600 of the 1,400 students were participating in the protests, while student leaders estimated "800 to 900" were refusing to eat at the cafeteria.

Student spokesman described the demonstration as "an accumulation of grievances" and a protest against "red tape" which they said was required before they could get their complaints to the authorities.

Students said they pay $20 per month for room and board.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
January 17, 1941

600 Tuskegee Students Stage Food Walkout

Patrolmen Go to College After Trucker Is Threatened.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP) State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes and gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The truck driver complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "We're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a. m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest.

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun
January 16, 1941

FOOD PROTEST IS REGISTERED AT TUSKEGEE

Several Hundred Negro Students Strike Against Dining Hall

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)— Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, struck today, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said tonight that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined a strike he declared has "very little basis."

The difficulty, the negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial" in the student paper.

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders and that those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college."

If such normalcy is restored, he added, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1,000 students eat, and had dinner with them yesterday. He said the meal for the students included liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or Jello).

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said. "They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity."

Classes were held on schedule, despite many absences.

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of the disease. Patterson said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

Columbus, Ga Enquirer-Sun
January 20, 1941

NEGRO STRIKE AT TUSKEGEE IS SAID ENDED

Classes To Be Resumed Under Normal Conditions, President Says

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19—AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said onight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions omorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro ollege's 1,400 students declined to ttend classes in protest against ood and service in the dining all, and what they termed "too trict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed n duty at the school after the trike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said toight all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the icinity.

Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. ., vice president of the student ouncil, termed the strike a "success" and declared that "we were ssured there would be improved onditions in the dining hall and uts from classes (resulting from he strike) would not be punished."

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STUDENT STRIKE

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS CONTINUE "STRIKE"

JAN 17 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—The "strike" of a large percentage of Tuskegee's huge student body, which began Wednesday took on a grimmer note late Thursday when Governor Bibb Graves ordered squadron of state police equipped with tear gas bombs to be stationed on the school's campus.

JAN 17 1941

The executive order came after complaints had been made by a white truckman, who charged that "more than 1,000" students had prevented him from delivering bread to the cafeteria, the "sore point" of the students' complaint

President Patterson disputing the claim that 1,000 had engaged in the disturbance, told newspaper representatives that less than 500 of the students were still refusing to report for drill or classes.

This figure is a hundred less than that reported Wednesday morning when the strike first got underway. The strike is an outgrowth of an organized protest against what the students claim to be "unsatisfactory conditions" in the school's cafeteria.

A demand has been made for a better quality of food and that it be served in greater quantity.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES

Meanwhile the only action thus far taken by the Executive Council, which is composed of the school's department heads, was the appointment of a committee to investigate both the conditions in the cafeteria cmplained of and the organization behind the striking students.

This committee late Thursday had not reported to President Patterson, who heads the Executive Council.

More than four hundred of the students gathered in the Trades "A" building Thursday morning and held a spirited meeting. Chief target of the several speakers who took the floor was the Commercial Dietetics department, which is in charge of the cafeteria

PROGRAM GOES ON

Though a large number of the male students remained from class and were joined by many of the women students, the strike thus far had failed to interfere with the general program of the school.

Three programmed occasions went off as scheduled Wednesday and were attended by most of the striking students as well as those who are still attending classes.

These were the dedication of the new Infantile Paralysis Center the basketball game between Xavier and Tuskegee and the annual Senior's Fashion Revue.

One of the problems which has caused much discussion among those students staying away from class is just what will be their fate when the semester examinations which are but a few days away are held. Even if the trike is settled before the time of the examinations, it was pointed out by one, those who remain out now are missing the important review period and their chances of passing are rapidly diminishing.

CAFES BENEFIT

Chief beneficiaries of the strike are the three people who operate restaurants on the Tuskegee campus. Striking sutdents refuse to eat in the regular school cafeteria and are taking their meals at these places. Here, too, a problem is developing because cash money is rapidly dwindling for many and their credit at these privately owned cafes is fast reaching the saturation point.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Order Restored on Tuskegee Campus

JAN 23 1941

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Some semblance of order appealed on the campus horizon here this week, following six day's strike activities by students who on Jan. 15 lived up to their ultimatum to stay away from classes and the school cafeteria until their demands were met by the institute administration.

The strikers, who said they took this action as a protest against poor food and glaring instances of mal administration in the school's relations with it's student body, have remained adament in their demands. The administration, on the other hand, also remains unshaken in it's refusal to meet the demands, denying at the same time that the student's charges are founded on fact.

On Friday afternoon quiet prevailed on the campus, all civil officials had withdrawn and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute.

Sunday, January 19, the students went to chapel where the regular services were held. The activities of the school are now proceding as usual.

Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these days from parents all over the nation urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskegee Institute and to remain in school. These messages have strongly endorsed the action taken by the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute.

The action of the Executive Council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
January 18, 1941

Negro Student Slashed In Strike at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (AP)—Disorders among striking Tuskegee Institute students resulted Friday in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big Negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances. Two were released later.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Student Strike History; 55 Sent Home

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a state officer said around 800 of the 1,400 students did not attend classes.

Dr. Patterson estimated today approximately 50 students left Tuskegee over the week-end out of sympathy for the 55 regarded as leaders of the strike and indefinitely suspended.

The president saidk "we plan to resume our regular program. We've always allowed the students to present any grievances they have, and have tried to make any reasonable adjustments possible. The same principle will prevail now. A committee has been appointed to confer with the students on the present complaints."

As to the possibility of the 55 students sent home getting back, Dr. Patterson said "all will be given consideration on the merits of their individual cases."

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
January 16, 1941

NEGRO COLLEGE HAS FOOD STRIKE

Tuskegee Head Asserts Student Basis For Walkout Small

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, struck Wednesday, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said Wednesday night that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined the strike which he declared had "very little basis."

The difficulty, the Negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial in the student paper, and he added: "There is nothing inadequate about the diet provided the students. It is wholesome. The complaining students have no real case. There is very little basis for their accusations. We're not perfect, but we're doing all we can."

Conferences Held

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, that all those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college." If such normalcy is restored, he said, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1,000 students eat, and had dinner with them Tuesday. He said the meal for the students included: Liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or jello).

Food Termed Good

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said.

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity," Dr. Patterson observed. "The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

Classes were held on schedule, despite many absences. "We are checking the rolls," Dr. Patterson said, "to get the names of those failing to attend the classes."

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center, for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses, for treatment of the disease. The college president said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

Colum'a [illegible]
January 18, 1941

One Slashed In Striking At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—Disorders among striking Tuskegee institute students resulted today in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big Negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat. Doctor Patterson said the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was palatable and wholesome."

The institute president said strikers blocked entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said girl students as well as men were intimidated.

All of those arrested were released later without formal charges having been preferred against them. The injured student was not hurt seriously. Neither his name nor that of his assailant was revealed.

Doctor Patterson announced tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and added that any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual merit basis." Students were warned that those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
January 17, 1941

Tuskegee Plans To Suspend Student Strikers

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—Authorities at the Tuskegee Institute today planned to suspend several hundred Negro students who failed to report for classes this morning, in protest against the foods served at the college dining hall.

President F. D. Patterson said that no accurate check of the number absent had been made, but that "not many" of the 1,400 enrollment were in early classes. All those absent, he said, will be automatically suspended.

Patterson said he felt sure that many of the students were being "intimidated by fifty or seventy-five ringleaders," but that they must nevertheless apply for reinstatement. He declared the school administration would not give in.

Meanwhile, students held a second mass meeting this morning, to determine their stand following the suspension order.

Milton, Ga. Gazette
January 20, 1941

ORDER RESTORED NEGRO COLLEGE

55 Students at Tuskegee Sent Home After Strike in Complaint Against Food.

Tuswegee, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—Order has been restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, reported today, and said the strike at the large negro school is "definitely over," with normal operations resumed.

The trouble started over a protest against dining hall food.

Macon, Ga., News
January 17, 1941

Striking Students Face Suspension

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the Negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at work in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "platable and wholesome."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
January 20, 1941

HEAD OF TUSKEGEE SAYS STRIKE ENDED

55 Leaders Suspended After Many Students Quit in Protest on Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP).—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately fifty-five were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said tonight all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, approximately twenty had been placed on probation.

One of those suspended, Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. C., vice-president of the student council, termed the strike a "success" and declared that "we were assured there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes (resulting from the strike) would not be punished."

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome.'

Savannah, Ga. Press
January 17, 1941

VIOLENCE OCCURS IN TUSKEGEE STRIKE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP).—One student was slashed with a knife and eleven others were jailed today as disorder flared in the strike of hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest colleges for negroes.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, reported the student slashed was attempting to attend a class irrespective of the intimidations of the strikers.

The eleven were jailed, officers reported, when they refused to heed their commands to clear the college entrances. They apparently were not connected with the knifing incident. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the student slashed or the assailant.

Two additional details of highway patrolmen, headed by Chief T. Weller Smith, Montgomery, rushed here this morning.

Newport Tenn. Plain Talk
January 20, 1941

Wonder what the starving people in some parts of Europe would think of that food strike at Tuskegeee Institute, a colored school in Alabama? Students were not satisfied with the grub and went on a no-eat strike. Time may come in this country, and it may not be as far off as one might imagine, when most of us may be glad to get anything to eat. We hope, however, that such a condition never strikes this nation.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Negroes Go On Strike Against Food Served

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP] — A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" Wednesday, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 300 to 400 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
January 19, 1941

Tuskegee Suspends 50 Strikers; All Quiet

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP] The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported yesterday it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Bristol, Va. News Bulletin
January 20, 1941

TUSKEGEE STUDENT STRIKE TERMINATED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19. (AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes were resumed under normal conditions today.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Troy, Ala., Herald
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Students 'Strike' Because Of Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in protest against the food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 students refused to attend classes.

Natchez, Miss. Democrat
January 18, 1941

NEGRO COLLEGE IS QUIET AFTER STRIKE CLASH

Disorders Result In One Young Negro Being Slashed By A Knife And Jailing Of Eleven Others

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—Quiet tonight prevailed on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one youth being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

Officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of the strikers and attempted to attend a class.

The 11 were put in jail, officers said after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings. Two were released shortly after noon. The strikers blocked the entrance to prevent non-strikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girls students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against the food served in the college cafeteria where about 1000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of state patrolmen came in this morning as a precaution. A dozen or more state officers were here assisting county and city officers.

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student nor his assailant. It was understood, however, the youth was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 17, 1941

KNIFE USED IN SCHOOL STRIKE; ELEVEN JAILED

Intimidation Followed By Disorder On Campus At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—One student was slashed with a knife and 11 others were jailed today as disorder flared in the strike of hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest colleges for negroes.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, reported the student slashed was attempting to attend a class irrespective of the intimidations of the strikers.

The 11 were jailed, officers reported, when they refused to heed their commands to clear the college entrances. They apparently were not connected with the knifing incident. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the student slashed or the assailant.

Two additional details of highway patrolmen, headed by Chief T. Weller Smith, Montgomery, rushed here this morning, when President Patterson reported intimidations were being used by the strikers to prevent students from attending classes.

The strike developed Wednesday, in protest against food served in the college dining hall. Chief Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were away from classes this morning.

Open Threats Made

Dr. Patterson said the strikers made "open threats" against students trying to get into the class buildings, standing in way of doors, locking some doors, and refusing to allow entrance. Girl students were intimidated as well as men, Patterson said.

The negro educator, who has declared the strike had "very little basis," requested law officers to clear the areas in front of class buildings. Some refused to leave, and these were put in jail, he said.

Riot equipment, including tear gas guns, were brought here, and Chief Smith said the patrol was prepared to meet any eventuality. The Chief had 14 patrolmen on duty, assisting county and city officers.

Strikers Face Ouster

The college executive council met to begin dismissal of strike leaders, who had failed to respond to an ultimatum to be in class or at work by 7 a. m. Dr. Patterson predicted the council would act "to summarily dismiss anyone who refuses to disband at order of the police and continues to interfere with the activities of other students." Anyone continuing to congregate around the buildings and disregard orders to disband will be taken care by the police, he said.

Patrolmen with riot equipment came here last night following re-

Page 7)

ports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the college dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The strike began Wednesday following a student meeting at which protests were made against the food. Members of the student council said last night, however, there were other complaints, including "too strict regulations regarding young women students, and a host of minor problems."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, who had announced that students not at work or in class by 7 a. m. today would be suspended, sent word to reporters after appearing before a student mass meeting last night that "there is nothing further I can give out at this time."

Compromise Suggested

Student leaders who would not be quoted by name said a compromise had been suggested at student-faculty conferences under which a committee of one student and two teachers would take their meals in the cafeteria for two weeks and make recommendations.

At last night's meeting, these leaders said, a request was made on Dr. Patterson that he give written assurance that class cuts during the last two days would not be counted against strikers, and that no student be "sent home" as the result of his activities in the movement.

Dr. Patterson was quoted as saying he would not make a written promise, but if the students would go back to their classes he would "do the best he could" to help solve their problems. He left the meeting then, and spokesmen said that when the question was asked, "who is going back to classes tomorrow," one in the crowded auditorium answered in the affirmative.

While cheers and loud applause came from auditorium windows the campus otherwise was quiet last night. Reporters were not permitted to enter the hall, and faculty members present at the start were asked to leave. Sentries stood at the door and refused admittance to all non-students.

Campus Paper Complains

A lengthy editorial in the campus newspaper dated Jan. 11 complained against food served in the cafeteria, and declared that "the department of college dietetics, which operates and manages the cafeteria, is the one department on the campus which is, more than any other, the direct antithesis of the ideals and principles for which Tuskegee Institute stands."

Dr. Patterson said late yesterday that the institute's executive council had been holding frequent meetings with student representatives in efforts to end the strike, and expressed belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

He estimated 500 to 600 of the 1,400 students were participating in the protests, while student leaders estimated "800 to 900" were refusing to eat at the cafeteria.

Student spokesman described the demonstration as "an accumulation of grievances" and a protest against "red tape" which they said was required before they could get their complaints to the authorities.

Students said they pay $20 per month for room and board. Dr. Patterson described the food as "palatable and wholesome."

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said last night that when he went to the campus after the truck driver had reported strikers had warned him against unloading, he was told that "we're running this end of it." A call to Montgomery brought other patrolmen with riot equipment.

Capt. Kimbrough said no other incidents occurred, and that "a lot of the crowd seemed to be having a lot of fun, instead of showing a hostile attitude."

Natchez, Miss. Democrat
January 17, 1941

CALL STATE PATROLMEN IN TUSKOGEE STRIKE

(By The Associated Press)

TUSKEFEE, Ala., Jan. 16—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro College's dinning hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenalia looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of foods served in the institute dining room.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the Institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The President said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the Institute's Executive Council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The Institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7:00 A. M. will be automatically suspended."

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
January 17, 1941

Truck Driver Threatened By Striking Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a group of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

Anniston, Ala. Star
January 16, 1941

FOOD STRIKE GOES ON

Tuskegee Students Will Meet To Discuss Circumstances

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16. (AP)—The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant senti-ments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining hall meals.

Several hundred students at the Negro institution walked out of the dining hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Macon Ga. Telegraph
January 17, 1941

State Patrol Called To Tuskegee Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala. [AP]—State patrolmen were rushed here late Thursday as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations Wednesday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
January 16, 1941

Return To Class, Strikers Warned

Dr. Patterson Of Tuskegee Will Not Discuss Food Otherwise

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP)—The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining hall meals.

Several hundred students at the negro institution walked out of the dining hall and stayed away from classes yesterday, after complaining about the food.

A committee from the executive council and a joint committee of students and faculty members have been named to confer on the protest.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Classes were being held on schedule, he said.

Patterson said students staying away from classes had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college."

If "such normacy" is not restored, he added, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
January 18, 1941

Youth Is Slashed During Tuskegee Strike Fighting

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17— (AP) — Disorders among striking Tuskegee institute students resulted today in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D. Patternson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after obeying orders to disband and clear building entrances. Two were released later.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was palatable and wholesome."

Macon Ga. News-Telegraph
January 16, 1941

Students At Tuskegee Strike Against Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(INS)—Several hundred students of Tuskegee Institute, famed negro school, continued to refuse to attend meals today in a strike against the school's cafeteria menu.

President F. D. Patterson said the students had not struck because of the quality of the food, but struck because they wanted more variety of food.

Patterson said the students were incited by an editorial in the student paper, and had "been reading about strikes" in newspapers "and wanted to try one themselves."

Savannah, Ga., Press
January 18, 1941

TUSKEGEE STRIKE BROUGHT TO END

OFFICIALS SUSPEND 49 ACCUSED LEADERS; YOUTH SLASHED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP).—Its four-day-old student strike apparently ended with the suspension of forty-nine accused as leaders, Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest negro collges, opened normally today.

Quiet prevailed across the wide campus and Dr. F. O. Patterson, institute president, said the situation "definitely is under control." Students moved orderly toward such Saturday classes as were scheduled.

The strike, which resulted in one youth being slashed with a knife and eleven being jailed temporarily without charge, was blamed by protesting students to food served in the college dining hall and to what they termed "too-strict" regulations.

Dr. Patterson, contending there was "very little basis" for the protest, declared the food was both "palatable and wholesome." He ate with the students Tuesday.

College authorities reported receipt of scores of wires and calls from parents asking them to advise sons and daughters they were not supporting the strike and urging the students to observe orders.

Dillon, S. C., Herald
January 17, 1941

11 STUDENTS HELD IN COLLEGE STRIKE

Tuskegee Students Walked Out of Classes in Protest Against Food Served.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—(AP)—A jailer said today that he is holding 11 Tuskegee institute students without formal charges, after additional details of state patrolmen were rushed here as a precaution against disorder in a strike of students at the negro college.

The college executive council met today to take suspension action against the strikers, who quit classes Wednesday in a protest against the food served in the college dining hall.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Head Says Student Strike Ended

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19.—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said tonight all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 16, 1941

'Food Is No Good,' Say Tuskegee Students As Strike Continues

Several Hundred Walk From Lunchroom Because They Don't Like The Menu

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Walking out of a lunchroom where liver and onions, cabbage and bacon, peas, cornbread, salad and dessert were on the menu, several hundred students of famed Tuskegee Institute here were on strike Thursday, protesting that the "food is no good."

The Negro students paraded the campus with banners while school authorities called roll in the classrooms to determine who were away.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school which was founded by Booker T. Washington, said he had dropped into the dining room for lunch Wednesday and found the meal adequate and palatable. He said complaints reaching him said nothing about the quantity of food.

Meanwhile, committees from the executive council and the students and faculty members have been named to confer on the food protest.

Dr. Patterson said all classes were being held on schedule despite many absences. He said students staying away from classes had been invited to resume normal relations with the school and added that if such normalcy were not restored, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The student strike began as high dignitaries from throughout the nation gathered at the institution to dedicate a center for the study of spread poliomylitis (infantile paralysis).

Message From Roosevelt Is Read At Dedication

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Featuring an address by Basil O'Connor president of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, Inc., New York City, dedication services Wednesday opened the new $161,350 infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee Institute.

O'Connor, who came from New York to speak at the dedication, read a message from President Roosevelt: "From this new center at Tuskegee Institute with its many lay and professional visitors, its medical workers, agricultural agents, teachers and alumni, all dedicated to a better rural South will come a new knowledge and interest in infantile paralysis, and from it we may hope for a new and ever-widening program which will further our efforts in the conquest of this disease."

Referring to the new center as "a venture in education," O'Connor said: "Here persons in all professions and trades will have an opportunity to learn more about the method of care and the means of making such services available to a large part of the population."

Other speakers included Dr. M. O. Blousefield, director of Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. John W. Chenault, who will direct the center; Dr. John A. Kennedy, medical director, John A. Andrew Hospital, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Thomasville, Ga. Times-Enterprise
January 17, 1941

STRIKING TUSKEGEE STUDENTS FACE SUSPENSION

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17. (AP)—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accompilshed without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 15, 1941

Tuskegee Group Goes On Strike

Better Food Sought By Students; Classes Reduced By Walkouts

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan 15.—(AP) An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

About 1,000 of the institution's students eat in the college dining hall.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he exected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Classes were reported going on as usual, although some had a substantial number of students absent.

Bristol, Va., Herald Courier
January 17, 1941

STUDENTS STRIKE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16. (AP) —The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a student's strike against dining-hall meals.

Several hundred students at the negro institution walked out of the dining-hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
January 17, 1941

The Tuskegee Strike

"They had been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves," is the explanation offered by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee for the refusal of three or four hundred students to come to classes because they didn't like the food in the dining hall. There is a good deal of psychology in this strike business, and it has some of the elements of a flu epidemic. It is catching, and when it is caught there seems little to do about it except to let nature take its course.

A strike among students, however, is a bad thing, and one that ought to be discouraged in every way. Strikes are wasteful and costly to begin with, and it has been shown by the railroad brotherhoods, the greatest of all organized labor bodies, that they are entirely unnecessary to accomplish results.

When school students go on strike about anything it is little more than a ridiculous imitation of something they have heard or read about. These students who are kicking about having insufficient "variety" in their food at school might take a few hours off and reflect upon what is being done about food in Belgium, in Poland, in China and among more than half the population of the world where it is not a question of inadequate variety, but scarcity of anything to eat at all. They have much to be thankful for, apparently little to kick about.

Columbia S C State
January 17, 1941

Quell Riot Of Strikers At Tuskegee

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

Atlanta, Ga Journal
January 15, 1941

TUSKEGEE GROUP IN FOOD STRIKE

200 to 300 Students Quit Classes Before Dedication Event

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP). An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" Wednesday, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to '00 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. He said the trouble resulted from "a little dis-satisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he expected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
January 16, 1941

Conference Slated On Student Strike At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP)—The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining-hall meals.

Several hundred students at the negro institution walked out of the dining-hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

A committee from the executive council and a joint committee of students and faculty members have been named to confer on the protest.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Classes were being held on schedule, he said.

Patterson said students staying away from classes had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college." If "such normalcy" is not restored, he added, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Dothan, Ala Eagle
January 15, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Students On Strike To Protest Meals

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

About 1,000 of the institution's students eat in the college dining hall.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he expected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Classes were reported going on as usual, although some had a substantial number of students absent.

Dr. Patterson and other college authorities were in conference shortly before noon in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the difficulty.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
January 15, 1941

Students Strike At Tuskegee

Classes Cut In Protest Over Meals At Negro College

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan 15—(AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

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Dr. Patterson and other college authorities were in conference shortly before noon in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the difficulty.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
January 17, 1941

Striking Students at Tuskegee Refuse To Allow Trucks Unload Food at College; Officers Summoned Before Delivery Made

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP).—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

8 Officers Permit Unloading

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenaia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa late today that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "We're running this end of it" when he went to investigate.

Call Bring Policemen

A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a.m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest, Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Gather In Campus Crowds

Earlier students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said only they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Mobile, Ala., Register
January 19, 1941

Fifty At Tuskegee Ousted For Strike

20 Others Placed On Probation After Demonstration Against Food And Rules

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP) The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said, "Five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president said, "All students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

Shortly after the strike developed Wednesday, Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," and declared he found the food both "palatable and wholesome" when he took lunch with the students the day before. The student newspaper, Campus Topics, criticized the food and handling of it a week ago.

Troy, Ala. Messenger
January 18, 1941

Tuskegee Suspends Forty-Nine Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, great negro institution, sought today to resume normal operations after suspension of 49 students accused as leaders in a strike which paralyzed activities.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
January 18, 1941

Tuskegee Suspends 50 Students Who Led Food Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—(U.P.)—The executive council of Tuskegee Institute today suspended nearly 50 students, ringleaders in a three-day strike against dining hall food in this negro college which pioneered in the south in courses training cooks and waiters for hotels.

One student suffered a minor stab wound and 16 were arrested during outbreaks of disorder accompanying the strike.

Fourteen Alabama highway patrolmen, under State Safety Director Smith, were posted here to aid sheriff's deputies to maintain order.

President Patterson, of Tuskegee tonight believed suspension of the between 40 and 50 students had broken the strike. The executive council planned to question 100 others tomorrow and Patterson believed 20 to 30 more would be suspended—sent home but permitted to apply for reinstatement.

Opelika, Ala News
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Student Strike Is Ended Says Patterson

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said last night a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions today.

Approximately 55 were suspended Saturday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
January 19, 1941

More Than 50 at Tuskegee Ousted

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported yesterday it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed yesterday and the president said "all students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Strike Over College Food Is Believed Settled

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19.—(A.P.) Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Fifty-five were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, 20 had been placed on probation.

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Griffin Ga News
January 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS STRIKE OVER FOOD; 11 PLACED IN JAIL

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—(AP)—A jailer said today he was holding 11 Tuskegee Institute students without formal charge, after additional details of state patrolmen were rushed here as a precaution against disorder in a strike of students at the negro college.

The college executive council met to take suspension action against the strikers, who quit their classes Wednesday in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Washington, D. C. Post
January 18, 1941

49 to Be Expelled In Student Strike

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17 (U.P.).—After a conference lasting more than four hours, the executive council of the Tuskegee Institute today voted to summarily dismiss 49 students and to question 100 others in connection with a strike against food served in the college dining hall.

President F. D. Patterson said after the meeting that the 49 students to be expelled were the ringleaders of the strike, in which several hundred refused to report for classes during the past three days.

The students to be questioned, he said, may be suspended or expelled if their connection with the strike is definitely shown.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
January 18, 1941

QUIET PREVAILS AMONG STRIKING COLLEGE GROUP

Police Guard Campus of Tuskegee Institute; 11 Jailed

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17.—Quiet prevailed tonight on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one youth being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

About a score of officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of the strikers and attempted to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges being filed against them, but Dr. Patterson said 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent nonstrikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged that girl students as well as men were intimiated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where some 1000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said the protest had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of state patrolmen came in this morning as a precaution. A dozen or more state officers were here assisting county and city officers.

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood the youth was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11 who were jailed.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school. Students were warned that those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Patrolmen were rushed here Thursday night when strikers were reported to have threatened a truck driver attempting to unload food at the dining hall. Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa summoned aid from Montgomery when, he said, the strikers told him "we're running things here."

The truck unloaded later without incident as eight patrolmen watched.

Eufaula, Ala. Tribune
January 17, 1941

PATROL GUARDS NEGRO SCHOOL

Extra Officers Rushed From Birmingham This Morning; Council In Special Session

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—A second detail of state highway patrolmen from Birmingham arrived here today to assist in patrolling the grounds of Tuskegee Institute where approximately 400 negro students are on strike. Leaders of the strike said it was called in protest to the food served by the institute.

Meanwhile, the executive council of the institute was called in special session to study the situation.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—State patrolmen were rushed here late yesterday as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations Wednesday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds yesterday while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabee that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officers said they told him "we're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a. m., will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest. Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Earlier students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Patrolman Huckabaa, reporting to state headquarters, said striking students threatened "to tear up the truck" if the driver attempted to unload at first. Chief Smith called Gov. Dixon in Birmingham and was advised, he said, that the truck be allowed to unload.

While conceding some students might not be getting as much variety as they wished in food, Dr. Patterson insisted it furnished a balanced diet and was palatable. He denied there was reason for complaint against quality or quantity.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
January 19, 1941

Strike Ended, 50 Suspended

About A Score More Placed On Probation At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike, now apparently ended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" nad been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today, and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall, and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

"We were assured," the Wilmington, N. C., student said, "there would be improved conditions in the dining hall, and cuts from classes would not be punished. If possible, I'm going to return to Tuskegee."

Among those suspended, Dr. Patterson listed Editor Henry Miller of the student newspaper, Campus Topics, which had criticized the food, and Cadet-Colonel Earl Williams, of the R.O.T.C. unit.

One student was slashed with a knife and 11 jailed temporarily without charge yesterday in disorders developing as strikers attempted to prevent others from attending classes.

Dr. Patterson held out some hope of reinstatement for those suspended, but said those taken back would be considered on "an individual, merit basis."

Laurel, Miss. Call
January 18, 1941

Tuskegee Suspends Forty-Nine Leaders in Student Strike

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Tuskegee Institute, negro college, sought today to resume normal operations after suspension of 49 students accused as leaders in a strike which had nearly paralyzed activties.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, expressed the belief that disturbances which grew out of students' complaints against food served in the dining hall and "too strict" regulations, would be settled amicably.

Disorders during the last two days resulted in one student being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. The eleven were released after several hours without formal charges having been filed against them.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee's Strike Is Ended Officially

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 19.—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said tonight all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, approximately 20 had been placed on probation.

One of those suspended, Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. C., vice president of the student council, termed the strike a "success" and declared that "we were assured there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes (resuting from the strike) woud not be punished."

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE STRIKE SETTLED

The people of Alabama, regardless of their race, commend Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, for the firm manner and common sense way in which he handled the recent strike at Tuskegee Institute when several hundred students absented themselves from their classes and brought unpleasant notoriety to the great school which, overcoming many obstacles, is doing so much for the Negro youth of the South.

Judge Jones

Dr. Patterson and his associates acted promptly and courageously in quelling the regrettable disturbance. The President of Tuskegee Institute has the confidence and respect of our people and has shown himself a worthy successor to Booker Washington and Robert R. Moton.

JAN 27 1941

The strike was unnecessary and uncalled for. It brought with it a train of evils which should make the Negro students who took part in it thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

The action of the striking students is depressing to the friends of Negro education in the South. Furthermore, the necessity of sending State officers to Tuskegee with riot equipment as a precaution put the State to a good deal of expense. Then again, the striking students fell into the error of attempting to deny to hundreds of well behaved students, who wished to continue their studies without interruption, the right to attend their classes. These students who were abiding by the Institute regulations, behaving themselves, and who were not discontented, had the right to go to their classes without being threatened and intimidated by a lot of disgruntled students who were attempting to take the law into their hands and embarrass the school authorities.

JAN 27 1941

The Institute authorities sent over 50 of the striking students home, 50 of the students left the Institute, and during the strike 11 were jailed after a Negro youth had been slashed with a knife. The action of the college authorities will make the striking students understand that they must submit to discipline, that they cannot set themselves above the laws of Alabaam and the rules of the Institute, and that they are subject to wholesome discipline just as everybody else is.

Dothan, Ala Eagle
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Director Avers Strike Ended

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)— Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge Negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a State officer said around 800 of the 1,400 students did not attend classes.

Albany Decatur, Ala. Daily
January 20, 1941

55 STUDENTS SENT HOME

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20—(AP)—Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a state officer said around 800 of the 1,400 students did not attend classes.

Dr. Patterson estimated today approximately 50 students left Tuskegee over the week-end out of sympathy for the 55 regarded as leaders of the strike and indefinitely suspended.

The president said "we plan to resume our regular program. We've always allowed the students to present any grievances they have, and have tried to make any reasonable adjustments possible. The same principle will prevail now. A committee has been appointed to confer with the students on the present complaints."

As to the possibility of the 55 students sent home getting back, Dr. Patterson said "all will be given consideration on the merits of their individual cases."

Eufaula, Ala Tribune
January 18, 1941

STUDENT KNIFED TUSKEGEE RIOT

Forty-Nine Strike Leaders Suspended And Others Are Warned; 11 Arrested

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18—Quiet prevailed on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one student being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

Around a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of theed. strikers and attempted to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said last night 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes yesterday. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where around 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of state patrolmen came in yesterday morning as a precaution. A dozen or more state officers were here assisting county and city officers.

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood, however, the boy was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11 who were jailed.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school, and quiet reigned on the campus, students having been warned those who congregate about buildings will be taken care of by the police.

Patrolmen were rushed here last night, when strikers were reported to have threatened a truck driver attempting to unload food at the dining hall. Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa summoned aid from Montgomery when, he said, the strikers told him "we're running things here."

The truck unloaded later without incident as eight patrolmen watched.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

STUDENT KNIFED AT TUSKEGEE; 11 STRIKERS JAILED

Extra Police Are Rushed to University.

JAN 18 1941

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP)—The jailer here reported today he was holding 11 Tuskegee institute students without formal charge after additional details of Alabama state patrolmen sped here as a precaution against disorder in the strike of students at the Negro college.

President F. D. Patterson reported one student was slashed with a knife while attempting to attend classes irrespective of the intimidations of strikers who were protesting the food served in the mess hall.

Strike Has "Little Basis."

The Negro educator, who has declared the strike had "very little basis," requested law officers to clear the areas in front of class buildings. Some strikers refused to leave, and these were put in jail, he said.

Additional policemen, including Chief T. Weller Smith, rushed here from Montgomery and Birmingham when they received reports students attempting to attend classes were being "intimidated" by strikers.

A 7 o'clock deadline passed this morning with many students still absent from classes and President Patterson announced that the college executive committee was meeting at once to proceed with suspensions.

500 to 600 on Strike.

He did not estimate the number who would be affected by these suspensions, altho yesterday he said some 500 to 600 were taking part in the strike. It started on Wednesday in protest about food served in the institute dining hall.

The patrolmen from Birmingham came in two squad cars and were armed with riot guns and tear gas. Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

JAN 18 1941

President Patterson asserted that he ate with the students on Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

More Than 50 Are Suspended By Tuskegee

Order and Quiet Return to Huge Negro Institution.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge Negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

JAN 19 1941

Quiet prevailed today and the president said "all students except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspecion.

18y-1941

STUDENT STRIKE

Opelika, Ala. News
January 15, 1941

Students Strike 28 Tuskegee Over Meals, 200 Out

Patterson Thinks Matter Will Be Settled

A student strike assertedly brought on by "a little dissatisfaction over meals" today found between 200 and 300 students on a "walk out" from classes at Tuskegee Institute, famed negro institution.

College authorities, while admitting some concern over the matter, declared the situation was "entirely under control" and expressed the belief that a satisfactory solution would be reached.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, when contacted by the Daily News today, stated a check showed between 200 and 300 of the 1,400 students at the school, were not attending classes today "because of a little dissatisfaction over meals served in the school dining room". Some 1,000 students, he said, took their meals in this dining room.

"They apparently want more variety but are non-commital about the quantity", he stated, adding:

"The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves".

There seemed to be little organization among the strikers, according to Dr. Patterson who said no formal demands had been presented to college authorities. He seemed to think that the situation would be settled satisfactorily very shortly.

College authorities learned of the "strike" when they found an unusual number of students missing from classes this morning, it was understood. Apparently there has been little disturbance and no big demonstrations.

The "strike" came a few hours before the dedication ceremony for a new $161,000 infantile paralysis center scheduled for early this afternoon. Representatives of the Institute, the Infantile Paralysis Foundation and the Rosenwald Fund were to participate in the ceremonies which it was understood, were to be broadcast.

When asked if the strike would interfere with these ceremonies, Dr. Patterson said he "hoped not".

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)—A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today refusing to attend classes in protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 17, 1941

STATE OFFICERS SENT TO SCHOOL

Truck Driver Menaced In Student Strike At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late Thursday as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations Wednesday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds Thursday while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa late Thursday that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "we're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a.m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest, Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Earlier, students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Patrolman Huckabaa, reporting to state headquarters, said striking students threatened "to tear up the truck" if the driver attempted to unload at first. Chief Smith called Gov. Dixon in Birmingham and was advised, he said, that the truck be allowed to unload.

While conceding Wednesday some students might not be getting as much variety as they wished in food, Dr. Patterson insisted it furnished a balanced diet and was palatable. He denied there was reason for complaint against quality or quantity.

Montgomery, Ala Journal
January 15, 1941

Student Strike On At Tuskegee

More Than 200 Cut Classes in Protest Over School Menu

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are noncommital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

About 1,000 of the institutions 1,400 students eat in the college dining hall.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $16,350 center for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he expected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Classes were reported going on as usual, although some had a substantial number of students absent.

Dr. Patterson and other college authorities were in conference shortly before noon in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the difficulty.

Augusta Ga. Herald
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Students Stage a Strike Regarding Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16. —(AP)—The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining-hall meals.

Several hundred students at the Negro institution walked out of the dining-hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

A committee from the executive council and a joint committee of students and faculty members have been named to confer on the protest.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Classes were being held on schedule, he said.

Patterson said students staying away from classes had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college." If "such normalcy" is not restored, he added, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 15, 1941

TUSKEGEE HAS FOOD WALKOUT

Part Of Students Refuse To Attend Classes As Diet Protest

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

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"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

About 1,000 of the institution's students eat in the college dining hall.

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Dr. Patterson and other college authorities were in conference shortly before noon in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the difficulty.

Charlotte, N. C., News
January 15, 1941

Negro Students On Food Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes.

Bristol, Va., News-Bulletin
January 16, 1941

STUDENTS STRIKE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16. (AP)—The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a student's strike against dining-hall meals.

Several hundred students at the negro institution walked out of the dining-hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

Macon Ga Telegraph
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Food Strike Reported to [illegible] Over

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said Sunday night a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Brunswick, Ga., News
January 18, 1941

STRIKING STUDENTS GIVEN SUSPENSIONS

FORTY-NINE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE PUPILS ARE BARRED FROM CLASSES

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18. (AP)—Its four-day-old student strike apparently ended with the suspension of 49 accused as leaders, Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest negro colleges, opened normally today.

Quiet prevailed across the wide campus and Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said the situation "definitely is under control." Students moved orderly toward such Saturday classes as were scheduled.

The strike, which resulted in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 being jailed temporarily without charge, was blamed by protesting students to food served in the college dining hall and to what they termed "too-strick" regulations.

Dr. Patterson, contending there was "very little basis" for the protest, declared the food was both "palatable and wholesome." He ate with the students Tuesday.

College authorities reported receipt of scores of wires and calls from parents asking them to advise sons and daughters they were not supporting the strike and urging the students to observe orders.

Dr. Patterson said late last night he believed the incident, involving many of the institute's 1,400 students, was "rapidly coming to a conclusion."

He said the 49 pupils suspended as alleged strike leaders might be taken back "on an individual merit basis." Name of the youth injured in the cutting affray was not revealed, but it was understood he was not seriously hurt.

A squad of state highway patrolmen remained on duty in the vicinity of the school. The campus was quiet, but patrolmen stood by.

Butler, Ga., Herald
January 23, 1941

From Tuskegee, Ala., come announcement that a number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" Jan. 15, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall. The strike came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lock Deplores Tuskegee Student Suspension Act

Well Known Chattonooga Leader Says Booker T. Washington "Would Turn Over in His Grave" If He Knew Conditions at School.

FEB 8 - 1941 FEB 8 - 1941

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6—Deacon Tom Lock of Antioch Baptist Church, this city, delivered a broadside at the action of Dr. Fred D. Patterson in the suspension of fifty-five striking students without a trial, last Sunday, and declared the president had made a "bad mistake."

The venerable deacon said:

"Tuskegee Institute was the pride of Booker Washington, the leader of our race in the South for fifty years, and he would turn over in his grave if he knew that a Chattanooga boy and other students had been suspended from school because of conditions relative to the food the students had to eat."

Mr. Lock said, "I have always held Dr. Paterson and the faculty of the school in the highest esteem, but that they had made a bad mistake in suspending fifty-five students who went on a strike against what they claim was unsatisfactory food conditions."

"Tuskegee has been a leader against lynchings, but this time they seem to have lynched fifty-five students or suspended them without a formal hearing or trial and the Ku Klux are now claiming that Tuskegee has adopted some of their rituals and rules for the handing of certain students, and this method of handling students has proven unsatisfactory to the colored group of the South, and will sure mark a black spot on Tuskegee I am afraid unless it is speedily corrected."

patrolmen had to be called in to discipline the disorderly group.

President F. D. Patterson claimed that approximately 1,400 of the 1,900 students body did not strike, but attended classes as usual. He also added that when he dined with students Tuesday he found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Journal Savannah Ga

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the executive council which stated "The Institute has taken the definite stand that all students not as work or in class at 7 a. m. will be automatically suspended."

Strike Because Of Food

FEB 2 - 1940

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(C)—More than 400 studetns have been on strike here in protest against the food served. Yesterday Jan. 15th rebellious students refused to attend classes, but today the strike got a wee bit out of hand when students threatened the truck driver who sought to unload food at the dining room. Then, state

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee Students Tell 'Inside' Story of Strike

ACCUSE POLICE OF BRUTALITY

Patterson's Administration Under Fire; Indifference of Faculty Is Blamed for School Problems

JAN 25 1941

Editor's Note:—A telephone call with an official of Tuskegee Institute said the strike had been settled satisfactorily and that students had returned to classes. It was admitted that 49 had been suspended. Also the Star and Amsterdam News interviewed several students involved, whose names are being withheld at their request as they all expressd a desire to return to Tuskegee when conditions have been improved.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. — Reports of unmerciful slugging of students by white police and state militia called out to quell the strike by students here last week over food served in the Tuskegee Institute dining hall, spurred demands by students for the resignation of Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of the institution founded by Booker T. Washington.

As nearly 745 students were reported leaving the school, either voluntarily, or because of suspension for participation in the strike, resentment at faculty treatment of students who protested conditions in the dining hall steadily mounted. Many of the strikers were reported thrown in the common jail in Tuskegee town along with thieves, murderers and other culprits. The students claim that not a single member of the faculty went to see about the prisoners, although parents had entrusted their children to the care of the executive members of the institution. Instead, students themselves, had to arrange to get their fellow pupils out of the hoosegow.

Meanwhile, a check up revealed many well known athletes were involved in the strike and had either been expelled or had signified their intentions of leaving voluntarily. The list included the national intercollegiate dash champion, Mozel Ellerbe; Upshaw Sams, star football player and member of the relay team; Robert (Red) Moore, another football player; Lucy Newell, member of the national championship girls track team; Kathryn Jones of Springfield, Mass., runnerup in the national tennis championships at Wilberforce last summer; and Edith Jeter, swimming star from Harlem.

Blame Administration At Tuskegee For Recent Rows

Other students headed home after being suspended include Dicey Thomas and her brother of Inwood, Long Island, N. Y.; Elizabeth Alfred of New Jersey; Corris Landers of Chattanooga Tenn.; president of the sophomore class; Elizabeth Lindsey of Charlotte, N. C.; Cornelia Tucker of Welch, W. Va.; Wellington Irving from Mississippi; Doris Wilson of Pittsburgh; Archie Vann of Norfolk, Va.; Grace Buckner of Chicago; Harvey Steele, brother of Dr. Frank Steele; James Woodson of Youngstown, Ohio; one of the main leaders of the strike; and David Cromby of Knoxville, Tenn.

The suspension of 49 student strikers was voted by the executive council of the school Friday evening at the same time that it was announced that students had returned to their classes. Underneath the official statements of restored peace, however, ran an undercurrent of comment to the effect that the food situation, announced cause of the strike, constituted only the surface motive or the outbreak.

The calling in of state patrolmen Thursday by officials on the grounds that striking students had threatened a truck driver delivering food to the school elicited further criticism in quarters where it was also hinted that the situation is far from settled as administration officials have declared.

JAN 25 1941

Estimates by Dr. Patterson that the striking students numbered between 500 and 600 and that the majority of the 1,400 enrolled students had not been in sympathy with the action were discredited by student leaders who insisted that they had the sympathy of the entire student body as well as some of the faculty, the latter remaining silent, it was said, because of their positions.

The strike began last Wednesday after appearance in the school paper of an editorial criticizing the food served to students. President Patterson, after a visit to the dining hall to sample the food, immediately pronounced the food "palatable and wholesome," issued an ultimatum to the striking students that "all students not at work or in class at 7 a.m. will be automatically suspended."

The trouble about the food revealed this according to statements given the Star and Amsterdam News: Room and board at Tuskegee costs $26.25 a month. Tuition is separate. Out of their board money students are issued meal books which allow 15c for breakfast; 20c for dinner and 15c for supper. Breakfast, served between 6 and 7 a.m. consists of oatmeal, grits, bacon, eggs, cornflakes, coffee, milk and canned fruit. The students say this sounds swell on paper, but in the stomach its awful. No butter, no cream at any time, they say, plus the fact that toast, which is on the menu very seldom, costs 5c for two slives. A example of how the food business is operated shows that milk and cornflakes or similiar combinations cost 10c leaving a nickel for any other items, all of which cost either 5 or 10 cents.

For dinner: fresh cabbage, liver, frankfurts, beans, rice, potatoes, stewed tomatoes and all the gravy one wants. Students claim that only cabbage and potatoes are fresh. The school buys everything else, save meats, in cans! Supperstew, sausage, weenies or balogna, one green vegetable, and fatback. The system allows one meat selection for each day. Students charge uncleanliness in which flies have been found in the food as have ants and roaches. One girl alleges she found several carpet tacks in her piece of cornbread!

Dr. Patterson and his faculty, along with the Civilian Aeronautics Administration students at the school, eat in an upstairs dining room. There, student informers say, they get ice cream, fried, stewed, and roast chicken; biscuits with butter, soups, salads, etc. The faculty pays only $30 a month, a few dollars more than the students, for room and board, but get the tops in food.

After the situation had come somewhat under the control of Dr. Patterson and his faculty, students who participated were given a "hearing" in which they were asked if they were sympathizers with the strike. If the answer was yes, they got the gate. Most of those interviewed were said to have been on the side of the strikers. The school was known to have paid 60 fares for students sent home.

An earnest student declared that old grads had said that under the late Boiker T. Washington, the school raised its own vegetables, had its gardens, small farms, etc., as well as cows. As a result, no one was hungry nor complained about the food. There was plenty for all. Under Dr. Patterson, he averred, all this has been chang- and food that comes from cans can never compensate for fresh foods that could easily be raised. The strikers wanted more variety and better quality in their food, he said.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lock Deplores Tuskegee Student Suspension Act

FEB 8 1941

Well Known Chattonooga Leader Says Booker T. Washington "Would Turn Over in His Grave" If He Knew Conditions at School.

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"Tuskegee Institute was the pride of Booker Washington, the leader of our race in the South for fifty years, and he would turn over in his grave if he knew that a Chattanooga boy and other students had been suspended from school because of conditions relative to the food the students had to eat."

Mr. Lock said, "I have always held Dr. Paterson and the faculty of the school in the highest esteem, but that they had made a bad mistake in suspending fifty-five students who went on a strike against what they claim was unsatisfactory food conditions."

"Tuskegee has been a leader against lynchings, but this time they seem to have lynched fifty-five students or suspended them without a formal hearing or trial and the Ku Klux are now claiming that Tuskegee has adopted some of their rituals and rules for the handing of certain students, and this method of handling students has proven unsatisfactory to the colored group of the South, and will sure mark a black spot on Tuskegee I am afraid unless it is speedily corrected."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Day-By-Day Strike Report From Tuskegee

JAN 25 1941

SATURDAY, January 11—School publication, Campus Digest, publishes scorching editorial berating food and employees of Cafeteria.

TUESDAY, January 14—Circulars bearing strike call and instructing strikers what to do circulated among students.

TUESDAY, January 14—President Patterson meets with students who refuse to arbitrate.

WEDNESDAY, January 15—Students strike.

WEDNESDAY, January 15—Tuskegee Executive Council denounces strike, postpones further conferences until order is restored. Expresses willingness to confer at that time with student representatives.

WEDNESDAY, January 15—Strike leaders refuse to arbitrate unless guarantee of immunity to punishment is given. President Patterson declines to sign such statement.

THURSDAY, January 16—Violence is used to keep students from attending classes.

THURSDAY, January 16—Executive Council issues statement that all students absent from classes at 7 o'clock Friday morning would be automatically suspended.

THURSDAY, January 16—Striking students prevent commercial bakery truck deliveries to dining hall. Driver of truck summons officers of State Highway Patrol. Makes deliveries with their protection.

JAN 25 1941

FRIDAY, January 17—Violence increases. School authorities call in civil authorities to restore order.

FRIDAY, January 17—Executive Council votes to suspend 49 students.

FRIDAY (afternoon), January 17—Quiet prevails on campus. Civil officials withdrawn.

SATURDAY, January 18—Action of Executive Council given endorsement of entire faculty.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Case of Tuskegee

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee announced this week that, "We have no further statement to make at this time." The most recent report from the administration at the school was to the effect that the students' strike which brought out civil authorities to quell, had been settled.

Star Amsterdam News

What is important at this time is not so much whether the strike has been settled and conditions returned to normal, but whether or not the causes that led to the disturbance have been corrected.

Nearly eighteen months ago the Star and Amsterdam News was informed that there was a possibility that Tuskegee would discontinue some of its departments, including the music department because of a shortage of funds. There were other reports that all was not well at the school Booker T. Washington built.

Times have changed considerably since Washington's day. The boom period when Northern philanthropists used to pour money into Tuskegee and other Negro schools in vast sums is no more. Truly, some still remain, but not as many as previously, and those who still give, don't give as abundantly. This is problem number one.

FEB 1 194

Then, Tuskegee now draws from the north and west for its students where previously it drew principally from the rural south. The task of trying to adjust urban children, who are accustomed to wide latitude and elastic discipline, to the tradition of Tuskegee is serious. This seems to be problem number two.

New York

There are other underlying causes which will continue to contribute to some measure of unrest at Tuskegee until they are removed, if information from persons close to the administration at the school is to be believed.

But concerning the main problems, Tuskegee, itself will have to solve one, and Negroes ,— Students, alumni and citizens — must help solve the other. First, Negroes must come to realize their responsibility to the cause of Negro education, and prepare to assume the cost. Second, if Tuskegee is to continue appealing to northern students, it must find a way to fit them into a program that is definitely geared for rural students.

Local Tuskegeeans Mum On Strike

FEB 1 1941

Defender

Tuskegeeans throughout the city withheld comment this week regarding the student strike situation at their Alma Mater pending a complete report.

Chicago Ill.

An apprehensive parent, after talking with her student son, is reported to have declared that the reports were magnified by the newspapers for the outside world.

The jim crow Army Air Unit, which according to a government report will be established at Tuskegee, will be located 10 miles away from the campus.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

Jailed Students Are Released And Classes Resumed

JAN 24 1941

Officials Of School Say Telegrams From Parents Urging Youths To Behave Were Effective

JAN 24 1941

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following news story in regard to the Student Strike at Tuskegee is by the publicity department of the school, and therefore, may not cover all matters of the controversy as objectively as some readers might desire.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., January, 19, 1941—On January 14, 1941 the following mimeographed statements which had been prepared by students strike leaders were circulated among the students at Tuskegee Institute:

JAN 24 1941

"Fellow students, the time has come for us to resort to the most potent method of persuasion that we know. That method is one where a group acts as one in respect to a matter that affects all. In simple terms it is necessary for us to execute a **strike** against the despicable conditions existing in the cafeteria.

The proposed plan of events is as follows:

(1) Beginning Wednesday, January 15, 1941, no men will report to drill.

(2) No one will report to classes.

(3) No one will receive meals in the Dining Hall (until notice is received).

(4) The strike will last until the Executive Council notifies the students that action, favorable to the students has been taken.

We, as students, feel that we have exercised every element of persuasion humanly possible to get action except the one outlined above. Obtaining no results from this attack, we feel that all of us, as students of Tuskegee Institute, should render an exhibition of our feeling concerning the Dining Hall problem. We want food of a better quality and in quantities that are suitable for the upkeep of the human body.

JAN 24 1941

No one need fear the matter concerning expulsion from school. We will continue to strike until any student who is sent away on this charge is re-admitted to school.

In the notice received from the Executive Council, we want it stated that no personal grievances will be held against students who were rumored to be active participants in the strike.

Please co-operate in the matter 100 per cent, because anyone not joining up will take weight from the effect of this exhibition."

On the evening of January 14, President Patterson voluntarily appeared before a meeting of students in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration. The students would accept no offer of arbitration and called a strike for Wednesday morning. A large number of students failed to report to classes, to their work, and to the Dining Hall for meals. Many of the students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some of the more active leaders of the strike. The Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute met Wednesday morning and issued the following statement:

"To the Student Council:

The Southern Trustees and members of the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute regard the present strike on the part of the members of the student body as unwarranted and unjustifiable. It occurred at a time when officials of the Institute were in conference with representatives of the student body in an effort to adjust as far as possible and reasonable the complaints made. There was no indication that these negotiations were failing to attain the desired result.

We feel under the circumstances that further consideration of this matter must be postponed until order is restored and students have resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute as regards school and work. At such time the administration is willing to confer with representatives designated by the student body to reopen this matter.

An answer to this communication is requested by 5:00 p. m. today.

Very truly yours,
The Executive Council,
F. D. Patterson, President

The strike leaders refused to accept this offer of arbitration unless President Patterson sign a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in connection with it. President Patterson refused to sign such a statement on the grounds that the strike was a flagrant violation of the rules of Tuskegee Institute, and therefore no commitment not to punish those responsible could be given.

JAN 24 1941

On Thursday the strike was taking on certain aspects of violence because of the efforts of the strike leaders to keep the students from classes, the Dining Hall, and work. Thursday morning the following additional statement was issued to the students by the Executive Council:

"To the Student Council:

In view of the present situation existing among members of the student body in that they declare themselves to be on strike, the Southern Trustees and the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute hereby advise that all such students absent from assigned duty either school or work after 7:00 a. m., Friday, January 17, 1941, will be automatically suspended from Tuskegee Institute.

Suspended students are required to leave the grounds of the Institute at once. Those not doing so without good and sufficient reasons will be regarded as trespassers and subject to ejection by civil authorities. Damage to Tuskegee Institute property will be similarly treated as an infraction of the law.

It is our sincere hope that the good judgment which has characterized Tuskegee students in the past will make the drastic measures described above unnecessary.

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Thursday afternoon, a group of students prevented the truck of a commercial company from making a delivery to the Dining Hall. The driver of the truck summoned officers of the State Highway Patrol, and made his delivery under their protection.

JAN 24 1941

Friday morning efforts of students to return to classes were prevented by striking students, who gathered at classrooms entrances brandishing knives and using clubs. Threats to damage and destroy the property of Tuskegee Institute were frequently made as well as threats of physical injury to students not on strike. After repeated efforts to have striking students return to their dormitories and remain orderly had failed, the Executive Council decided that the strike had created a situation of violence that the school could not control, and that it was necessary to call the civil authorities. The officers on arrival were urged to treat the students with consideration and to use force only as a last resort. Every cooperation and consideration to this request were given. In the process of restoring order eleven students were arrested but were released after a few hours without charge.

The Executive Council voted to suspend 49 students for their activities in connection with the strike.

On Friday afternoon quiet prevailed on the campus, all civil officials had withdrawn, and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute.

JAN 24 1941

Sunday, January 19, the students went to chapel where the regular service was held. The activities of the school are now proceeding as usual.

Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these days from parents all over the nation urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskegee Institute and to remain in school. These messages have strongly endorsed the action taken by the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute.

The action of the Executive Council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon.

Globe and
Independent
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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

49 to Be Expelled In Student Strike

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17 (U.P.)—After a conference lasting more than four hours, the executive council of the Tuskegee Institute today voted to summarily dismiss 49 students and to question 100 others in connection with a strike against food served in the college dining hall.

JAN 18 1941

President F. D. Patterson said after the meeting that the 49 students to be expelled were the ringleaders of the strike, in which several hundred refused to report for classes during the past three days.

The students to be questioned, he said, may be suspended or expelled if their connection with the strike is definitely shown.

Views AND reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

APR 19 1941

A Detroit correspondent who asks "Don't mention my name" because he plans returning to Tuskegee Institute, writes feelingly about the recent strike there. "These students didn't have a chance—when they were in school they had no voice, and now that they are out they have neither voice nor redress," he writes. "And if they had a voice now and were articulate (which they are not) their whole argument, for all its merit, would bear a litigant's taint. Perhaps you could see enough injustice in the thing to bring light upon the whole of the matter, which is briefly this:

The Administration answers to no one except the non-resident Board of Trustees; it has been in office for fifteen or twenty years; its concept of administration has changed little if at all; its main purpose seems to be the perpetuation of office. There is no room in a situation of that kind for any student criticism of the Administration, nor room even for question. None has ever been allowed, and with the strike resulting only in a change in the student body, it is doubtful there will be any soon."

Strike

APR 19 1941

"The strike was nominally called," he continues, "to remedy conditions in the Dining Hall but it was only to have been an entering wedge into the whole sorry business of speech-making and back-patting that has left the school a mere shell of what the *students* expect of it, for by their own admission, graduates receive little benefit from what is potentially one of the greatest schools in the country."

The young man suggests an investigation of Tuskegee Institute, contending that "there is room for doubt about the merits of decimating the student group of any institution without a corresponding probing of the Administration."

Needless to say, I agree with the youngsters. I have long contended that most Negro institutions are run like plantations. It is considered treason to object to anything, and any sort of organized protest against existing evils, whether on the part of students, teachers, employees or minor officers is shrilly denounced as disloyalty or Communism.

APR 19 1941

My personal impression after having eaten in the dining halls of most Negro institutions is that the food is abominable, and I marvel that there have not been more upheavals by students and faculties. The average poor physique of most students in Negro colleges and the high morbidity rate, especially during the less sunny months, is due entirely to the ignorantly selected and prepared food. A trained nutritionist could work wonders in the average Negro college, although it might be first necessary to imprison or poison some of the men and women in authority. Nor is white absentee control entirely responsible. The food in Negro-controlled schools is often worse.

The irony of this is that every one of these colleges has a chemist on its faculty and sometimes a nutritionist. And yet because these youngsters have been fed abominably at home, the college thinks it should continue the process of food poisoning. I could go into the dining hall of any Negro institution in the land, and with the same amount of money produce more tasty, wholesome and beautiful meals, lift the general I. Q., and cut sickness to a minimum. So could anyone else with a little knowledge and determination.

* * *

I also think the students in most Negro schools would enjoy being given the courtesies, rights and responsibilities of men and women, and not be constantly used as trained seals to sing slave songs for white trustees and visitors to the end of cadging increased funds for upkeep.

APR 19 1941

Their views should not only be tolerated but sought. Indeed, there should be a large measure of self-government on every campus, and the president should be guided as much by the views of a well-organized student council as by those of the faculty. I admit that isn't saying much because the position of the faculty in many schools is that of underpaid overseers.

The Negro student should emerge from college a highly trained, competent, civilized, sharp-minded, resourceful and healthy individual; wiser and more daring than his parents and teachers, capable of coping with the problems of his people and his time.

Otherwise it would be as well to cut out this mumbo jumbo of so-called education and, after the kids have learned how to read, write and figure, to turn them into the fields or the factories. From what I have seen of the so-called educated, I don't know but what the latter might be the wiser course anyway. The average black stevedore or steel worker seems to have more sense than the average A. B. Certainly he is more manly and independent.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

55 STUDENTS DISMISSED AFTER TUSKEGEE STRIKE

PROTESTED FOOD; STATE PATROLMEN HAVE LEFT CAMPUS

JAN 25 1941

Complete Investigation Looms Following Disorders at Famous Alabama School—50 Other Students Quit "Out of Sympathy."

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(Special)—With the strike of hundreds of students at the college "definitely over," normal routine was resumed this morning at Tuskegee Institute according to an announcement by President F. D. Patterson, who revealed that six more students had been added to the 49 dismissed Saturday as ringleaders in the strike movement, and that in sympathy with those dismissed upwards of fifty other students had voluntarily left the institute.

Besides those suspended, institute officials placed many more on indefinite probation. Whether some of those who voluntarily quit the school during the week-end were "probationers" was not revealed.

HIGHWAY PATROLMEN WITHDRAWN FROM CAMPUS

Following restoration of quiet and order and resumption of regular activities at the institute the force of State highway patrolmen in and about the college campus, which at one time totaled 16 officers, was withdrawn Sunday.

Stating a committee has been appointed to confer with students regarding the protest against food served them, which was the principal basis of the strike, President Patterson said that now, as in the past, students will be allowed to present their grievances, and that every effort will be made to make all possible readjustments requested.

As to reinstatement of suspended students he stated that the case of each student concerned would have to be considered and decided on its individual merits. Though a list of names and addresses of all those suspended was not announced it was made known that the group included ROTC Cadet Colonel Earl Williams, Henry Miller, editor of the Campus Topics, official school paper, and Wilbur Hines, of Wilmington, N.C., vice-president of the Student Council.

Announcing it was his desire and intention to return to the college if possible, Hines stated following his dismissal, that the strike was a success, adding that students had been given assurance no punishment would be imposed on them for classes cut when the strike demonstration was in progress, and that food served students would be improved.

STRIKE FOLLOWED BIG MASS MEETING

The strike Friday came immediately after conclusion of a special student mass meeting, at which, it was learned, protests were voiced against the food served, unreasonable strictness of regulations applying to young women students; and complaints were heard regarding alleged unsatisfactory conditions of minor importance, details of which have not yet been made known.

A force of officers of the State Highway Patrol, sent here by request of a bakery truck driver to supplement city and county authorities in preserving order, was increased Friday night to 16 after the knife attack on a non-striker was reported and the 11 arrests were made. The State troopers were fully equipped for riot duty, their equipment including tear-gas guns and grenades. Director T. Weller Smith, of the State Department of Public Safety, of which the Highway Patrol is a part, was in personal charge of the special detail.

NAME OF STUDENT SLASHED NOT REVEALED

Though the name of the non-striker slashed was not made known, it was understood his injuries were not serious. Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, reported the student was attacked when he attempted to attend a class regardless of the threats of strikers, but did not give his name nor the name of his assailant. There was no connection between this incident and the arrests made, it was stated, the 11 students being taken into custody when they refused to clear entrances to the school after officers had ordered them to do so.

Prior to the disorder, Dr. Patterson had reported that both male and female non-striking students were being intimidated by strikers who threatened them when they tried to enter class-rooms, forcibly blocking entrances and, in some instances, locking doors and appropriating the keys. The school president said it was those who refused to leave class-room building entrance areas after he had asked officers to clear the areas, who were placed under arrest.

Late Friday the Institute Executive Council held a meeting to begin dismissal of strikers who had failed to be at work or in class at 7 a.m., that morning, in compliance with an ultimatum issued by Dr. Patterson on the preceding day.

TRUCK DRIVER THREATENED

Threatening of a truck driver who was about to unload a quantity of food at the dining hall late Thursday, brought the intervention of State officers when Highway Patrolman C C. Huckabaa, stationed at Tuskegee, reported the incident to headquarters in Montgomery just before starting for the institute grounds in response to a summons by college officials.

Food served students was described by President Patterson, who said he ate with them Tuesday, as "wholesome and palatable." After appearing before a student mass meeting Thursday evening, he said the only information he had to make public was that all students who were not at work or attending classes by 7 o'clock Friday morning, would be suspended.

PROPOSAL NOT ACTED ON

It became known later, however, that a proposal was presented in an attempt to compromise existing differences, that two instructors and a student be named as a committee to make recommendations after eating together in the dining hall or cafeteria for two weeks—but was not acted on. It also became known that President Patterson had refused to accede to a request that he sign a written agreement that no striking students would be dismissed and that classes cut during the strike would be marked up against them, but had promised to "do the best he could" to help the students "solve their problems" if they would resume attendance at classes.

SENTRIES DENY ADMITTANCE

Sentries posted at the doors denied admittance to all but students during the meeting and faculty members in attendance at the beginning left on request within a short time. Newspapermen were also barred.

President Patterson, who had voiced the opinion soon after the strike, was precipitated, that the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish," estimated the strikers to total between 500 and 600, compared with the 800 to 900 the strikers were understood to be claiming were refusing to eat in the dining hall.

GRIEVANCES NOT QUICKLY HEARD

Apparently authentic information from student sources blamed the strike on a mass of accumulated grievances and dissatisfaction with delay in getting complaints before college authorities and having them acted on, because of unnecessary "red tape" rules and regulations that must be complied with.

JAN 25 1941

STRIKE STARTED WITH PARADE

The original criticism of the food by the students was reported as being that it was "no good." The strike started with a parade of striking students about the campus, carrying placards. Teachers immediately began checking class rolls to determine who was absent. The original striking students were said to have walked out of the dining hall Wednesday at lunchtime when they were served with a menu of liver and onions, bacon, peas, cabbage, cornbread and dessert.

When the strike began, dignitaries from all over the country were gathered at the institute to dedicate the recently-completed center established there for the study of infantile paralysis and its treatment.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuskegee Student Editorial Which Started Big Strike

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 23—Although the student strike here did not start until Wednesday, January 15, the spark which eventually became a flame, was ignited Saturday, January 11, when the following editorial was published in the Campus Digest:

CAFETERIALLY SPEAKING

Every now and then, in our reading, we come across articles and press releases concerning different phases of Tuskegee Institute's work and activities, and the work and activities of different departments of the Institute. Usually such publicity is deserved and serves to make us feel proud of our Alma Mater. Lately, we have been reading material concerning our School of Commercial Dietetics which has failed to arouse this wanted sense of pride because we sincerely feel that such praise is undeserved and unearned.

The Department of Commercial Dietetics which operates and manages the cafeteria, is one of the departments on the campus which is, more than any, the direct antithesis of the ideals and principles for which Tuskegee Institute stands.

The cafeteria, which should be the cleanest place on the campus is habitually and incessantly the filthiest. We doubt whether even the piggery, taking in consideration the function of the two places, can compare with it for unnecessary filth, unsanitary and distasteful conditions.

STUDENT WORKERS NOT CLEAN

And, in accordance with their place of business, is the filthiness and generally disreputable personal appearance of the students who are enrolled in this department and who are responsible for the prepapation and serving of the food.

We refer not only to the fact that they don't bathe often enough, but also to the fact that their uniforms are unclean, those few who wear uniforms.

We can excuse their lack of personal cleanliness by attributing it to their home training and the lackadaisical supervision that they receive from their faculty advisers in this department. But their lack of good manners, their putrid ill nature and their atrocious uncouthness are unexcusable.

PEOPLE ON RELIEF EAT LIKE KINGS

The food they serve! People on relief are eating like kings while the cafeteria takes the money our parents work hard for each month and throws savory messes out on the slides for us three meals a day. The works "menu" and "balanced diet" are meaningless to the cafeteria staff and this in spite of the number of dietitians being employed by the school.

The salads on the slides are so old and have been left over from so many meals that even the worms have deserted them and the flies are asphyxiated in the odors which arise therefrom. The stereotyped and monotonous bills of fare lack variety and diversification. The food is ill prepared, unsavory, unappetising. It is rationed in many proportions as if it were precious and valuable.

UNWORTHY DEPARTMENT

We cannot believe that such a poorly managed and instructed department, employing and enrolling such socially and economically undesirable students can be worthy, or deserving of commendation or comment from any source. It is our earnest belief that more time should be spent in cleaning up and improving the Cafeteria and School of Commercial Dietetics and less time should be spent in painting virtues and attributes which it obviously does not possess.

What we cannot understand or condone is the lack of concern and the irresponsible attitude of the persons in charge of this department. The Student Council has had repeated meetings with the head of the Department of Dietetics. Members of the executive council have been made acquainted with these undesirable conditions. Even the PRESIDENT of the institute has been approached. In each case idle promises have been made and nothing constructive has been done.

MAKE DIRECT APPEAL

There is only one course which is open to us, and that is by direct appeal to you, the students of the Department of Commercial Dietetics.

Do you realize that your conduct as well as your department is a blot on the reputation of Tuskegee Institute?

Do you realize that as students of Tuskegee Institute you have a certain standard of personal attainment to live up to?

We don't expect you to revolutionize the Cafeteria without the cooperation of your superiors, but there is a great deal that you can do to contribute to its improvement.

You might bathe more frequently, at least once a day. Showers and hot water are plentiful. If you don't have soap, ask your next door neighbor to lend you a bar.

Don't wear your uniform until it turns gray and acquires sour odors.

Clean your finger nails and wash your hands so you won't fingerprint every dish you handle.

As courtesy always pays, if you don't know the rules of etiquette and good manners, ask any faculty member, other than those in your department. When you run your garbage about, ask people to move themselves. Don't try to run over them. And be a little more conscientious in cleaning off the tables. It is very distasteful to have to eat at a table piled high with dirty dishes and discarded scraps.

MAY INFLUENCE FACULTY

If you try to do some of the things we suggest we will benefit from your presence here and we will begin to feel that you are actually a part of us. And perhaps your industry will influence the faculty of the Department of Commercial Dietetics to the type of activity and responsibility necessary to make your department the representative division of Tuskegee Institute, that it can and should be.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL

These words are not particularly concerned with merits of the recent student strike at Tuskegee Institute. Nobody yet has all the facts upon which to base a just conclusion.

But Tuskegee Institute (the board of trustees and the administration) should have itself investigated, openly and impartially.

JAN 25 1941

The student strike, if any weight at all is to be given to past incidents and current reports, was only a minor reflection of more fundamental disaffection among the student body and the faculty.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee's president, has put all that he has into his job. But some reports are critical of him. It is suspected that he hasn't all that the school needs.

Tuskegee has been a shining symbol of Negro achievement. It can become a symbol of Negro failure.

We believe that Tuskegee should be cleaned up until it is again beyond reproach.

No one wants to hurt the school. Everyone wants to help it.

Dr. Patterson, you can demand an investigation. The president of the board of trustees, Dr. William Jay Schieffelein, can help to initiate an investigation, by competent, outside persons. Why not do so? Will you answer?

18y-1941

STUDENT STRIKE

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Tuskegee Students Refuse To Attend Classes During Paralysis Unit Dedication

JAN 16 1941

Tuskegee, Ala.—A large number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes struck Wednesday, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes.

—o—

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.— (ANP) Through a grant of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the model hospital for the study and treatment of the dreaded disease has been erected here at Tuskegee and was dedicated on January 15.

From this infantile paralysis center, in the heart of the deep south, will go Negro doctors and nurses trained to fight infantile paralysis.

They will return to the crowded negro districts of New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities and to the rural sections of the South, equipped with everything medical science can provide to combat the ravages of the mysterious disease which has taken such a toll among Negro children, leaving thousands with twisted bodies, withered limbs and deformed hands and feet. Said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee:

"The Negro people of America are happy for the opportunity which the infantile paralysis center will provide not only for the restoration of young bodies afflicted with this dreadful malady, but also because of the unique opportunity for training doctors and nurses who will in turn combat this disease on a nationwide basis."

The hospital was made possible by a grant of $161,350. It was authorized under the direction of Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation, and the Foundation trustees, after long study of the problem in cooperation with Dr. Patterson.

Tuskegee was selected because it is devoted to the welfare of Negroes and because of the marked success Dr. John W. Chenault, director of the orthopedic work, who was sent here by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago to work among crippled Negro children. Dr. Chenault will be in charge of the training of Negro doctors and surgeons in orthopedic work, the training of orthopedic nurses and the training of physiotherapists.

The hospital, nucleus of a great Negro polio center, has a capacity of thirty beds. Various types of infantile paralysis cases among Negroes will be treated there.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

—a.t.d. FEB 1 1941

Strike At Tuskegee

The strike at Tuskegee Institute which was ended last week (temporarily) has revealed some startling facts, chief of which is that the famous Alabama institution, made world-famous by Booker T. Washington, does not grow its own foodstuffs any more and that the kitchen is not all that it should be.

There was a time when Tuskegee grew all of its own vegetables and had to buy little produce from the market; that time has passed. The ironical part of the whole thing is that Tuskegee boasts of turning out fine chefs and hotel workers who are quickly put to work in some of the nation's finest hotels. So popular have become Tuskegee graduate chefs that the school has widely publicized the course in an attempt to encourage more students to enter the field of dietetics.

Why did the students strike? Their charge, made to President F. D. Patterson was that the food they received was of poor quality, and not in sufficient quantity to be nourishing. They received the assurances that the matter would be adjusted, but, according to some of the discharged students who live in this area the matter was one which Dr. Paterson said could not be retcified at once but would require about five months to bring to pass.

The Tuskegee president should have realized that youth is impatient at long delays and has no use for red tape. A hungry student, or an undernourished student, is easy prey for someone with a stronger will than his and will grasp at a straw if he thinks that will better his condition.

Unfortunately for the suspended 49 students, there were among that number some with wills strong enough as to influence them to become leaders of a strike. Unfortunately for Dr. Patterson his reply to the strike committee failed to delay the strike. Unfortunately, Tuskegee Institute got a black name throughout the nation for the adverse publicity which it received because of the strike.

That about half of the student body participated would seem to indicate that they had just reason for taking that drastic step. I should like to see all of the suspended students reinstated in their classes; I should like to see Tuskegee's kitchen turn out a more palatable menu. Lastly I should like to see Dr. F. D. Patterson once more restore the confidence of the public in his administration at Tuskegee.

It is stranger still, because Tuskegee has a cooking school of college grade which provides chefs for dining car and hotel services.

But what is happening at Tuskegee is unimportant, after all, except that it shows the unsettled trend of these times in which even as staid and conservative a student body as this one is moved to desert its ancient patterns.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Booker Tees Strike

JAN 25 1941

Tuskegee Institute suspended forty-nine of several hundred students who went on a strike last week after complaining about unsatisfactory food served in the dining hall.

One hundred others are being questioned and other suspensions are expected.

Student complaints of cafeteria service are not unusual, because most college young people are at the storm and stress period of their lives when they are ready to make over the world and question every normal procedure.

It is unusual at Tuskegee, however, where the question of authority is so strongly grounded that no such similar outbreak has ever before occurred.

Moundville, Ala. News
January 23. 1941

THE TUSKEGEE STRIKE

(The Alabama Journal)

"They had been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves," is the explanation offered by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee for the refusal of three of four hundred students to come to classes because they didn't like the food in the dining hall. There is a good deal of psychology in this strike business, and it has some of the elements of a flu epidemic. It is catching, and when it is caught there seems little to do about it except to let nature take its course.

A strike among students, however, is a bad thing, and one that ought to be discouraged in every way. Strikes are wasteful and costly to begin with, and it has been shown by the railroad brotherhood, the greatest of all organized labor bodies, that they are entirely unnecessary to accomplish results.

When school students go on strike about anything it is little more than a ridiculous imitation of something they have heard or read about. These students who are kicking about having insufficient "variety" in their food at school might take a few hours off and reflect upon what is being done about food in Belgium, in Poland in China and among more than half the population of the world where it is not a question of inadequate variety but scarcity of anything to eat at all. They have much to be thankful for, apparently little to kick about.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
January 20, 1941

TUSKEGEE STRIKE REPORTED AT END

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—Dr. E. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said Sunday night a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions Monday.

Approximately 55 were suspended Saturday as strike leaders, after many of the huge Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said Sunday night all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, approximately 20 had been placed on probation.

One of those suspended, Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. C., vice president of the student council, termed the strike a "succeess" and declared that "we were assured there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes (resulting from the strike) would not be punished."

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 19, 1941

Over 50 Students At Tuskegee Suspended

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP) The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

Among those suspended, Dr. Patterson listed Editor Henry Miller, of the student newspaper, Campus Topics, which had criticized the food, and Cadet-Colonel Earl Williams, of the R. O. T. C. unit.

One student was slashed with a knife and 11 jailed temporarily without charge yesterday in disorders developing as strikers attempted to prevent others from attending classes.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 20, 1941

Order Restored As Students Suspended

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP) Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a state officer said around 800 of the 1,400 students did not attend classes.

Dr. Patterson estimated today approximately 50 students left Tuskegee over the week-end out of sympathy for the 55 regarded as leaders of the strike and indefinitely suspended.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
January 19, 1941

Tuskegee Suspensions Rise to More Than 50

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP) The Tuskegee institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council. The striike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 19, 1941

WILMINGTON STUDENT IN TUSKEGEE STRIKE

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the big Negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

"We were assured," the Wilmington (N. C.) student said, "there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes would not be punished. If possible, I'm going to return to Tuskegee."

Charlotte, N. C. News
January 1?, 1941

Negro Students May Be Dropped

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the Negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight State patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Hud[illegible] said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
January 20, 1941

ORDER RESTORED AT NEGRO COLLEGE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.— (AP) Order has been restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, today reported. The strike at the large Negro school is definiely over, and normal operations have been resumed. The trouble started over protest of the dining hall food.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 17, 1941

One Student Slashed At Tuskegee Institute And 11 Slapped In Jail

State Patrolmen Guard Campus; Strikers Partake Of Noonday Meal

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Following the slashing of a student who reportedly sought entrance into a classroom in defiance of striking students, Tuskegee Institute authorities Friday took drastic steps to end a two-day "strike" of students which started over food served at student tables.

Eleven students were arrested by state highway patrolmen when they refused to heed commands to clear the college entrances, officers reported, after wounding of the student.

Later, two of the 11 were released and it was reported that all students went to the dining-room for the noonday meal following announcement by Tuskegee authorities that students who continued to "strike" would be dismissed.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, reported that a student had been cut by a knife in the hands of another student but declined to identify the injured student or to name his assailant.

Highway patrolmen, headed by Chief T. Weller Smith, of Montgomery, reached Tuskegee Friday morning after President Patterson had reported the striking students were seeking to intimidate other students who desired to enter classrooms.

Chief Smith estimated that about 800 of the 1,400 students remained away from classrooms Friday morning. The arrest of 11 students came after they are said to have refused to clear the entrances.

Highway patrol officers brought riot equipment, including tear gas guns, to the campus and were prepared to use them.

Meanwhile, the college executive council met Friday to consider dismissal of strike leaders who had failed to respond to an ultimatum to be in class or at work by 7 a.m.

The first instance of intimidation in the strike came late Thursday when the strikers are reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
Jan. 17, 1941

Ultimatum To Students

Tuskegee Institute Threatens To Suspend 500 Unless Return To Classes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(U.P.)—Between 500 and 600 students of Tuskeegee institute faced suspension today unless they called off a strike in protest of the kind of food served at the negro college. President F. D. Patterson said that all strikers not back in class this morning would be "suspended automatically."

Eight highway patrolmen were needed to restore order late yesterday when the strikers reportedly threatened a driver who was attempting to unload food at the college dining hall. Patterson spoke to the students last night at a mass meeting but reported the parley "ended in a deadlock."

The strike began two days ago. Patterson said he ate at the hall Wednesday and found the food "very palatable."

The strikers, the president said, "have started something they don't know how to finish."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE QUIET AFTER STABBING; 11 ARE ARRESTED

JAN 18 1941

State Officers With Riot Equipment On Guard Following Strike

JAN 18 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—Quiet prevailed Friday night on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one youth being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

About a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed after disregarding threats of the strikers and attempting to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said Friday night 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent nonstrikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

JAN 18 1941

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes Friday. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where about 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of state patrolmen came in Friday morning as a precaution. A dozen or more state officers were here assisting county and city officers.

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood, however, the youth was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11 who were jailed.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school, and quiet reigned on the campus, students having been warned those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Patrolmen were rushed here Thursday night, when strikers were reported to have threatened a truck driver attempting to unload food at the dining hall. Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa summoned aid from Montgomery when, he said, the strikers told him "we're running things here."

The truck unloaded later without incident as eight patrolmen watched.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

600 TUSKEGEE STUDENTS STAGE FOOD WALKOUT

JAN 24 1941

Patrolmen Go to College After Trucker Is Threatened

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16. (AP) State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers whose ranks Dr F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

JAN 24 1941

They refused to attend classes and gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The truck driver complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "We're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced.:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a. m., will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Strike Ends, Students Return Today

JAN 26 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Intitute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining room and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

18y-1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

50 Suspended In Tuskegee Student Strike

JAN 19 1941

20 Others Placed On Probation; Quiet Prevails

AN 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 18.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president said "all students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

"We were assured," the Wilmington, N. C., student said, "there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes would not be punished. If possible, I'm going to return to Tuskegee."

Shortly after the strike developed Wednesday, Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis" and declared he found the food both "palatable and wholesome" when he took lunch with the students the day before. The student newspaper, Campus Topics, criticized the food and handling of it a week ago.

Among those suspended, Dr. Patterson listed Editor Henry Miller, of Campus Topics, and Cadet-Colonel Earl Williams, of the R. O. T. C. unit.

One student was slashed with a knife and 11 jailed temporarily without charge yesterday in disorders developing as strikers attempted to prevent others from attending classes.

State Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith, who headed a detail sent to reinforce local authortiies, estimated 800 of the college's 1,400 students joined the strike

Quiet prevailed across the wide campus today and students moved orderly to and from scheduled Saturday classes.

Dr. Patterson held out some hope of reinstatement for those suspended, but said those taken back would be considered on "an individual, merit basis."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Order Is Restored At Negro Institute, Authorities Assert

55 Tuskegee Students Suspended And 50 Others Have Left Campus

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With the suspension of 55 students, believed to have been the leaders of the "student strike" which disturbed the routine of the famous Negro institute here, order had been restored Monday morning, according to college authorities, and the "strike is definitely over."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, estimated that approximately 50 other students had left the campus over the week-end out of sympathy for those who were suspended.

According to statements issued by the school officials, the disturbance began last Tuesday when mimeographed sheets calling on the students to refuse to report for drill, classes or enter the college dining hall, were circulated among the student body by the strike leaders.

According to the sheets, the strike was to begin Wednesday morning. It assured its sympathizers that "no one need fear the matter concerning expulsion from school. We will continue to strike until any student who is sent away on this charge is readmitted to school."

President Patterson voluntarily appeared before a meeting of students Tuesday night in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration, school officials explained Monday. The students would accept no offer of arbitration and called a strike for the following morning. A large number of students failed to report to classes, to their work, and to the dining hall for meals. Many of the students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some of the more active leaders of the strike.

The institute's executive council met Wednesday morning and issued the following statement:

Text Of Statement

"To the Student Council:

"The Southern trustees and members of the executive council of Tuskegee Institute regard the present strike on the part of members of the student body as unwarranted and unjustifiable. It occurred at a time when officials of the institute were in conference with representatives of the student body in an effort to adjust as far as possible and reasonable the complaints made. There was no indication that these negotiations were failing to attain the desired result.

"We feel under the circumstances that further consideration of this matter must be postponed until order is restored and students have resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute as regards school and work. At such time the administration is willing to confer with representatives designated by the student body to reopen this matter.

"An answer to this communication is requested by 5 p.m. today."

The strike leaders refused to accept this offer of arbitration unless President Patterson sign a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in connection with it, the official statement said Monday. President Patterson refused to sign such a statement on the grounds, describing the strike "as a flagrant violation of the rules of Tuskegee Institute, and that no commitment not to pursue responsible could be g[illegible]

The executive [illegible] issued a warning Thursday morning that any student absent from "assigned duty or class" after 7 a.m. Friday would be automatically suspended from the institute.

About 4 that afternoon, a group of the students prevented a truck driver from unloading food at the dining hall and ordered a highway patrolman, assigned to the area, off the campus.

Aid was summoned from the patrol office at Montgomery and the truck unloaded under their protection.

Knives, Clubs Drawn

Friday morning, efforts of students to return to classes were prevented by striking students who gathered at classrooms entrances brandishing knives and using clubs, the authorities' statement said. Threats to damage and destroy the property of Tuskegee Institute were frequently made as well as threats of physical injury to students not on strike." After repeated efforts to have striking students return to their dormitories and remain orderly had failed, the executive council decided that the strike had created a situation of violence that the school could not control, and that it was necessary to call the civil authorities. The officers on arrival were urged to treat the students with consideration and to use force only as a last resort. Every cooperation and consideration to this request were given. In the process of restoring order 11 students were arrested but were released after a few hours without charge," the statement continued.

The executive council then voted to suspend 49 students for their activities in connection with the strike.

"The civil officials had withdrawn, and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute by Friday afternoon.

"Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these days from parents all over the nation urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskegee Institute and to remain in school," the statement said. "These messages have strongly endorsed the action taken by the executive council of Tuskegee Institute. The action of the executive council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TUSKEGEE STRIKE IS OVER

55 Students Are Suspended, 20 Put on Probation

JAN 20 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said tonight that a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

About fifty-five students were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were put on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Captain N. W. Kimbrough said tonight that all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, about twenty had been put on probation. He declared that the strike had "very little basis" as the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Quiet After Disorder; Student Knifed

JAN 18 1941

11 Jailed, Later Freed; 800 Believed Out In Food Protest Strike

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Quiet prevailed tonight on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one student being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

Around a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of the strikers and attempted to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

11 Freed From Jail

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where around 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of State patrolmen came in this morning as a precaution. A dozen or more State officers were here assisting county and city officers.

No Charges Preferred

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood, however, the boy was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11 who were jailed.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school, reigned on the campus, students having been warned those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

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AN 19 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 18.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president said "all students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

"We were assured," the Wilmington, N. C., student said, "there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes would not be punished. If possible, I'm going to return to Tuskegee."

Shortly after the strike developed Wednesday, Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis" and declared he found the food both "palatable and wholesome" when he took lunch with the students the day before. The student newspaper, Campus Topics, criticized the food and handling of it a week ago.

Among those suspended, Dr. Patterson listed Editor Henry Miller, of Campus Topics, and Cadet-Colonel Earl Williams, of the R. O. T. C. unit.

One student was slashed with a knife and 11 jailed temporarily without charge yesterday in disorders developing as strikers attempted to prevent others from attending classes.

State Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith, who headed a detail sent to reinforce local authortiies, estimated 800 of the college's 1,400 students joined the strike

Quiet prevailed across the wide campus today and students moved orderly to and from scheduled Saturday classes.

Dr. Patterson held out some hope of reinstatement for those suspended, but said those taken back would be considered on "an individual, merit basis."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Order Is Restored At Negro Institute, Authorities Assert

55 Tuskegee Students Suspended And 50 Others Have Left Campus

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With the suspension of 55 students, believed to have been the leaders of the "student strike" which disturbed the routine of the famous Negro institute here, order had been restored Monday morning, according to college authorities, and the "strike is definitely over."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, estimated that approximately 50 other students had left the campus over the week-end out of sympathy for those who were suspended.

According to statements issued by the school officials, the disturbance began last Tuesday when mimeographed sheets calling on the students to refuse to report for drill, classes or enter the college dining hall, were circulated among the student body by the strike leaders.

According to the sheets, the strike was to begin Wednesday morning. It assured its sympathizers that "no one need fear the matter concerning expulsion from school. We will continue to strike until any student who is sent away on this charge is readmitted to school."

President Patterson voluntarily appeared before a meeting of students Tuesday night in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration, school officials explained Monday. The students would accept no offer of arbitration and called a strike for the following morning. A large number of students failed to report to classes, to their work, and to the dining hall for meals. Many of the students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some of the more active leaders of the strike.

The institute's executive council met Wednesday morning and issued the following statement:

Text Of Statement

"To the Student Council:

"The Southern trustees and members of the executive council of Tuskegee Institute regard the present strike on the part of members of the student body as unwarranted and unjustifiable. It occurred at a time when officials of the institute were in conference with representatives of the student body in an effort to adjust as far as possible and reasonable the complaints made. There was no indication that these negotiations were failing to attain the desired result.

"We feel under the circumstances that further consideration of this matter must be postponed until order is restored and students have resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute as regards school and work. At such time the administration is willing to confer with representatives designated by the student body to reopen this matter.

"An answer to this communication is requested by 5 p.m. today."

The strike leaders refused to accept this offer of arbitration unless President Patterson sign a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in connection with it, the official statement said Monday. President Patterson refused to sign such a statement on the grounds, describing the strike "as a flagrant violation of the rules of Tuskegee Institute, and that no commitment not to punish those responsible could be given."

The executive council issued a warning Thursday morning that any student absent from "assigned duty or class" after 7 a.m. Friday would be automatically suspended from the institute.

About 4 that afternoon, a group of the students prevented a truck driver from unloading food at the dining hall and ordered a highway patrolman, assigned to the area, off the campus.

Aid was summoned from the patrol office at Montgomery and the truck unloaded under their protection.

Knives, Clubs Drawn

Friday morning, efforts of students to return to classes were prevented by striking students who gathered at classrooms entrances brandishing knives and using clubs, the authorities' statement said. Threats to damage and destroy the property of Tuskegee Institute were frequently made as well as threats of physical injury to students not on strike." After repeated efforts to have striking students return to their dormitories and remain orderly had failed, the executive council decided that the strike had created a situation of violence that the school could not control, and that it was necessary to call the civil authorities. The officers on arrival were urged to treat the students with consideration and to use force only as a last resort. Every cooperation and consideration to this request were given. In the process of restoring order 11 students were arrested but were released after a few hours without charge," the statement continued.

The executive council then voted to suspend 49 students for their activities in connection with the strike.

"The civil officials had withdrawn, and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute by Friday afternoon.

"Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these days from parents all over the nation urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskegee Institute and to remain in school," the statement said. "These messages have strongly endorsed the action taken by the executive council of Tuskegee Institute. The action of the executive council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TUSKEGEE STRIKE IS OVER

55 Students Are Suspended, 20 Put on Probation

JAN 20 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said tonight that a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

About fifty-five students were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were put on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Captain N. W. Kimbrough said tonight that all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, about twenty had been put on probation. He declared that the strike had "very little basis" as the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Quiet After Disorder; Student Knifed

JAN 18 1941

11 Jailed, Later Freed; 800 Believed Out In Food Protest Strike

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Quiet prevailed tonight on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one student being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

Around a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of the strikers and attempted to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings.

11 Freed From Jail

All those jailed were released after a few hours without charges having been preferred against them, but Dr. Patterson said tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where around 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Two additional details of State patrolmen came in this morning as a precaution. A dozen or more State officers were here assisting county and city officers.

No Charges Preferred

The 11 jailed apparently were not connected with the slashing of the student. Dr. Patterson did not give the name of the injured student or his assailant. It was understood, however, the boy was not hurt seriously. No formal charges had been preferred against the 11 who were jailed.

The college council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended. Late in the day it was understood none had been dismissed from school, and reigned on the campus, students having been warned those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Patrolmen were rushed here last night, when strikers were reported to have threatened a truck driver attempting to unload food at the dining hall. Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa summoned aid from Montgomery and quiet when, he said, the strikers told him "we're running things here."

The truck unloaded later without incident as eight patrolmen watched.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Now Back To Normal

Dr. Patterson Reports 55 Students Sent Home After Food Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20—(AP)—Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a state officer said around 800 of the 1,400 students did not attend classes.

Dr. Patterson estimated today approximately 50 students left Tuskegee over the weekend out of sympathy for the 55 regarded as leaders of the strike and indefinitely suspended.

The president said "We plan to resume our regular program. We have always allowed the students to present any grievances they have, and have tried to make any reasonable adjustments possible. The same principle will prevail now. A committee has been appointed to confer with the students on the present complaints."

As to the possibility of the 55 students sent home getting back, Dr. Patterson said "All will be given consideration on the merits of their individual cases."

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
January 18, 1941

OFFICIALS QUELL STUDENTS STRIKE

Order is Restored at Tuskegee; Eleven Students Jailed

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Disorders among striking Tuskegee Institute students resulted today in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances. Two were released later.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterso nsaid the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was palatable and wholesome."

The institute president said the strikers blocked entrances to prevent non - strikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said girl students as well as men were intimidated.

All of those arrested were released later without formal charges having been preferred against them. The injured student was not hurt seriously. Neither his name nor that of his assailant was revealed.

Dr. Patterson announced tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and added that any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis." Students were warned that those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 20, 1941

TUSKEGEE STRIKE REPORTED AT END

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said Sunday night a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions Monday.

Approximately 55 were suspended Saturday as strike leaders, after many of the huge Negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said Sunday night all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, approximately 20 had been placed on probation.

One of those suspended, Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. C., vice president of the student council, termed the strike a "success" and declared that "we were assured there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes (resulting from the strike) would not be punished."

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
January 18, 1941

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS ARRESTED IN STRIKE

One Slashed During Protest Over School Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—Disorders among striking Tuskegee Institute students resulted Friday in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big negro college.

While ascore of officers guarded the grounds and evirons, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1400 students were not in classes Friday. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said the disorders had "very little basis," that the food "was palatable and wholesome."

The institute president said strikers blocked entrances to prevent nonstrikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said girl students as well as men were intimidated.

All of those arrested were released later without formal charges having been preferred against them. The injured student was not hurt seriously Dr. Patterson announced Friday night 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and added that any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis."

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
January 17, 1941

Tuskegee Students Still On Strike

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP) —The jailer here reported today he was holding 11 Tuskegee Institute students without formal charge after additional details of Alabama state patrolmen sped here as a precaution against disorder in the strike of students at the negro college.

Additional patrolmen, including Chief T. Weller Smith, rushed here from Montgomery and Birmingham when they received reports students attempting to attend classes were being 'intimidated" by strikers against the dining hall food.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Brunswick, Ga., News
January 20, 1941

STRIKE IS ENDED

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 20. (AP)—Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed. The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Strike Brought To End

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(INS—Strike of several hundred students at Tuskegee Institute, famed negro school, "has definitely ended," and classes were to be resumed under normal conditions today, F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, announced.

The school president stated that a number of the strike leaders had been suspended after several hundred of the 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food served in the school cafeteria and what the strikers termed "too strict" regulations.

Moultrie, Ga. Observer
January 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE GROUP MAY BE OUSTED

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—(AP)—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all student "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight state patrolmen, equipped with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students had threatened a truck driver who attempted to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabby said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted he ate with the students on Tuesday and found the food palatable and wholesome."

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 19, 1941

Tuskegee Normal After Student Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18. (AP)—Its four-day-old student strike apparently ended with the suspension of 49 accused as leaders, Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest negro colleges, opened normally Saturday. Quiet prevailed across the wide campus and Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said the situation "definitely is under control." Students moved orderly toward such Saturday classes as were scheduled.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
January 20, 1941

Strike at Tuskegee "Definitely Over"

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20. —(AP)—Order restored and 55 students sent home, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said today a strike at the huge Negro college now was "definitely over" and normal operations had been resumed.

The strike, with hundreds of students out of classes, developed disorders last week, resulting in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 others being jailed. State officers with riot equipment came here as a precaution.

The trouble developed over a protest against food served in the college dining hall. At the height of the strike a state officer said around 800 and 1,400 students did not attend classes.

18y - 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

STUDENT STRIKE

One Student Reported Slashed, 11 Others Arrested At School

JAN 19 1941

Additional Details Of Highway Patrolmen Rushed To Campus; Strikers' Intimidations Claimed

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—(SNS)—One student was reported slashed with a knife and 11 others were arrested Friday as the food strike at Tuskegee reached a high pitch.

The unnamed knife victim was attempting to attend a class irrespective of the intimidations of the strikers.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, did not release names of either of the participants.

ELEVEN STUDENTS JAILED

The 11 students were jailed when they refused to heed commands to clear the college entrances. They were not believed involved in the knife attack.

Two additional details of highway patrolmen were rushed to the campus Friday morning when President Patterson reported intimidations were being used by the strikers.

JAN 18 1941

Headed by Chief T. Weller Smith, the patrolmen rushed to Tuskegee from Montgomery, Ala.

STRIKE STARTED WEDNESDAY

The strike broke out Wednesday when 600 and 800 students registered protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. Patterson was quoted by Chief Smith as saying the strikers made open threats against students trying to attend classes. He said girl students were intimidated as well as men.

Dr. Patterson asked patrolmen to clear the areas in front of the class buildings. He said the strike had "very little basis."

Chief Smith, with 14 men on duty, said riot equipment, including tear gas guns, had been brought along and that the patrol was prepared to meet any eventuality.

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED

Several student leaders who would not give their names said a compromise had been suggested at a student-faculty conference under which a committee of one student and two teachers would take meals in the cafeteria for two weeks and make recommendations.

The strike first flared Sunday following a student meeting at which protests were made against the food. Members of the student council said there were other complaints, including "too strict regulations regarding young women students, and a host of minor problems."

JAN 18 1941

BREAD TRUCK HALTED

Patrolmen were called to the campus late Thursday after a group of strikers refused to allow a bread truck to be unloaded on the campus.

The college executive council met here Friday to begin dismissal of strike leaders, who, had failed to respond to an ultimatum to be in class or at work by 7 a.m.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute Students Strike In Protest Over Menu

JAN 16 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, struck today, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said tonight that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined the strike which he declared had "very little basis."

The difficulty, the negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial in the student paper," and he added: "There is nothing inadequate about the diet provided the students. It is wholesome. The complaining students have no real case. There is very little basis for their accusations. We're not perfect, but we're doing all we can."

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, that all those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college." If such normalcy is restored, he said, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1,000 students eat, and had dinner with them yesterday. He said the meal for the students included: Liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or jello).

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said.

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-committal about quantity," Dr. Patterson observed. "The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

Classes were held on schedule, despite many absences. "We are checking the rolls," Dr. Patterson said, "to get the names of those failing to attend classes."

JAN 16 1941

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center, for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of the disease. The college president said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Students' Suspension In Tuskegee Flareup Brings Campus Quiet

Decision Is Reached After Violence As Patrolmen With Riot Guns Stand By

BY GEORGE NAGEL
Birmingham News Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With the suspension of 49 students, accused by college authorities as the leaders of the "strike" which has all but paralyzed activities at this famous Negro institution here for the past three days, relative quiet prevailed Saturday morning.

JAN 18 1941

The decision to suspend the students came after an all-day conference Friday by the school executive council during which time state highway patrolmen and sheriff's deputies patroled the campus with riot equipment, 11 students were jailed, and one was slashed by a knife when he attempted to enter a building being picketed by the "strikers."

According to Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, the strike grew out of student's complaints against food served in the dining hall and what they called the college administration's "too strict regulations."

The first detachment of highway patrolmen was rushed to the campus Thursday afternoon when strikers were reported to have threatened a truck driver attempting to unload food at the dining hall.

Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa, assigned to the Tuskegee area, summoned aid from the patrol headquarters in Montgomery, when he said one of the strikers ordered him off the campus with the warning, "we're running things here."

The truck was unloaded without incident as the additional eight patrolmen watched.

Dr. Patterson declined to reveal the name of the student injured in the "cutting affray, but it was understood that he was not seriously hurt. Two additional patrolmen were dispatched from Birmingham for the campus following the incident.

JAN 18 1941

The 11 students, jailed by Macon County Sheriff E. E. Evans, were released Friday afternoon. The sheriff refused to reveal their names and declined to allow reporters to talk to them while they were being held in the County Jail. No formal charges were placed against them, it was understood.

It was understood that a great majority of them were from out of the state.

Dr. Patterson asserted Friday night that 49 who had bene suspended might be taken back "on an individual merit basis."

A squad of patrolmen remained on duty in the vicinity of the school Saturday morning, but the campus was reported quiet as the institute sought to resume normal operations.

Asheville W C Citizen
January 18, 1941

50 STUDENTS ARE SUSPENDED AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17. (UP) The executive council of Tuskegee institute today suspended nearly 50 students, "ringleaders" in a three-day strike against dining hall food in this negro college which pioneered in the south in courses training cooks and waiters for hotels.

One student suffered a minor stab wound and 16 were arrested during outbreaks of disorder accompanying the strike.

Fourteen Alabama highway patrolmen, under State Safety Director T. Weller Smith, were posted here to aid sheriff's deputies to maintain order.

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee tonight believed suspension of the "between 40 and 50" students had broken the strike. The executive council planned to question 100 others tomorrow and Patterson believed "20 to 30" more would be suspended — sent home but permitted to apply for reinstatement.

The striking students contended the dining hall did not offer enough fruit or sufficient variety of food. Five hundred of the school's 1,400 students started the strike last Wednesday, refusing to go to classes and eating snacks in their rooms or going to restaurants.

[illegible] Ga. Telegraph
January 19, 1941

50 Students Suspended In Tuskegee Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge Negro college, reported Saturday more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Quiet prevailed today and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
January 19, 1941

DISORDER BREAKS OUT AT TUSKEGEE

One Youth Slashed, 11 Striking Students Jailed At Big Negro College

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—Disorders among striking Tuskegee Institute students resulted yesterday in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers restored quiet on the campus of the big Negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances. Two were released later.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria, where 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was palatable and wholesome.

The institute president said strikers blocked entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said girl students as well as men were intimidated.

All of those arrested were released later without formal charges having been preferred against them. The injured student was not hurt seriously. Neither his name nor that of his assailant was revealed.

Dr. Patterson announced tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and added that any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis." Students were warned that those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
January 16, 1941

Confer[illegible]e Slated On Tuskegee Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP) — The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining hall meals.

Several hundred students at the Negro institution walked out of the dining hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

A committee from the executive council and a joint committee of students and faculty members have been named to confer on the protest.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Classes were being held on schedule, he said.

Patterson said students staying away from classes had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college." If "such normalcy" is not restored, he added, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 16, 1941

Tuskegee Students Still Defiant And Strike Parley Set

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16—(AP)—The campus of Tuskeegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining-hall meals.

Several hundred students at the negro institution walked out of the dining-hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

A committee from the executive council and a joint committee of students and faculty members have been named to confer on the protest.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Classes were being held on schedule, he said.

Patterson said students staying away from classes had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college." If "such normalcy" is not restored, he added, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
January 17, 1941

Students Call Food Strike At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphenalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Mobile, Ala., Press
January 15, 1941

Tuskegee Students Stage Food Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP) An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for colored people, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are noncommital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Patrol Called As Tuskegee's Students Riot

JAN 17 1941

Noisy Band Threatens Bread Truck Driver; Ultimatum Is Issued

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 16.—(AP)—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Patrol Gets Complaint

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa late today that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "we're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a.m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest, Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Refuse To Be Pacified

Earlier students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Patrolman Huckabaa, reporting to State headquarters, said striking students threatened "to tear up the truck" if the driver attempted to unload at first. Chief Smith called Gov. Dixon in Birmingham and was advised, he said, that the truck be allowed to unload.

While conceding yesterday some students might not be getting as much variety as they wished in food, Dr. Patterson insisted it furnished a balanced diet and was palatable. He denied there was reason for complaint against quality or quantity.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
January 16, 1941

Students, Faculty To Discuss Tuskegee Meals

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16—(AP)—The campus of Tuskegee Institute bore posters bearing defiant sentiments today, while students and faculty prepared to discuss circumstances of a students' strike against dining-hall meals.

Several hundred students at the negro institution walked out of the dining-hall and stayed away from classes yesterday after complaining about the food.

A committee from the executive council and a joint committee of students and faculty members have been named to confer on the protest.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, who said he ate dinner with the students yesterday, declared the food was "palatable and wholesome."

Classes were being held on schedule, he said.

Patterson said students staying away from classes had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college." If "such normalcy" is not restored, he added, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

18y-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

FIRE 49, ARREST 11 FOR STRIKING AT TUSKEGEE

New York Monroe N Comp

Quality And Quantity Of Food Given As Cause Of Students Action

JAN 25 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Life at Tuskegee Institute went back to normalcy on Monday morning, January 20th, following a student strike which began on Wednesday morning, January 15th and ended with the suspension of 49 students on Friday and the arrest for a few hours of 11 others the same day.

The strike followed distribution among the students of mimeographed statement which had been prepared by strike leaders Tuesday night. The strike was voted on in protest against the quality and quantity of food being served in the dining hall and was decided on despite the appearance of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, before a meeting of students in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration. After listening to Dr. Patterson the vote was to strike and the following statement circulated among the students:

Strikers Outline Plans

"Fellow students, the time has come for us to resort to the most potent method of persuasion that we know. That method is one where a group acts as one in respect to a matter that affects all. In simple terms it is necessary for us to execute a strike against the despicable conditions existing in the cafeteria.

"The proposed plan of events is as follows:

"Beginning Wednesday, January 15, 1941, no men will report to drill; No one will report to classes; No one will receive meals in the Dining Hall (until notice is received); The strike will last until the Executive Council notifies the students that action, favorable to the students has been taken.

"We, as students, feel that we have exercised every element of persuasion humanly possible to get action except the one outlined above. Obtaining no results from this attack, we feel that all of us, as students of Tuskegee Institute, should render an exhibition of our feeling concerning the Dining Hall problem. We want food of a better quality and in quantities that are suitable for the upkeep of the human body.

"No one need fear the matter concerning expulsion from school. We will continue to strike until any student who is sent away on this charge is re-admitted to school.

"In the notice received from the Executive Council, we want it stated that no personal grievances will be held against students who were rumored to be active participants in the strike.

"Please co-operate in the matter 100%, because anyone not joining up will take weight from the effect of this exhibition."

Wednesday morning between 500 and 600 students failed to report to classes, to their work and to the dining hall for meals. Students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some of the more active leaders of the strike. The executive council of the Institute met and offered to arbitrate the matter but strike leaders refused to accept the offer unless Dr. Patterson signed a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in connection with the strike. Dr. Patterson refused to sign on the grounds that the strike was a flagrant violation of the rules of the Institute and no commitment not to punish strike leaders could be given.

State Police Called In

Thursday the strike became violent with renewed efforts on part of strike leaders to keep other students from classes, dining hall and work. The Executive Council issued a warning that all students absent from assigned duty or work after 7 a. m., Friday would be automatically suspended and required to leave the Institute grounds at once or face ejection by civil authorities. Officers of the State Highway Patrol were used to escort a truck making delivery to the dining hall.

JAN 25 1941

Friday morning, Dr. Patterson called in state police and officers from Montgomery and in the process of restoring order they arrested 11 students but all were released after a few hours without charge. At the same time 49 students were suspended for their activities in connection with the strike.

Sunday, the students went to chapel where the regular service was held without incident and on Monday morning the activities of the school proceeded as usual.

Forced To Act In Strike

Dr. F. D. PATTERSON

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

3-Day Strike Is Ended

State Troopers Leave Campus; To Question 100 Students

JAN 25 1941

(Special to TRIBUNE)

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — With Alabama State Troopers off the campus and the three-day strike 'for better food" ended at Tuskegee Institute, only whisperings remain to indicate that the entire story has not been told concerning last week's eruption at the famed school founded by Booker T. Washington.

Right now, local Tuskegeeans are not concerned with the facts. They are "too ashamed" that Tuskegee boys and girls — "would do a thing like that." "That is not the spirit of Tuskegee," they say. "What would Dr. Washington think of this?"

Other locals, including Tuskegeeans, are not pleased with the fact that white state troopers were called to the campus; they think some other way of handling students might have been found.

55 Booted Out

Of the students on strike, 55 were suspended on Saturday as "ringleaders," and 100 others must face questioning to determine what part they played in the student-institute breach. Chief among these is Henry Miller, editor of the student paper, who editorially attacked the quality of the food.

The expulsions of the students came after a four-hours' conference of the executive council of the school, and the exchange of telegrams between President Patterson and trustees, especially those living in the South.

Dr. Patterson estimated that 300 of the 1400 students refused to attend classes. The strike came on the day that Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes.

Meanwhile, the jailer here reported that he was still holding 11 Tuskegee students without formal charges after they had been arrested for intimidating other students who refused to strike.

The students were arrested by police who rushed to the school after being summoned by a truck driver, who, on delivering food to the dining hall, was unable to enter and was forced to turn back after being threatened by the students.

On the evening of January 14, according to Tuskegee's side, President Patterson voluntarily appeared before a meeting of students in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration. The students would accept no offer of arbitration and called a strike for last Wednesday morning. A large number of students failed to report to classes, to their work, and to the dining hall for meals.

Many of the students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some of the more active leaders of the strike. The executive council of Tuskegee Institute met Wednesday morning and issued the following statement:

"The southern trustees and members of the executive council of Tuskegee Institute regard the present strike on the part of members of the student body as unwarranted and unjustifiable. It occurred at a time when officials of the institute were in conference with representatives of the student body in an effort to adjust as far as possible and reasonable the complaints made. There was no indication that these negotiations were failing to attain the desired result.

"We feel under the circumstances that further consideration of this matter must be postponed until order is restored and students have resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institue as regards school and work. At such time the administration is willing to confer with representatives designated by the student body to reopen this matter.

"An answer to this communication is requested by 5:00 P. M. today."

The statement was signed by Dr. Patterson for the council.

The strike leaders refused to accept this offer of arbitration unless President Patterson signed a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in connection with it. President Patterson refused to sign such a statement on the grounds that the strike was a flagrant violation of the rules of Tuskegee Institute, and therefore no commitment not to punish those responsible could be given.

On Thursday the strike, in the eyes of the institute, was taking on certain

aspects of violence because of the efforts of the strike leaders to keep the students from classes, the dining hall, and work, Thursday morning the following additional statement was issued to the Student Council by the executive council:

"In view of the present situation existing among members, of the student body in that they declare themselves to be on strike, the southern trustees and the Executive Council of Tuskegee Institute hereby advise that all such students absent from assigned duty, either school or work after 7:00 A.M., Friday, January 17, 1941, will be automatically suspended from Tuskegee Institute.

"Suspended students are required to leave the grounds of the institute at once. Those not doing so without good and sufficent reasons will be regarded as trespassers and subject to ejection by civil authorities. Damage to Tuskegee Institute property will be similarly treated as an infraction of the law.

"It is our sincere hope that the good judgment which has characterized Tuskegee students in the past will make the drastic measures described above unnecessary."

Friday morning efforts of students to return to classes were prevented by striking students, who gathered at classrooms entrances brandishing knives and using clubs, an official release by Tuskegee states. Threats to damage and destroy property of Tuskegee Institute were frequently made as well as threats of physical injury to students not on strike.

After repeated efforts to have striking students return to their dormitories and remain orderly had failed, the executive council decided that the strike had created a situation of violence that the school could not control, and that it was necessary to call the civil authorities. The officers on arrival were urged to treat the students with consideration and to use force only as a last resort.

On Friday afternoon quiet prevailed on the campus, all civil officials had withdrawn, and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee Institute.

On Sunday the students went to chapel where the regular service was held.

Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these past days from parents all over the nation inquiring on the state of affairs, or urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskegee Institute and to remain in school.

The action of the executive council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon.

The only complaint which the students voiced was one regarding the quality of food served them. Officials contend that this complaint is unwarranted; that Tuskegee maintains one of the best boarding systems of any school in the country; that food is served in cafeteria style and that the student diners have a wide variety from which to choose.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
January 20, 1941

Strike Ends At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19, (AP) — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said tonight a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

Approximately 55 were suspended yesterday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Highway patrolmen were placed on duty at the school after the strike developed Wednesday, but Capt. N. W. Kimbrough said tonight all had been withdrawn except two regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Dr. Patterson said that in addition to those suspended, approximately 20 had been placed on probation.

One of those suspended, Wilbur Hines, Wilmington, N. C., vice president of the student council, termed the strike a "success" and declared that "we were assured there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes (resulting from the strike) would not be punished."

Dr. Patterson said the strike had "very little basis," that the food served in the dining hall was "palatable and wholesome."

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Negro Students Strike, Now Settled !

JAN 28 1941

Tuskegee, Ala. (AP)—A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institution of learning for Negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparentl want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."—Enquirer.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Suspended Tuskegee Students Go Home

JAN 21 1941

Students suspended from Tuskegee Inst., because they were accused of participating in a four-day food strike last week were en-route to their respective homes Monday.

Corris R. Landers, one of the students under suspension, paused in Atlanta before continuing to his home in Chattanooga. Before leaving the campus, Landers was president of the sophomore class president of the campus cooperative shop and an acting member of the student council.

He said he and several others of the 17 council members were notified of their suspensions Friday evening.

APPROXIMATELY 75 SUSPENDED

He estimated that approximately 75 students were suspended. At least 40 were boys, Landers declared. All were given railroad transportation, he revealed.

He said several students were put on probation and many others were still being questioned by faculty members.

Landers, in a statement to the WORLD, declared the student council did not start the strike, but the students themselves after hearing a report from the council which quoted President Patterson saying he would rectify food conditions in 3 or 5 months.

Male members of the strike purchased food from stores and fed girls, he added.

OFFICERS ACCUSED OF INCITEMENT

Landers blamed highway patrolmen for stirring the strike to a high pitch. He said the patrolmen angered students by waving pistols in the faces of girl students and offending them.

He accused the officers of striking one male student and knocking down a foreign student.

The eleven students who were arrested were dismissed the same day, the suspnded Tuskegee student reported. He denied that one boy was slashed claiming the victim merely suffered a scratch on his hand.

The strike began, he said, because students claimed the food was not prepared in the right manner and that regulations for the girls were too strict.

Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, and James Woodson, described by Landers as a brilliant scholar, were among those suspended, Landers said.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

TUSKEGEE STRIKE OVER

JAN 23 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20 — The strike here over food came to an end Sunday night, Jan. 19th, according to President F. D. Patterson. Classes were normally resumed Monday morning.

But the strike did not end without some penalties. Fifty-five student were actually suspended and twenty were put on probation.

It is admitted here that at least 1,400 boys and girls took part in the rebellion against the food and service in the dining room which they termed was too strict. The highway patrolman who had to be called in to quell the disturbance, according to Capt. M. W. Kimbrough, except the two who are regularly on duty in the vicinity.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Tuskegee Food Strike Reported to Be Over

JAN 20 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., [AP]—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said Sunday night a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions tomorrow.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

'Food Is No Good,' Say Tuskegee Students As Strike Continues

Several Hundred Walk From Lunchroom Because They Don't Like The Menu

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Walking out of a lunchroom where liver and onions, cabbage and bacon, peas, cornbread, salad and dessert were on the menu, several hundred students of famed Tuskegee Institute here were on strike Thursday, protesting that the "food is no good."

The Negro students paraded the campus with banners while school authorities called roll in the classrooms to determine who were away.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the school which was founded by Booker T. Washington, said he had dropped into the dining room for lunch Wednesday and found the meal adequate and palatable. He said complaints reaching him said nothing about the quantity of food.

JAN 16 1941

Meanwhile, committees from the executive council and the students and faculty members have been named to confer on the food protest.

Dr. Patterson said all classes were being held on schedule despite many absences. He said students staying away from classes had been invited to resume normal relations with the school and added that if such normalcy were not restored, "we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The student strike began as high dignitaries from throughout the nation gathered at the institution to dedicate a center for the study of dread poliomylitis (infantile paralysis).

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 19, 1941

50 Suspended In Tuskegee Student Strike

20 Others Placed On Probation; Quiet Prevails

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 18.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president said "all students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

"We were assured," the Wilmington, N. C., student said, "there would be improved conditions in the dining hall and cuts from classes would not be punished. If possible, I'm going to return to Tuskegee."

Shortly after the strike developed Wednesday, Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis" and declared he found the food both "palatable and wholesome" when he took lunch with the students the day before. The student newspaper, Campus Topics, criticized the food and handling of it a week ago.

Among those suspended, Dr. Patterson listed Editor Henry Miller, of Campus Topics, and Cadet-Colonel Earl Williams, of the R. O. T. C. unit.

One student was slashed with a knife and 11 jailed temporarily without charge yesterday in disorders developing as strikers attempted to prevent others from attending classes.

State Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith, who headed a detail sent to reinforce local authortiies, estimated 800 of the college's 1,400 students joined the strike

Quiet prevailed across the wide campus today and students moved orderly to and from scheduled Saturday classes.

Dr. Patterson held out some hope of reinstatement for those suspended, but said those taken back would be considered on "an individual, merit basis."

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
January 16, 1941

TUSKEGEE NEGRO STUDENTS STRIKE BECAUSE OF FOOD

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 15 (AP).—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negroes, struck today, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said tonight that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined a strike he declared has "very little basis."

The difficulty, the negro educator said, was "incited by an ugly editorial" in the student paper.

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders and that those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college."

If such normalcy is restored, he added, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1,000 students eat, and had dinner with them yesterday. He said the meal for the students included liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or jello).

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said. "They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity."

Clases were held on schedule, despite many absences.

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of the disease. Patterson said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 18, 1941

Tuskeegee Expels 49 Food Strikers

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17. (AP)—After a conference lasting more than four hours, the executive council of the Tuskeegee Institute Friday voted to dismiss summarily 49 students and to question 100 others in connection with a strike against food served in the college dining hall.

President F. D. Patterson said after the meeting that the 49 students to be expelled were ringleaders of the strike, in which several hundred refused to report for classes during the past three days.

Students to be questioned, he said, may be suspended or expelled if their connection with the strike is definitely shown. Among them is Henry Miller, editor of the college newspaper, which ran an editorial attacking the quality of the service and food at the hall.

Savannah, Ga., News
January 17, 1941

TUSKEGEE STRIKE BRINGS POLICEMEN

COMPLAIN ABOUT FOOD

Ultimatum Issued By Council of Institute

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16 (AP).—State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of noisy, striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes, and Dr. Patterson said they gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The driver of a cracker and cookie truck complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa late today that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "we're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a. m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest, Patterson said, expressing belief the strikers had "started something they don't know how to finish."

Earlier students had been invited to "resume normal relations with the college," but the president said they gathered in crowds about the campus, with "only a few" attending classes or taking meals in the dining hall.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
January 19, 1941

Fifty Tuskegee Students Ousted

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—The Tuskegee institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge Negro college, reported today more than 50 students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib
January 16, 1941

Negro Students Out On Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15 —(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, struck today, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
January 17, 1941

Patrolmen Called a Tuskegee Strike

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 17—(AP)—The jailer he[re] today he was holding [illegible] students witho[ut] [illegible] institute after additional d[e]tails of Alabama State patrolmen sped here as a precaution against disorder in the strike of students at the negro college.

The jailer said officers brought the students in, but these officers could not be reached immediately to determine why the youths were jailed.

Additional patrolmen, including Chief T. Weller Smith, rushed here from Montgomery and Birmingham when they received reports students attempting to attend classes were being "intimidated" by strikers.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Strike Definitely Ended

TUSKEGEE [AP] Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said last night a strike of several hundred students "definitely has ended" and that classes would be resumed under normal conditions today.

Approximately 55 were suspended Saturday as strike leaders, after many of the huge negro college's 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food and service in the dining hall, and what they termed "too strict" regulations.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
January 17, 1941

Striking Students Face Suspension at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP).—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the Negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

Ft. Myers, Fla., News Press
January 19, 1941

Students Settle Tuskegee Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18—(AP)—The Tuskegee institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

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Savannah, Ga., News
January 16, 1941

STUDENTS STRIKE AGAINST THE FOOD

AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Between 300 and 400 Students Join Strike

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.
FEB 1 1941

STRIKE AT TUSKEGEE

THE DISTURBING NEWS of a student strike at Tuskegee Institute and the calling in of state police were a shock to many who have looked upon Tuskegee as the best disciplined institution for Negroes in the world. As yet the merits of the controversy have not been fully determined, and we are unable to say whether or not the student strike was justifiable.

But whereever the fault lies, it seems to us that the strike is a symbol of the unrest, the growing pains, through which any organization must pass. To understand the situation, one must realize that Tuskegee has changed with the past decade from an industrial school with emphasis on agriculture and teacher-training to a full-fledged college with courses offered in many subjects. Once controlled by a strict military discipline, the student body has been granted more freedom during the past few years than many of the old grads ever dream of having. Naturally the young people take their student organizations seriously and when others fail to do so, there is resentment and misunderstanding.

The boarding department of the institution has changed considerably also, with a student cafeteria taking the place of the dining hall and the students given much latitude as to what they may eat. One of the complaints of the students was that the food was of poor quality but it seems to us that this was unlikely, since one of the new courses offered was for the training of cooks and waiters and the preparation of foodstuff. Naturally the instructors in this course would want their students to have only the best material with which to work.

Potentially Tuskegee is the greatest educational institution of the race. Being located in the heart of the South, it has opportunity to have the largest student body. With the U. S. Veterans Hospital and the recently established hospital for infantile paralysis, it is ideally situated for a medical and nurse training school. Its agricultural and extension departments have long been of great benefit to southern farmers; and it has some of the best facilities for teacher and library training work. And recently the federal government appropriated a million dollars for the establishment of an airport for the training of Negroes in the science of aviation.

The unique thing about Tuskegee is that it was built and so far has been run entirely by a Negro faculty and student body. It is in reality the largest Negro community in this country and Negroes everywhere take pride in this fact.

Because of the pioneer work done at Tuskegee by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and his successor, the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, the work at Tuskegee cannot be permitted to go down. It is our sincere hope that the present trouble will be speedily adjusted and the school will go on to even greater heights.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tuskegee Students Strike Over Cafeteria Conditions

Over 600 Of 1,000 Men In Protest

JAN 16 1941

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS—Wire)—Protesting against what they termed the "despicable conditions existing in the cafeteria" more than six hundred of Tuskegee's 1,000 male students failed to report for drill or classes Wednesday morning.

The strike was called as the aftermath of a caustic editorial severely criticizing the students of Commercial Dietetics department who operate the cafeteria. The editorial appeared in the Saturday's issue of the campus digest, which calls itself the "voice of Tuskegee students."

The students shortly before noon Wednesday were milling in front of the postoffice building which also houses President Patterson's office, during a special session of the school's Executive council. No announcement was forthcoming following the meeting as to exactly what action the council, headed by Dr. Patterson, will take.

"The students really have no kick coming about the food that is served in the cafeteria," Dr. Patterson declared shortly after the meeting. "Some of them would kick even on bacon and eggs every morning. I am sure you will find the food we serve our students would compare favorable with any served on any campus in the country."

No action has yet been taken to repress the striking students, Dr. Patterson said, pending an investigation by a committee of the Executive council. The basketball game with Xavier went on as usual.

Dr. Patterson, Wednesday afternoon in receipt of one letter concerning the cafeteria, in which it was termed "good enough for Rockefeller" the letter was from Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director of the school, who made an unannounced inspection of the students dining hall Wed. noon

Dr. Kenney's letter read further: "My visit was just after the dinner hour when the workers were busy cleaning up from the midday meal. Some were handling utensils, some were preparing foods, some were sweeping, some scrubbing, but everybody was busy and I doubt not that if my visit had been one or two hours later everything would have been in precise order.

JAN 16 1941

"I closely inspected several of the young men, their hands and nails, and in none did I find anything approaching the malediction put upon them. This, also includes the uniforms."

The strike was called Wednesday when mysteriously appearing on all of the school's bulletin boards were unsigned mimeographed statements which read in part:

"Fellow students, the time has come for us to resort to the most potent method of persuasion that we know. That method is one where a group acts as one in respect to a matter thatt affects all. In simple terms, it is necessary for us to execute a strike against the despicable conditions existing in the cafeteria."

JAN 16 1941

The notice then setup a four point program of action which included the refusal to report for driff, the refuse to attend classes, the refusal to eat in the dining hall and the basis under which the students will call off the strike

This was that the Executive council notify the students that "action favorable to the students has been taken."

The call to strike read further: "We as students feel that we have exercised every element of persuasion humanly possible to get action except the one outlined above, obtaining no results from this attack. We feel that all of us as students of Tuskegee Institute, should render an exhibition of our feeling concerning the dining hall problem. We want food of a better quality and in quantities that are suitable for the upkeep of the human body.

The strike was the actual outgrowth of a fued between the students of the Dietary department and of the trades department, it was learned. The school and other students were innocent victims of the conflict.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

TUSKEGEE'S STUDENTS STRIKE OVER RATIONS

More Than 300 Skip lasses In Food Protest

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundred students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for negores, struck Wednesday, staying away from classes and many refusin gto eat the the college dining hall.

JAN 16 194

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said Wednesday night that 300 to 400 of the 1400 students joined a strike he declared had "very little basis."

JAN 16 194

The difficulty, the negro educator said, was' "incited by an ugly editorial" in the student paper.

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, and that those away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college.

JAN 16 1941

If such normalcy is restored, he added, "we'll go into the matter of food further, but if not, we do not intend to discuss the matter further."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

600 Tuskegee Students Stage Food Walkout

JAN 17 1941

Patrolmen Go to College After Trucker Is Threatened.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP) State patrolmen were rushed here late today as a band of striking students at Tuskegee Institute were reported to have threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the Negro college's dining hall.

Unloading finally was accomplished without incident, while eight patrolmen, equipped with riot paraphernalia, looked on.

The strikers, whose ranks Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, estimated to number 500 to 600, started demonstrations yesterday in protest of food served in the dining hall.

They refused to attend classes and gathered in noisy crowds today while the remainder of the institute's 1,400 students went about their studies and chores. The president said he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

The truck driver complained to State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa that the strikers had warned him against unloading, and the officer said they told him "We're running this end of it" when he went to investigate. A call to Montgomery headquarters brought five officers from there and two from Opelika.

Meanwhile, an ultimatum was issued by the institute's executive council, and Dr. Patterson announced:

"The institute has taken the definite stand that all students not at work or in class at 7 a. m. will be automatically suspended."

The council has been meeting "every two or three hours" with student representatives in an effort to end the protest.

SUSPEND 30 OF STRIKERS AT TUSKEGEE

St. Louis Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

JAN 24 1941

StudentsInDemonstration At Famous School

JAN 24 1941

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 21.—(From the Evansville branch of the St. Louis Argus).

Thomas Bronson, a member of the Freshman Class of Tuskegee, is now in the city. He was excused to come home on account of the acute conditions at the Alabama school. Mr. Bronson stated that the leaders of the strike were suspended and that over 1,200 students are now on strike with nearly every one of them, returning to their respective homes. Continuing, he stated that the State Militia of Alabama was called in by the President of the school in an attempt to create order. Thirty of the students were suspended.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—Several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute struck Wednesday in protest against food they are being served here in the dining hall. They are refusing to go to class, to work, to drill and to chapel exercises, and until the president, faculty and students come to terms, the strike will continue. The students are striking for, (1) better and more palatable food, (2) a new Dean of Men, (3) less restrictions on the girls, (4) faculty regards for the rights of the students.

There are over 1,000 students on strike with about 100 protesting the same and about 310 on neutral side. The students have just climaxed another meeting and it was definitely decided that the strike will continue.

Students are blocking the dining halls and classrooms and are urging other students to keep away from their respective work. Yesterday, January 15, the streets were blocked by the strikers and the automobiles of faculty members and others were not permitted to pass through the campus.

No one is eating and collections are being taken up every morning, with which food is purchased to feed the students. January 16, the students pooled their collections and the total sum of $57.34 was counted. The alumni of the school are being sent requests for aid in all ways. More than one thousand telegrams have been sent to friends and alumni of the school, and the response has been very favorable.

The student council, composed of the leading students of the campus, are leading the strike. In an effort to break the strike, notices have been posted by the authorities, stating that unless the strike is broken up, the student body will be sent home. The strikers booed and smeared the notices, declaring, 'that such was improbable.'

With the help of the alumni, the girl students who contributed the sum of $57 and some teachers who have contributed as much as $25, and the general spirit of the strikers, some decision will have to be made in favor of the council.

A street dance has been scheduled for tonight (Thursday.)

In an interview at the Argus offices Monday evening (January 20) with J. Wendell Holder, managing editor of the Argus, Mr. Bronson, a Tuskegee Institute student who left the Alabama institution Sunday afternoon, stated that the majority of the students are leaving the school for their homes. He stated, "I have talked with several of the students, who have been at the school for two or more years and they stated, 'this trouble has been brewing at the school since 1936 because of the unheard-of restrictions placed on the girl students and the poor food.

"A student from Earlington, Ky., found a roach in his food several days ago, which might be termed as the breaking point for this tension.'

"Students at Tuskegee want a chance to actually participate in the programs of the school, without being dictated to by the faculty members. The strike leaders plan to carry on the fight for better living conditions at the school, at their respective home-towns.'

"I am not sure as to just when the strike will be settled, but I believe it will take some four or five weeks. The students want the president of the school to resign as they believe his being placed in office was in direct contrast to the plans which would have placed some other more qualified person in that seat." Geo. Culver, another local student, is at the Alabama school, but is expected to return home soon.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

49 SUSPENDED BY TUSKEGEE AFTER STRIKE

Other Students Return to Classes; Complained About Food

184

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, —Forty-nine students were suspended from Tuskegee institute Friday, January 17, when they refused to return to classes following settlement of the strike which had kept the campus in confusion for two days.

The remainder of the 200 or 300 strikers returned to classes and to meals on Friday after the executive council of Tuskegee issued an ultimatum that all students absent from assigned duty after 7 a. m. Friday would be automatically suspended. JAN 24 1941

The strike began Wednesday following the appearance of an editorial in the student paper criticizing the food served to the students. A mimeographed statement circulated among the students by student strike leaders said:

"Fellow students, the time has come for us to resort to the most potent method of persuasion that we know That method is one where a group acts as one in respect to a matter that affects all. In simple terms, it is necessary for us to execute a strike against the despicable conditions existing in the cafeteria

"The proposed plan of events is as follows:

1.—Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 15, no men will report to drill.

2.—No one will report to classes.

3.—No one will receive meals in the dining hall.

4.—The strike will last until the executive council notifies the students that action, favorable to the students, has been taken.

We, as students, feel that we have exercised every element of persuasion humanly

Used All Methods

possible to get action except the one outlined above. Obtaining no results from this attack, we feel that all of us, as students of Tuskegee institute, should render an exhibition of our feeling concerning the dining hall problem We want food of a better quality and in quantities that are suitable for the upkeep of the human body.

No one need fear the matter concerning expulsion from school. We will continue to strike until any student who is sent away on this charge is readmitted to school.

In the notice received from the executive council, we want it stated that no personal grievances will be held against students who were rumored to be active participants in the strike.

Say Complaint Unwarranted JAN 24 1941

Officials of the school contended that the complaint about food was unwarranted; that Tuskegee maintains one of the best boarding systems of any school in the country and that the food is served in cafeteria style, giving the student diners a wide variety from which to choose.

The officials stated further that had there been any dissatisfaction regarding food, the students had every right and privilege to bring it up through the regular channels of student government and to have any adjustment made which was deemed riht and possible.

President Patterson when interviewed said that only 200 or 300 of the 1,400 students were engaged in the strike. Those questioned apparently wanted more variety, he said, but had no objection to the amount which they had been served.

Tuskegee's students are enrolled in a cadet corps through which physical exercise and normal discipline are exercised. They also have a complete student governing body which is presumed to voice their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with any phase of school life. Officials condemn the failure of the students to use this machinery in normal fashion and said that any students who did not return to classes and normal school routine by Friday were to face dismissal.

Offered Hearing

President Patterson offered a full hearing to any student who felt he had a grievance but r used the demand of the studer that no punishment or discipline be meted out to the leaders of the strike.

State patrolmen were called to maintain order after striking students sought to intimidate students who wished to return to their classes.

JAN 24 1941

Appears Before Group

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, President Patterson voluntarily appeared before a meeting of students in an effort to assure them that all grievances which they had presented would be given every consideration. The students would accept no offer of arbitration and called a strike for Wednesday morning. A large number of students failed to report to classes, to their work, and to the dining hall for meals. Many of the students who attempted to go about their usual duties were prevented by some more active leaders of the strike.

Issue Statement

The executive council of Tuskegee institute met Wednesday morning and issued the following statement:

"To the Student Council:

The Southern Trustees and members of the Executive Council of Tuskegee institute regard the present strike on the part of members of the student body as unwarranted and unjustifiable. It occurred at a time when officials of the institute were in conference with representatives of the student body in an effort to adjust as far as possible and reasonable the complaints made. There was no indication that these negotiations were failing to attain the desired result

We feel under the circumstances that further consideration of this matter must be postponed until order is restored and students have resumed their normal relations with Tuskegee institute as regards school and work. At such time the administration is willing to confer with representatives designated by the student body to reopen this matter.

An answer to this communication is requested by 5 p.m., today.

Very truly yours,
The Executive Council,
F. D. PATTERSON Pres.

The strike leaders refused to accept this offer of arbitration unless President Patetrson signed a statement promising that no investigation would be made, and that no student would be suspended for his activities in conection with it.

President Patetrson refused to sign such a staement on the grounds that he strike was a flagrant violation of the rules of Tuskegee institute, and therefore no commitment not punish those responsible could be given.

On Thursday the strike was taking on certain aspects of violence because of the efforts of the strike leaders to keep the students from classes, the dining hall, and work Thursday morning the following additional statement was issued to the students by the Executive council: JAN 24 1941

"To the Student Council:

In view of the present situation existing among members of the student body in that they declare themselves to be on strike, the Southern Trustees and the Executive council of Tuskegee institute hereby advise that all such students absent from assigned duty either school or work after 7 a.m., Friday, January 17, will be automatically suspended from Tuskegee institute.

Suspended students are required to leave the grounds of the institute at once. Those not doing so without good and sufficient reasons will be regarded as trespassers and subject to ejection by civil authorities. Damage to Tuskegee institute property will be similarly treated as an infraction of the law.

It is our sincere hope that the good judgment which has characterized Tuskege students in the past will make the drastic measures lescribed above unnecessary.

Very truly yours,
Executive Council
|s| F. D. Patetrson
President."

Thursday afternoon, a group of students prevented the truck of a commercial company from making a delivery to the Dining hall. The driver of the truck summoned officers of the state highway patrol, and made his delivery under their protection.

Friday morning efforts of students to return to classes were prevented by striking students, who gathered at classrom entrances brandishing knives and using clubs. Threats to damage and destroy the property of Tuskege institute were frequently made as well as threats of physical injury to students not on strike.

After repeated efforts to have striking students return to their dormitories and remain orderly had failed, the executive council decided that the strike had created a situation of violence that the school could not control, and that it was necessary to call the civil authorities. The officers on arrival were urged to treat the students with consideration to this request were given. In the process of restoring order 11 students were arrested but were released after a few hours wtihout charge.

The executive council voted to suspended 49 students for their activities in connection with the strike.

On Friday afternoon quiet prevailed on the campus, all civil officials had withdrawn ,and many of the students had resumed their normal relations with Tuskege institute.

Sunday, Januar 19, the students went to chapel where the regular service was held. The activities of the school are now proceeding as usual.

Telephone calls and telegrams have come during these days from parents all over the nation urging their children to obey the rules of Tuskege institute and to remain in school. These messages have strongly endorsed the action taken by the executive council of Tuskee institute.

The action of the executive council received the unanimous approval of the entire faculty assembled in a meeting Saturday afternoon.

Albany, Ga., Herald
January 18, 1941

Four-Day-Old Student Strike Ends at Tuskegee

49 Students, Accused As Strike Leaders, Are Suspended.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18 (AP).—Its four-day-old student strike apparently ended with the suspension of 49 accused as leaders, Tuskegee Institute, one of the nation's largest Negro college, opened normally today.

Quiet prevailed across the wide campus and Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said the situation "definitely is under control." Students moved orderly toward such Saturday classes as were scheduled.

The strike, which resulted in one youth being slashed with a knife and 11 being jailed temporarily without charge, was blamed by protesting students to food served in the college dining hall and to what they termed "too-strict" regulations.

Doctor Patterson, contending there was "very little basis" for the protest, declared the food was both "palatable and wholesome." He ate with the students Tuesday.

College authorities reported receipt of scores of wires and calls from parents asking them to advise sons and daughters they were not supporting the strike and urging the students to observe orders.

Doctor Patterson said late last night he believed the incident, involving many of the institute's 1,400 students, was "rapidly coming to a conclusion."

He said the 49 pupils suspended as alleged strike leaders might be taken back "on an individual merit basis." Name of the youth injured in the cutting affray was not revealed, but it was understood he was not seriously hurt.

A squad of state highway patrolmen remained on duty in the vicinity of the school. The campus was quiet, but patrolmen stood by.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
January 20, 1941

Tuskegee Student Body Strike Brought To End

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(INS)—Strike of several hundred students at Tuskegee Institute, famed negro school, "has definitely ended," and classes will be resumed under normal conditions today, F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, announced.

The school president stated that a number of the strike leaders had been suspended after several hundred of the 1,400 students declined to attend classes in protest against food served in the school cafeteria and what the strikers termed "to strict" regulations.

The strike was climaxed with the stabbing of one student and the arrest of approximately a dozen others.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
January 18, 1941

STRIKING NEGRO STUDENTS SLASH ONE, 11 ARRESTED

49 Leaders Suspended After Those Wanted to Attend Classes Kept Away

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP).—Disorders among striking Tuskegee institute students resulted today in one youth being slashed with a knife and the arrest of 11 before law enforcement officers succeeded in restoring quiet on the campus of the big negro college.

While a score of officers guarded the grounds and environs, Dr. F. D Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded strikers' threats and attempted to attend a class. Officers said the 11 were jailed after defying orders to disband and clear building entrances.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1,400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food severed in the college cafeteria where 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said the disorders had "very little basis," that the food was palatable and wholesome."

The institute president said strikers blocked entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes. He added that strikers made open threats against students trying to enter and said girl students as well as men were intimidated.

All of those arrested were released later without formal charges having been preferred against them. The injured student was not hurt seriously. Neither his name nor that of his assailant was revealed.

Dr. Patterson announced tonight 49 strike leaders had been suspended indefinitely and added that any allowed to return would be taken back "on an individual, merit basis." Students were warned that those who congregated about buildings "will be taken care of by the police."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
January 18, 1941

One Negro Is Slashed In Tuskegee Institute Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP)—Quiet prevailed tonight on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, after disorders of striking students resulted in one youth being slashed by a knife and 11 jailed.

Around a score officers guarded the campus and environs. State patrolmen brought in riot equipment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, said a student was slashed as he disregarded threats of the strikers and attempted to attend a class. The 11 were put in jail, officers said, after they defied orders to disband and clear entrances to college buildings. Two were released shortly after noon.

The strikers blocked the entrances to prevent non-strikers from attending classes, Dr. Patterson reported, saying that the strikers made open threats against students trying to enter. He charged girl students as well as men were intimidated.

Patrol Chief T. Weller Smith estimated 800 of the 1400 students were not in classes today. The strike began Wednesday in protest against food served in the college cafeteria where around 1,000 students eat. Dr. Patterson said it had "very little basis," that the food was "palatable and wholesome."

The College Council decided that all students who cause further disturbance will be suspended.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
January 15, 1941

Negro Students On Food 'Strike'

Between 200 And 300 At Tuskegee Refuse To Attend Classes

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15 (AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." he added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

About 1,000 of the institution's students eat in the college dining hall.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he expected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Classes were reported going on as usual, although some had a substantial number of students absent.

Dr. Patterson and other college authorities were in conference shortly before noon in an effort to find a satisfactory solution to the difficulty.

Tupelo, Miss. News
January 16, 1941

Food Strike At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 16.—(AP)—Protesting against food they are served, several hundreds of students at Tuskegee Institute, huge college for Negroes, struck Wednesday, staying away from classes and many refusing to eat at the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, said Wednesday night that 300 to 400 of the 1,400 students joined the strike which he declared rad "very little basis."

The difficulty, the Negro educator said was "incited by an ugly editorial in the student paper, and he added: "There is nothing inadequate about the diet provided the students. It is wholesome. The complaining students have no real case. There is very little basis for their accusations. We're not perfect, but we're doing all we can."

Dr. Patterson said conferences had been held with some of the strike leaders, that all away from classes had been "invited to resume normal relations with the college." If such normalcy is restored, he said, "we'll go into the matter of the food further, but if not we do not intend to discuss he matter further."

The college president "dropped in" at the college dining hall, where about 1,000 students eat, and had dinner with them Tuesday. He said the meal for the students incldded: Liver and onions, cabbage cooked with bacon, peas, cornbread, choice of salad (potato or lettuce and tomato) and choice of dessert (apple cobbler or jello).

"The food was palatable and wholesome," he said.

"They apparently want more variety, and are non-commital about quantity," Dr. Patterson observed. "The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

Classes were held on schedule, despite many absences. 'We are checking the rolls," Dr. Patterson said, "to get the names of those failing to attend the classes."

The strike occurred as Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 infantile paralysis center, for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of the disease. The college president said the student difficulty interfered in no way with the ceremonies.

Tupelo, Miss. Journal
January 18, 1941

COLLEGE EXPELS 50 STUDENTS WHO LED FOOD STRIKE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(U.P.)—The executive council of Tuskegee Institute today suspended nearly 50 students, "ringleaders" in a three-day strike of 1,400 students against dining hall food in this negro college which pioneered in the South in courses training cooks and waiters for hotels.

One student suffered a minor stab wound and 16 were arrested during outbreaks of disorder accompanying the strike.

Fourteen Alabama highway patrolmen, under State Safety Director T. Weller Smith, were posted here to aid sheriff's deputies to maintain order.

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee tonight believed suspension of the "between 40 and 50" students had broken the strike. The executive council planned to question 100 others tomorrow and Patterson believed "20 to 30" more would be suspended—sent home but permitted to apply for reinstatement.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
January 15, 1941

Tuskegee Institute Students 'Strike' Because Of Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 15—(AP)—A number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for negroes, "struck" today, refusing to attend classes in protest against the food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. B. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 students refused to attend classes.

Hattiesburg, Miss. American
January 17, 1941

STRIKING STUDENTS THREATENED WITH SUSPENSION

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17.—Several hundred Tuskegee Institute students, striking against the negro college's dining hall food, faced the prospect today of being suspended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president who estimated there were 500 to 600 students on strike, announced that all students "not at with riot equipment, were rushed to the school late yesterday following reports that striking students work or in class" today "will be automatically suspended."

Eight state patrolmen, equipped threatened a truck driver who sought to unload a cargo of food at the dining hall.

State Patrolman C. C. Huckabaa said unloading of the truck finally was accomplished without incident.

President Patterson said the remainder of the school's 1,400 students are attending classes. He asserted that he ate with the students Tuesday and found the food "palatable and wholesome."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Tuskegee Students On Strike Over Food

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—An undetermined number of students at Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's largest institutions of higher learning for Negroes, "struck" Wednesday, refusing to attend classes in a protest against food served in the college dining hall.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, estimated 200 to 300 of the 1,400 refused to attend classes. Several did not show up for breakfast and lunch in the dining hall.

Dr. Patterson said the trouble resulted from "a little dissatisfaction over meals." He added:

"They apparently want more variety, and are noncommittal about quantity. The main thing, I think, is they've been reading about strikes and wanted to try one themselves."

JAN 15 1941

About 1,000 of the institution's students eat in the college dining hall.

The "strike" came on the day Tuskegee was dedicating its new $161,350 center for research and instruction of Negro physicians and nurses for treatment of infantile paralysis among Negroes. Many prominent persons were here for the dedication. Dr. Patterson said he expected the situation would cause no interference with the dedication ceremonies.

Classes were reported going on as usual, although some had a substantial number of students absent.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Reveal Causes Behind Troubles at Tuskegee

FEB 1 1941

FEB 1 1941

TUSKEGEE, ALA.—That the students participating in the recent strike at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama over the type of food which is served had reason for their drastic action, became evident this week after the Star and Amsterdam News interviewed several former students of the school and one man who is close to the present administration.

Offered a chance to state the position of the administration on the strike, which was quelled last week after the state militia was called in, President F. D. Patterson on Tuesday telegraphed the following message to the paper:

"Thanks for your letter and offer. We have no further statement to make at this time."

Revealing the acute financial crisis the school faces, a man close to the administration remarked this week:

"Tuskegee could serve better food, but who is going to pay for it?"

He went on to say that since the Patterson administration, came to power, wealthy white philanthropists have become less interested in the school and that money was not coming in in such enormous sums as it did under Booker T. Washington and during the early days of Dr. Patterson's predecessor, Dr. Robert R. Moton. The revenue from the students' fee, $20 a month for board, room, he said, barely covered their individual maintenance.

"I have been told reliably," he said, "that under the previous administration, certain securities from the endowment fund were liquidated in order to prevent the embarrassment of curtailing some of the activities of the school."

About two years ago, he admitted, there were serious threats of curbing several departments, including the music department which has soared to international fame under its talented director, William Dawson.

Most of the trouble resulted, the Star and Amsterdam News informant, who is a staunch admirer of Dr. Patterson as an educator and administrator, revealed, from the educator's determination, first, to make the school operate within the limits of the curtailed budget, and second, from certain practices of some of the department heads who autocratically operated their departments not only in the interest of the school, but also in their own interests.

"Dr. Patterson was certainly in a peculiar position," he declared, stating that the school head was faced with changing economic and social circumstances, and, in some instances, with hostile subordinates.

Agreeing with a number of former students that the change in complexion of the student body had a lot to do with the current conditions at Tuskegee, the informant said that much of the dissention had basis in the fact that the Patterson administration, up to this time, has not been geared to absorb students from northern communities, who have been enrolling at Tuskegee recently in larger numbers. In the past, he said, most of the students were drawn from deep rural sections, and in going to Tuskegee they were advanced to a station than previously.

"It owes its magic," ed out, Tuskegee other Southern school to change its emphasis by Northern students because it would be completely out of step with the needs of a vast majority of its other students."

The northern students, accustomed to a cosmopolitan life, required more freedom and a more varied They bitterly resented curtailment of their freedom, rules rigidly prohibiting girls from smoking and boys from smoking on the campus; girls from riding automobiles; boys from bringing their cars on the campus; girls from going to the nearby city Montgomery to shop without written permission from their homes and without an official faculty escort; the separation of boys and girls except on Saturdays and Sundays. These rules, it is said, counted heavily in calling the January 14 strike.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 19, 1941

49 STUDENTS SUSPENDED

Tuskeegee Institute Quiet After Four-day Strike

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP): The Tuskegee Institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported today more than fifty students had been suspended in connection with a four-day strike now apparently ended.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, said "five or six students" were added to the forty-nine suspended previously, and that, in addition, something like twenty" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed today and the president predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice president of the student council, to have been "a success," although it resulted in his suspension.

Charlotte, N. C. News
January 17, 1941

Jailer Holds Negro Youths

Trouble Linked With School Food Strike

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(AP)—The jailer here reported today he was holding seven Tuskegee Institute students without formal charge after additional details of Alabama state patrolmen sped here as a precaution against disorder in the strike of the students at the Negro college.

Officers could not be reached immediately to determine why the youths were held.

Additional patrolmen, including Chief T. Weller Smith, rushed here from Montgomery and Birmingham when they received reports students attempting to atttend classes were being "intimidated" by strikers.

A 7 o'clock deadline passed this morning with many students still absent from classes and President F. D. Patterson announced that the College Executive Committee was meeting at once to proceed with suspensions.

He did not estimate the number who would be affected by these suspensions although yesterday he said some 500 to 600 were taking part in the strike started Wednesday in protest about food served in the institution dining hall.

Opelika, Ala., News,
Jan. 18, 1941

Tuskegee School Seeks Settle Down After Suspend 49

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 18.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute, great negro institution, sought today to resume normal operations after suspension of 49 students accused as leaders in a strike which had paralyzed activities.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, expressed the belief that disturbances which grew out of students' complaints against food served in the dining hall, and "too strict" regulations, would be settled amicably.

Disorders during the last two days had resulted in one student being slashed with a knife and 11 others jailed. The eleven were released after several hours incarceration without formal charges having been filed against them.

Dr. Patterson said late last night that he believed the incident, involving a great many of the institute's 1,400 students, was "rapidly coming to a conclusion."

He said the 49 pupils suspended as alleged strike leaders might be taken back "on an individual, merit basis." Name of the youth injured in the cutting affray was not revealed, but it was understood he was not seriously hurt.

A squad of state highway patrolmen remained on duty in the vicinity of the school. The campus was quiet but patrolmen stood by.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
January 19, 1941

Tuskegee Strike Leaders Ousted

TUSKEGEE, Ala (AP)—The Tuskegee institute executive council, composed of department heads of the huge negro college, reported yesterday it had raised to more than 50 the number suspended in connection with a student strike which apparently had ended after four days.

Dr F D Patterson, institute president, said "five or six students" were added to the 49 suspended previously, and that, in addition, "something like 20" had been placed on probation by the council.

Quiet prevailed yesterday and the president said "all students, except those suspended, who want to attend classes will be given the opportunity to do so." He predicted the college would be back to normalcy by Monday.

The strike, which protestants said was against food served in the college dining hall and against "too-strict" regulations, was declared by Wilbur Hines, vice-president of the student council, to have been "a success." although it resulted in his suspension.

Troy, Ala., Messenger
January 17, 1941

11 Tuskegee Students Are Held In Jail Following Strike

TUSKEKEE, Ala., Jan. 17—(AP)—The jailer here said he was holding 11 Tuskegee Institute students without formal charge, after additional details of State patrolmen were rushed here as a precaution against disorders in the strike of students at the negro college.

The college executive council met to take suspension action against the strikers who quit their classes Wednesday in protest against the food served in the college dining hall.

EDUCATION - 1941
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

CONVENTION DELEGATES—Miss Elizabeth Campbell (left) and Miss Dorinda Duncan, delegates, who will represent the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Tuskegee Institute, at the annual meeting of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, which will be held at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee, December 12 and 13.

Tuskegee Students To Attend Alpha Kappa Mu Convention

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 11.—Dean I. A. Derbigny, national president of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society announced today that the annual convention of the society would be held at Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., on Dec. 12 and 13. The theme of the convention is: "The Place of Work Experience in the Education of Youth for National Defense."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will address the convention and lead the discussion group. Other speakers include Dean F. C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will deliver the main address on Friday night.

Officers of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society are: Dean I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee Institute, president; Miss Lola Foster, Sheffield, Ala., vice president; Miss Georgia L. Jenkins, Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; Miss Isabelle Wilson, Denmar, W. Va., assistant secretary. Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, and George J. Jones, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, are members of the executive committee.

Dean Derbigny stated that the following chapters of the organization will have representatives at the convention:

Alpha Delta Sigma, J. E. Evans, faculty adviser, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

Alpha Kappa Chapter, S. D. Williams, faculty adviser, Elizabeth City Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Alphi Pi Mu Chapter, Thomas P. Dooley, faculty adviser, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

Alpha Upsilon Chapter, Miss Willa Player, faculty adviser, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, faculty adviser, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dillard University Chapter, Dr. C. W. Buggs, faculty adviser, Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Eta Sigma Tau Chapter, Dean Hardy Liston and Miss Anna McFarland, faculty advisers, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gamma Tau Chapter, Dean Warmouth Gibbs, faculty Adviser, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.

John Hope Chapter, Lawrence A. Davis, faculty adviser, Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

John C. Smith Chapter, Dean T. E. McKinney, faculty adviser, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

Kappa Alpha Chapter, Dean J. B. Cade, faculty adviser, Southern University, Scotlandville, La.

Kappa Delta Chapter, Collie Davis, faculty adviser, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Kappa Gamma Chapter, Dr. A. Heningburg, faculty adviser, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.

Phi Beta Tau Chapter, Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., faculty adviser, Tennessee A. and I. State College Nashville, Tenn.

Pi Lambda Psi Chapter, Mrs. Frances B. Hill, faculty adviser, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Pi Sigma Kappa Chapter, Lawrence Wilson, faculty adviser, Philander-Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Rho Beta Chi Chapter, Dean W. S. Maize, faculty adviser, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.

Shaw University, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, faculty adviser, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

Zeta Phi Rho Chapter, James Connally, faculty adviser, Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

Zeta Rho Chi Chapter, Edward Dickerson, faculty adviser, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.

LeMoyne College, Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, faculty adviser, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.

EDUCATION- 1941
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, COMMENTS ON

McDaniel Tops The Men—

American Tennis Assn. Ratings

—Agnes Lawson Heads Women

Sat. 5-3-41

By ARTHUR P. CHIPPEY
(Secretary A.T.A.)

RALEIGH, N. C.—The ratings of the American Tennis association for the year 1940 have just been released through the office of the secretary of the association.

Serving on the Rating committee with Miss Laura V. Junior, Philadelphia, chairman are: D. A. L. Jackson, Providence, R. I.; E. Harold Hopper, East Orange, N. J.; A. E. MacDowell, New York City and Dr. L. E. McCauley, Raleigh, N. C.

MEN'S SINGLES

1.—Jimmie McDaniel of Xavier university, New Orleans: winner national championships tournament, Wilberforce, Ohio; winner New York open, Winner Eastern section open, winner North Carolina open, winner Chautauqua Tennis club open, winner Mall Tennis club open, and finalist South Carolina open.

2.—Richard Cohen of New Orleans: finalist national championship, winner South Carolina open, finalist Chautauqua club open, finalist North Carolina open, semi-finalist Eastern sectional open, semi-finalist New York open, semi-finalist Mall Tennis club open.

3.—John Chandler of Fanwood, N. J.: semi-finalist national championship, winner New England open, finalist Eastern sectional open, semi-finalist New York open, semi-finalist Chautauqua club open, finalist Mall Tennis club open.

4.—Clifford Russell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: semi-finalist national championship, winner Southern open sectional, winner Florida open, finalist 24th Infantry open, quarter-finalist South Carolina open.

SAT. 5-3-41

5.—Dr. Reginald Weir, New York City: quarter-finalist national championship, finalist New York open, semi-finalist Eastern open sectional.

6.—Howard Minnis of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: quarter-finalist national championship, winner 24th Infantry open, finalist Southern open sectional, semi-finalist South Carolina open.

7.—Harmon Fitch of Winston-Salem, N. C.: round before quarter-finals national championship, quarter-finalist New York open, semi-finalist South Carolina open.

8.—Lloyd Scott of Prairie View, Texas: quarter-finalist national championship; semi-finalist Southern open sectional.

9.—Tommy Walker of Chicago: round before quarter-finalist national championships, quarter-finalist New York open.

10.—Eyre Saitch of New York City: two rounds before quarter-finals national championships, semi-finalist North Carolina open, quarter-finalist New York open, quarter-finalist South Carolina open.

11.—Henry Graham, Cleveland.
12.—Ernest McCampbell, Detroit.
13.—Theodore Cousins, Institute, W. Va.
14.—Clarence Hunter, Detroit.
15.—W. H. Hall, Louisville.
16.—Johnson Wells, Institute, W. Va.
17.—John L. McGriff Jr., Portsmouth, Va.
18.—C. O. Hilton, M. D., Newark, N. J.
19.—T. R. Lawson, Prairie View, Texas.
20.—Robert C. Bennett, Chicago.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1.—Agnes Lawson of Prairie View, Texas: winner national championship tournament, Wilberforce, Ohio; winner Prairie View open sectional.

2.—Kathryn Jones of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: finalist national championship, winner Southern open, winner New England closed.

3.—Flora Lomax of Detroit: quarter-finalist national championshi, winner New York open.

4.—Margaret Peters of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: semi-finalist national championship winner Chautauqua open, winner Eastern open, winner New York open, winner Mall club open.

MRS. AGNES LAWSON

5.—Roumania Peters of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: quarter-finalist national championship, finalist Southern open, finalist South Carolina open, semi-finalist Florida open, semi-finalist 24th Infantry open.

6.—Mayme Stanley, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

7.—Frances Gittens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
8.—Lula Ballard, Cleveland.
9.—Jean Strode, Cleveland.
10.—Carrie Belle Scott, Los Angeles.
11.—Gwen McDaniel, Los Angeles.
12.—Cecil Ward, Los Angeles.
13.—Lillian Van Buren, Detroit.
14.—Fredonia Bundy, New York.
15.—Bertha Isaacs, Nassau, Bahama Islands.
16.—Olga Bethel, Nassau, Bahama Islands.
17.—Cleo Grosvenor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
18.—Edith Arnold, Atlanta.
19.—Inez Patterson, New York City.
20.—Anna B. Showers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

VETERANS' SINGLES

1.—John B. Garrett, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
2.—Isaac Rivers, Chicago.
3.—Charles W. Lewis Sr., Prairie View, Texas.
4.—Charles W. Williams, New York City.
5.—Clarence J. Grinnell, Philadelphia.
6.—William R. Granger, Brooklyn.
7.—L. E. Spooner, New York City.
8.—L. E. McCauley, M.D., Raleigh, N. C.

JUNIOR SINGLES

1.—Joseph King of McIntosh, Ga.: winner national championship, Wilberforce, Ohio; winner New York open, winner Eastern open, winner Chautauqua open, winner South Carolina open, winner 24th Infantry open, winner Mall club open.

2.—Richard Cunningham of Cleveland: finalist national championship.

3.—Robert Ashford of Columbia, S. C.: semi-finalist national championship, finalist New York open, finalist South Carolina open, finalist 24th Infantry open, winner Southern open.

4.—Roland McDaniel of Richmond, Va.: semi-finalist national championship, semi-finalist New York open, finalist Chautauqua club open.

5.—Marshall Arnold of Atlanta, Ga.: quarterfinalist national championship.

6.—Wendell Collins, Durham, N. C.
7.—Raymond Jackson, New York City.
8.—Stafford Flowers, Richmond, Va.
9.—Norman Morris, Detroit.
10.—James Green, Chicago.
11.—Jefferson Craig, Scotch Plains, N. J.
12.—Robert Scott, Atlanta.
13.—Jack Points, Wilberforce.
14.—David Chenault, Cincinnati.
15.—Leonard Fuller, Los Angeles.
16.—Quinton Vaughan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
17.—William Ming, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
18.—George Simkins, Durham, N. C.
19.—Carlton Ashby, New York City.
20.—Winfield Ashby, New York City.
21.—Norman Spaulding, Chicago.

GIRLS' SINGLES

1.—Helen Hutchinson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: winner national championship tournament, Wilberforce; winner Florida open, winner Southern open, winner 24th Infantry open.

2.—Thelma McDaniel of Richmond, Va.: finalist national championship, semi-finalist New York open, finalist Algonquin club open.

3.—Florice Holmes, Durham, N. C.
4.—Audrey Davis, New Jersey.
5.—Nana Davis, New Jersey.
6.—Vivien Murphy, Buffalo.
7.—Dorothy Davis, New Jersey.
8.—Gloria Downing, Roanoke, Va.
9.—R. Daniels, Orangeburg, S. C.
10.—D. Daniels, Orangeburg, S. C.
11.—Augustine Reeder, Washington, D. C.
12.—Marjorie Shepard, Atlanta.
13.—Dorothea Simmons, Somers Isles, Bermuda.

BOYS' SINGLES

1.—Charles W. Lewis Jr. of Prairie View, Texas: winner national championship tournament, Wilberforce.

2.—Robert Isaacs of Nassau, Bahamas Islands: finalist national championship tournament.

3.—Leslye Stallworth, Chicago.
4.—Louis Chippey, Raleigh, N. C.
5.—Carl Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.
6.—George Branch, Tuskegee, Ala.
7.—De Witt Willis, Plainfield, N. J.
8.—Walter Palmer, Columbia, S. C.
9.—William C. Lewis 3rd, Orangeburg, S. C.
10.—Thomas Byers, Durham, N. C.
11.—William Preston, Roanoke, Va.

MEN'S DOUBLES

1.—Clifford Russell and Howard Minnis, Tuskegee Institute.
2.—John Wood and William E. Jones, Baltimore.
3.—Richard Cohen and Jimmie McDaniel, New Orleans.
4.—Dr. John L. McGriff and J. L. McGriff Jr., Portsmouth, Va.
5.—Tommy Walker and Robert Ryland, Chicago.
6.—Dr. C. O. Hilton and Logan McWilson, Newark and Montclair, N. J.
7.—J. D. Russell and Ben Tiff, Cleveland.
8.—Dr. R. Walter Johnson and Harmon Fitch, Lynchburg, Va.
9.—Johnson Wells and Theodore Cousins, Institute, W. Va.
10.—Howard Brown, Boston, and Walter Mitchell, Cincinnati.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

1.—Margaret and Roumania Peters, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
2.—Ora Washington, Philadelphia, and Anita Gant, Washington, D. C.
3.—Gwen McDaniel and Evlene Thornton, Los Angeles, Cal.
4.—Cecil Ward and Carrie Belle Scott, Los Angeles, Cal.
5.—Kathryn Jones and Mayme Stanley, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

JUNIOR DOUBLES

1.—Robert Ashford, Columbia, S. C., and Roland McDaniel, Richmond, Va.
2.—Marshall Arnold, Atlanta, and Joseph King, McIntosh, Ga.
3.—Weldon Collins, Durham, N. C., and Stafford Flowers, Richmond, Va.
4.—Richard Cunningham, Cleveland, and Jack Points, Wilberforce, Ohio.
5.—Walter Palmer, Columbia, S. C., and Carl Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.
6.—James Wood, Baltimore, and Charles Lewis, Prairie View, Texas.
7.—Albert Vincent and Raymond Jackson, New York City.
8.—Delbert, Russell and Norman Morris, Detroit.

MIXED DOUBLES

1.—Flora Lomax, Detroit, and W. H. Hall, Louisville.
2.—Frances Gittens, Brooklyn, and John Wood, Baltimore.
3.—Ora Washington and Sylvester B. Smith, D.D.S., Philadelphia.
4.—Anita Gant, Washington, D. C., and John Chandler, Fanwood, N. J.
5.—Agnes Lawson and T. R. Lawson, Prairie View, Texas.

Tuskegee Whips Bulldogs, 26-7

BY FORREST B. MYERS.

Tuskegee's triumphant Tiger strutted his stuff today down Dixie way.

The bruised and battered Green Bulldog of Wilberforce sought balm for wounds, suffered at the claws of the Golden Tiger, back on the home campus, deep down in Ohio.

Tuskegee's Tiger arched his torso into a victory V after vanquishing its northern rival, 26 to 7, in their twelfth meeting last night at Soldier Field. A grand crowd watched the contest, some twenty grand.

The Golden Legion from Alabama won on sheer cleverness by virtue of playing the breaks. Tuskegee had a slight edge in yardage gained in scrimmage but capitalized on passes, punt returns and once converted an interception into a 95-yard run for a touchdown.

ROBINSON BIG FACTOR.

George Robinson was the hero of that long sprint but his name punctuated play throughout the contest. His cross-country chase accounted for the final Tuskegee touchdown. He figured in another touchdown in the first quarter when he passed to Robert Ivey over the rival goal line and delivered some other forwards, devastating to the green-stockinged contingent.

The contest was less than six minutes old when the Tigers played their first break for points. Milan Qualls attempted to boot from under the Wilberforce goal posts but Ivey broke through and knocked down the pigskin with Richard Lewis pouncing on the oval for a touchdown. Ivey abetted the tally with the goal kick. The other touchdown in the same quarter was the result of passing and rushing to the 5-yard line, whence Robinson's flip to Ivey. Goal missed. The second quarter was scoreless.

The Tuskegee touchdown parade was resumed in the third stanza with Robinson's flips paving the way. Upshaw Sams bagged one for 20 yards, Ivey another for the same distance and Sams took a cannonball peg for a 25-yard gain. Elbert Ebbs of Wilberforce intercepted another attempt but the Bulldogs punted right back and rushes in which Sawyer, Sams and Robinson figured, devoured the final yards. Sams charged over for the score and Robinson's goal attempt was wide.

WILBERFORCE BIDS.

Wilberforce threatened after receiving the next kickoff with Qualls, Clifton Brown, Clarence Burton and Jim Barnes in stellar ball-toting roles. The Tiger center proved vulnerable but the flanks adamant. The wall was reinforced on the 15-yard line, where Qualls' attempted pass was intercepted 10 yards away whence began Robinson's touchdown race.

Wounds of the Bulldog were party assuaged in the finale when they pushed over their lone touchdown.

TIGERS FALL FROM RANKS OF UNBEATEN

Gamecocks Swarm Over Bengals For Three Periods, Stave Off Rally

BY ALDERMAN DUNCAN

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 23—A determined, hard-hitting band of South Carolina Gamecocks swarmed all over the heavily favored Clemson Tigers for almost three quarters today and then fought off a desperate final period drive to come through with a sensational 18-14 upset before 22,000 frenzied spectators.

The defeat dropped the Tigers defending Southern conference champs, from the ranks of the undefeated. It was the first South Carolina victory since 1933 in the 45-year-old football series.

Sinking their spurs into the Tiger hide right from the start, the Gamecocks completely stunned their opponents with the fury of their attack. Less than five minutes after the opening kickoff they scored their first touchdown with a 13-yard pass from Ken Roskie, battering junior fullback, to Quarterback Dutch Elston and almost turned the game into a route in the second period as they gained at will with passes and running plays.

Roskie took a five-yard pass from Stasica for the second touchdown to climax a 44-yard advance, and nine plays later Al Grygo, fleet halfback who had one leg in a cast less than a week ago, slashed four yards over right tackle for the third touchdown.

The Gamecocks continued to hold the upper hand through most of the third quarter, twice forging within less than 30 yards of the goal, but the Tigers suddenly came to life with a vengeance.

With one minute of the third period remaining, Clemson struck 60 yards for its first score. Tailback Booty Payne fired a long pass to Harry Franklin, who raced untouched down the sideline. Charlie Timmons, fullback, place-kicked the extra point.

Midway the final period Payne, Timmons and End Joe Blalock sparked an 80-yard march with Payne going the last yard over right tackle after a forward-lateral from Payne to Blalock to Timmons covered 44 yards. Timmons again added the point.

Needing only one more score to win, the Tigers roared back from their 40 after the Birds received the kickoff and punted. Payne ran six, passed to Blalock for 32 and tossed to Butler for four to put the ball on the Gamecock 18. Two passes fell incomplete and the Birds took over after stopping Payne at the line of scrimmage. The game ended after three plays.

South Carolina held a decisive statistical advantage, racking up 15 first downs to nine for the Tigers and amassing 187 yards rushing to Clemson's 95.

The Gamecocks completed seven of 11 forward passes for 125 yards. Through the air, however, the Tigers were better. They gained 202 yards on nine completions out of 18 attempts. South Carolina intercepted two passes.

The punting average was 43.8 yards for Clemson and 36.7 for the winners.

CLEMSON	POS.	S. C.
Blalock	LG	Leitner
Fritts	LT	Carter
Padgett	LG	Milner
C. Wright	C	Sossamon
T. Wright	RG	Applegate
Cagle	RT	Middlebrooks
Pierce	RE	Nowak
Rothwell	QB	Elston
Payne	LH	Stasica
Franklin	RH	Blouin
Timmons	FB	Roskie

Clemson	0	0	7	7	—14
S. C.	6	12	0	0	—18

Clemson scoring: Touchdown — Franklin, Payne. Point after touchdown: Timmons 2 (replacements).

South Carolina scoring: Touchdown—Elston, Roskie, Grygo (for Stasica).

Tuskegee Tops State Hornets By 33-6 Score

Sawyer And Sams Pace Tigers To Triumph Over Teachers

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

Tuskegee's great offensive powerhouse, led by two outstanding running backs, Upshaw Sams and Arthur Sawyer, who ran wild to score twice each, continued their impressive scoring record yesterday afternoon in Cramton Bowl as they handed Alabama State's plucky Hornets a 33 to 6 defeat in their annual Thanksgiving Day battle before a record crowd of some 11,000 spectators.

The once-beaten machine of Coach Cleve Abbott displayed plenty of zip, courage and finesse as they rocked along with plenty of class until given a scoring opportunity, then they struck with plenty of speed and power for their six-pointers.

Alabama State had a well-drilled offense and flashed an outstanding running back in Joe Crenshaw, who played most of the game and must have run with the ball four dozen times, but the Hornets' hard running attack was stopped four times within the shadow of Tuskegee's goal. In the first period they were stopped on the three; in the second on the 17; in the third on the one, and in the fourth again on the one.

Tuskegee broke the ice in the first quarter by scoring a safety when they tackled Tarrant behind the goal line attempting to kick the ball out.

Midway the second period Robinson pitched a 12-yard pass to Sawyer for the first Tiger six-pointer to touch off a 65-yard drive. Robinson had recovered State's fumble on the Tiger 35 to start the march. Ivey's attempt for the extra point was no good.

Three minutes later after five plays from the kickoff, Robinson pitched another strike—to the speedy and elusive Sams who grabbed the toss about midfield and outran the Hornet secondary to score. The play was good for 56 yards. Robinson booted the extra point and Tuskegee led, 15-0.

Alabama State received the kickoff, Crenshaw carrying the ball back to his own 36. Then they drove 64 yards for their lone marker, Crenshaw pitching to Cheatham 12 yards for the score. The try for the point was wild, 15-6.

Aided by a clipping penalty following Van Cleve's pass interception, Tuskegee drove to another score on the last play of the first half. Ross bucked the ball over from the one-yard line.

Sams and Sawyer alternated at carrying the pigskin for another

Tiger-Hornet Facts

	Tuskegee	Ala. State
First downs	13	17
Yds. rushing	190	266
Yds. lost att. rushing	-34	-32
Net yds. rushing	156	234
Forward passes att.	12	18
Passes complete	7	7
Passes incomplete	5	5
Passes int. by enemy	6	0
Yds. gained passing	140	127
Punts	12	6
Av. yd. punts	36	38
Passes Int. for t. d.	1*	0

(*—Sams-56 yards.)

Late in the third quarter, Tuskegee's great little back, Sams, intercepted a wild State pass on his own 43 and raced 57 yards through the entire Hornet team for the final score of the game. Sams was given some beautiful downfield blocking on the play. It was an exciting gallop and was easily the most thrilling play of the game. The try for the point was no good and the game wound up, 33-6.

Both teams displayed plenty of talent. Alabama State's Elvie Sullinger, John Leftwich and Yancey Griggs did fine work in the line while Crenshaw, Cheatham and Tate were the big guns in the backfield.

Tuskegee's Dennis Stewart, Lonnie Fyles and Charles Perry featured in the line while Sams, Sawyer and Robinson starred in the backfield, although the Tigers unleashed a trio of "scat backs" in Raymond Head, Her-

man Anderson and William Shaw, that chalked up plenty of yardage while they were in the ball game.

Rival bands of the two schools, as well as the State championship Hornet high school band, put on quite a show at the half.

Lineups and summary:

Tuskegee	Pos.	Ala. State
Perry	LE	White
Fuller	LT	Griggs
Stewart	LG	A. Jackson
Bowman	C	Mason
Ross	RG	Leftwich
Brown	RT	Sauls
Ivey	RE	Sullinger
Tate	QB	Robinson
Crenshaw	LH	Sams
Cheatham	RH	Sawyer
Ellis	FB	Smiley

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	2	19	12	0	—33
Ala. State	0	6	0	0	— 6

Scoring Tuskegee touchdowns: Sawyer 2, Sams 2, Van Cleve. Safety, Tarrant tackled behind line. Alabama State: Cheatham.

Officials: Harvey (Colgate) referee; Mosley (Morehouse) umpire; Hawkins (Knoxville) head linesman; Young (Chicago Defender) field judge.

18z-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Engineers Scarce; Few Get Defense Study

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The widespread defense training courses for engineers being given by the federal government is touching very few Negroes. Some $11,000,000 has been appropriated for the colleges which are giving these engineering courses, known as refresher training, and designed to bring up-to-date men who have either finished engineering schools or have had certain experience in the field of engineering.

JAN 19 1941

There are 91 engineering schools in 41 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico which are offering in all 444 different courses. Each course is designed to prepare a group of students with some technical training and experience for service with manufacturers or federal agencies engaged in the national defense program, in such capacities as designers, inspectors or supervisors of production.

FEW ENGINEERS

The program is being administered by U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, assisted by Dr. J. F. Kelly of the U. S. office of Education and Dean Roy A. Seaton of Kansas State college.

Queried by ANP here recently, Dr. Kelly deplored the fact that more Negroes were not being reached but admitted that this was the case. He said that evidently there were comparatively few Negro engineers.

In all congress has appropriated $36,000,000 for national defense training. This includes sums spent through NYA, CCC and through projects set up by various state vocational educational departments. Reports from the South indicate that Negroes are getting but limited opportunities through these funds although Dr. Studebaker has sent out a bulletin specifically charging that Negroes are to be included.

In Alabama enrllees at four Negro CCC camps are receiving some training. None of the Negro colleges thus far has been included. There is one NYA center located in Birmingham which is doing defense training. The few Negro students are said to be engaged chiefly in janitorial work or in such unskilled tasks as removing tires and polishing autos.

SEEK MECHANICS

In Chattanooga, the Chattanooga Vocational school recently sent a notice to newspapers and to the Tennessee state employment service, asking for 20 colored men between the ages of 18 and 25. These men were wanted for a course designated as a "defense course in automobile servicing."

Harvey S. Bloker, manager of the employment service, said that applicants for the course must have had an eight grade education and preferably high school training.

Mr. Bloker said the course would include instruction in how to handle gasoline, grease jobs, battery work and other types of automobile care, Mr. Bloker was careful to point out that no mechanical training would be given. He said the course was listed as "a defense course" to provide trained men for the defense program "if needed in this line."

In Alabama, vocational officers are reliably reported to have said that few Negroes were being trained because the law provides that those given training have a reasonable chance to be used in industry after the emergency is over. Their comment was that Negroes could not qualify on this basis because it was apparent that they were not accentable to industry.

Fitzgerald, Ga. Leader-Enterprise
February 6, 1941

Negro Vocational Teachers Study Here

District supervisor for vocational training, Geo. T. Martin, and the colored supervisor, G. T. Tabor of Ft. Valley, held a school of instruction for the colored vocational teachers of eight counties at Queensland Monday.

Counties represented were Brooks, Thomas, Lowndes, Irwin, Ware, Worth and Ben Hill. The sessions were held from 3 to 6 p. m. with Mr. Martin presiding.

National defense, for which these special teachers are provided for an eight-week course in wood, metal and agricultural subjects, are available to every county and are intended to give special training to young men from 18 to 25.

The federal government provides the necessary equipment and each student enrolled is allowed a small stipend for the eight weeks. Teachers are provided by the local boards of education with state and federal funds.

Bradenton, Fla., Herald
February 7, 1941

Colored Youth Take Up Federal Courses

Colored youths of Palmetto community are taking advantage of defense courses offered by the government in woodworking and auto mechanics. They were started January 27, says Supervisor H. A. Woodward, and will be continued for at least eight weeks. These classes meet five days per week, 3 hours per day, at 7 o'clock. The woodworking class is held in Memorial High school and the auto mechanics class in the Fair building in Palmetto. Instructors are: woodworking, Enoch Carey; auto mechanics, Walter (Solomon) Rogers.

The boys enrolled in these classes will receive certificates upon successful completion of these courses.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

New Federal Allotment To Provide For 6 Months

JAN 9 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuation of the National Defense Vocational Training Project for at least two additional terms of three months each and an increase in the number of workers enrolled are provided for in a new WPA allotment of $17,821,680 announced this week by Fred R. Rauch, acting deputy commissioner of Work Projects.

The project was initiated last July with an original allotment of $9,791,340. With the sum recently approved the total of WPA funds which have been made available for the training of unemployed men and women in skills and trades demanded by the defense program now stands at $27,503,020. This has been further supplemented by sponsors' contributions of $10,590,000 furnished by the office of Education which, with the National Defense Advisory Commission, sponsors the project.

TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED

Purpose of the project is to afford vocational training for unemployed workers in fields where shortages already exist or are anticipated. Facilities of regular trade and vocational schools are used. Trainees are drawn both from WPA rolls and registers of the United States Employment Service. Those selected from WPA continue to receive their regular security wages throughout the period of training and are assisted in finding private employment upon its completion.

Mr. Rauch pointed out that up to November 27, a total of 49,974 WPA workers had been enrolled on the training project. Of this number approximately 8,300 have left the project of their own accord.

In many instances, he added, workers succeeded in finding employment before completing the full course for which they had enrolled.

"It is apparent from our first six months experience with this program,' Mr. Rauch said, "that training is the keynote to re-employment for a great many of the people who are now unemployed. As work opportunities are created by the defense program, men and women who have been away from their usual occupations for three or four years frequently are too 'rusty' to step directly back into their old jobs.

"For many of these, only a few weeks of 'refresher' training are necessary to reestablish their skills. For others, a longer period of training at some job closely related to their former occupations will equip them for a new type of work."

The new funds for the continuation of the project will provide an average monthly employment of approximately 37,500 trainees from now through June.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The Negro On The Soil

By James N. Freeman

Head of the department of agriculture at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

FEB 7 1941

A change in the times demands a change in our emphasis on education, particularly vocational agricultural education. I do not imply that there is something lacking in our educational system, but that vocational training, and especially education on a doing level in agriculture, should certainly be emphasized more.

For a concrete example, let us turn to the agriculture question in the state of Missouri. In Missouri there are about 5,000 Negro farm operators, 4,000 of whom are to be found in southeast Missouri, commonly known as the boot heel.

Even in this modern age, some of the farmers in that section of the country are still tilling the soil in a primitive fashion reminiscent of the days of their grandfathers. An analysis of the situation in that section of the state will show that the Negro in those areas must toil, and since he must toil, he should be taught to do so skillfully, technically and scientifically.

We are painfully aware of the discrimination against the Negro in industry and other salaried positions. Educators say there is no outlet for Negro trained youth, yet we constantly overlook the opportunity in educational expansion in our 146 rural Negro schools. Where else can our rural youth get this training but in the rural schools, and unless these schools are properly equipped, both from the standpoint of instruction and mechanical aids, we can always expect to have ill-trained farmers.

A talk with the landlords who have scruples about the farmer share-croper situation in southeast Missouri reveals that some Negro share-croppers are evicted because they don't know how to farm under changing conditions, and consequently are a liability to the landlord. Others will tell you that the Negro tenant is not adjustable to the cropping practices; that he is not adaptable to changes, provisions, movements and applications of agricultural cropping controls.

FEB 7 1941

It is obvious that he has no training in soiling practices. With agricultural prices being hardly normal, with a surplus of the commodity with which his ttnant is most concerned, and with no establishe dagricultural agency consistently working this tenant out of his dilemma, it is obvious that there is a nee dfor opportunity in agricultural training at least for the capable youth of this group.

The need for such training is further emphasized by the fact that we in the past have and are producing consumers and practically no producers. This certainly does not speak well for Negro wealth in Missouri. Accepting the thesis that a landless people are a powerless people, it is incumbent upon us to provide a program that will get more educated youth established upon the land.

The need is further emphasized in the light of the fact that first class farming is an independent way of making a living. Few Negroes, yet, even in the salaried classes, are so independent. Again we have the few Negro operators of farms in Missouri who, even though they are farming, are independent. There are only 20 per cent of the Negro farm operators who can be so classified. We, then are unqualifiedly obligated to 73,000 rural Negroes and to those Negroes who have filtered into metropolitan areas for rufuge and relief to the extent that facilities for training in agriculure be provided for those in these groups who can benefit.

FEB 7 1941

It is very well to say we are going to produce college trained farmers and first rank Missouri farmers, but why handicap future farmers by exposing them to the wrong kind of training? If this is to be the result, it is best that we abolish all existing practices here and now and set up a vocational agricultural training program that will give us not only successful farmers, but good and useful citizens.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

TRAINING NEGRO AS DEFENSE HELP HELD GOOD MOVE

FEB 14 1941

Program Lauded at Hampton Institute Builders' Conference

(The Associated Press)

Hampton, Va., Feb. 13.—The national defense program of vocational education training for Negroes was praised in a resolution passed at the closing of the 15th biennial Hampton Institute builders' conference.

FEB 14 1941

The three-day meeting keyed to the theme of "Defense Construction and the Negro" closed with a panel discussion led by representatives of Virginia State college, Tuskegee Institute, South Carolina State college, Arkansas A. M. & N. college, and Hampton Institute, on the subject of "Trade and Industrial Training and the National Defense."

Studying the results of the first eight months of the United States office of education's vocational education program in defense trades, the 200 delegates to the conference and National Builders' Association convention voted that:

1. The conference commends the recent actions of the government as they relate to national defense training in our schools.

2. The enrollment in Negro schools will not swell to the desired level until Negro youth sees that the government is taking specific action to give them equal opportunities for employment upon receiving their training as skilled mechanics.

FEB 14 1941

3. The schools are in a position, with respect to equipment and personnel, to co-operate further in any expansion of the program which the government might see fit to inaugurate.

4. The program has succeeded in stimulating an interest in practical education upon both Negro and white and has been a positive force in the development of sound national morale.

William H. Aiken, Atlanta, Ga., contractor, was elected president of the National Builders' Association and the body voted to hold the 1942 convention at the Municipal Auditorium in Atlanta.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Two Defense Courses Added at Bordentown

MAR 15 1941

BORDENTOWN, N.J. — As a means of equipping its graduates with additional skills to meet the demands of national defense, the Bordentown Manual Training School has recently included arc welding and blue print reading to its auto mechanics curriculum.

Thirteen boys are now enrolled in the arc welding course as a part of their auto mechanics and repairing course. The instruction is given in the evenings and those completing the training will receive trade certificates in auto mechanics and in arc welding.

Consider Work for Girls

There are other students taking blue print reading, and still others coming into the machine shops for evening instruction in machine shop practice, B. H. Jones, supervisor of boys' trades, announced.

MAR 15 1941

The school administration is considering the installation of power machines to be used by girls, as this machine is widely used by defense industries in the manufacture of tents, parachutes, uniforms and blankets.

Members of the Bordentown School staff committee which carried out details of the program were:

W. R. Valentine, principal; Clarence Banks, H. D. C. Douglas, John Urquhart, Jr., Edna Jones, and W. R. Valentine, Jr.

18z-1941

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
May 21, 1941

Negro Students At Work

Negro students in Greenville city schools have an opportunity to learn how to do something with their hands as well as their minds and to coordinate the two. Here students at Sterling high school are making tables to be used in the cafeteria and home economics rooms.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 13, 1941

Vocational Training Classes Are Offered At Fairfield Schools

Registration For Free Instruction Scheduled At 7 Monday Night

Free training in salesmanship and industrial work will be offered to adults beginning Monday night, as the Fairfield Board of Education opens registration for a series of vocational classes to be held at Fairfield High School.

The classes, which will meet Monday and Wednesday nights for five weeks, are open to all persons, 16 years of age and over, not attending regular school.

Registration will begin at 7 p.m. in the high school building for classes in general salesmanship, selling piece goods and ready-to-wear, show card writing and "selling groceries.

Beginning at 7:30 a.m. pupils will be registered in industrial classes on shop math, blueprint reading, commercial.

All classes, with the exception of the commercial course, will be free of charge, but a small fee will be charged for instruction in typing, shorthand and calculating.

Miss Kathleen Parlow will instruct the classes in general salesmanship and selling piece goods and ready-to-wear.

The course in show card writing will be taught by Maurice Vann, of the display department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and James Lee, Fairfield grocery manager, will teach grocery salesmanship.

The Fairfield Board of Education, which is sponsoring the vocational classes, has announced that any other classes that are requested will be organized if a sufficient number of pupils are interested.

Classes for Negroes will be held at Fairfield Industrial High School, with registration opening Monday night at 7 p.m.

The following courses will be offered: Foundry work, shop arithmetic, beauty culture, cooking, shoe repairing, tailoring, nursemaid training, carpentry, upholstering, sewing.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 5, 1941

Negro Citizens Given Chance For Course In Home Economics

Value Of Various Foods Is Being Explained In Southern Project

What meats, breads and vegetables are most valuable in vitamins and minerals for the least cost, what to look for in clothing materials, blankets and stockings, how a balanced diet may be obtained at little expense—all these facts are being taught at Southtown to any Negro citizen of Birmingham.

The workers' service project of the WPA has arranged the exhibit under direction of Mrs. James G. Briggs, supervisor of workers, and Miss Lavinn Rosser, supervisor of exhibit, with cooperation of A. B. White, manager of Southtown project.

Tables carry displays of raw food materials strong in food values, a balanced diet including breakfast, lunch and supper, flours and breads which are best buys, blankets and cloths and knitted garments, canned goods and cooking methods.

Under Mattie Greene, director of exhibit, eight Negro teachers stand ready to explain the exhibits from early morning until 9 p.m. so that all residents of the project and outside persons as well will have opportunity to study the consumer education project.

The teachers are Alberta Taylor, Annie Laurie Mitchell, Emma Harvey, Annie H. Moseley, Wilbur Ross, Henry Alexander, Willis Davis and Joseph McCormick.

An exhibition bulletin sponsored by the civic clubs and management of Southtown gives additional information on bread, meats, milk, fabrics, sheets and pillowcases, socks and stockings, and shoes.

In addition, budgeting and nutrition classes are taught from 1 to 1:30 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays and classes on community organization from 7 to 9 p.m. Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Plans are underway for establishment of a permanent information bureau at Southtown offices so that any Negro in Birmingham may come to the office for information on buying, nutrition, or any other phase of consumer education.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Industrial Trends Of Education

SEP 1 5 1941

EDUCATION CAN BE defined as the imparting of knowledge to the extent of perfecting the vital human forces of intelligence, culture, and directing these forces into their proper channels, wherein the most good will be utilized. Education can be placed under two distinct heads —the vital and moral aspects. However since the two forces are so closely connected, and yet one cannot entirely assume the other's classification. there is a growing and increasing conflict between them; nevertheless each has its specific application, and cannot be overlooked!

The last few years have seen a growing tendency on the field of education, which led to the industrial side. This has become predominantly prominent, because of a national, and international depression. This great catastrophe left grave imprints upon our education's economic life. It has been a great aid to many persons in more than one way. This is especially so, in regard to our people—the Negro race.

SEP 1 5 1941

For a long time it was the intention of our higher educational institutions to remove the industrial side of learning from their curriculums. Their aims were to instill within their students a yearning for the classic art of knowledge. This prepared those men and women who left their institutions for a world which did not exist for Negroes. A world which called not for WHITE COLLAR instructors in the classics, but for men and women who could illustrate with words, and produce with their hands . . . Thus the Negro was weakened from an applicable standpoint to meet the needs of his surroundings; and rather than submit to a position degrading to his educational standard, he was forced to migrate to regions where he might hope to find a place to use his acquired knowledge. This has caused many bad and unfounded ill impressions of our Southland. Those persons who had not prepared to meet the needs of the day. had a grudge against the South. and those persons who knew nothing of the South, would lend ear to their tale of Southern terror and this kind of propaganda traveled far and wide over sections above the MASON and DIXON LINE.

SEP 1 5 1941

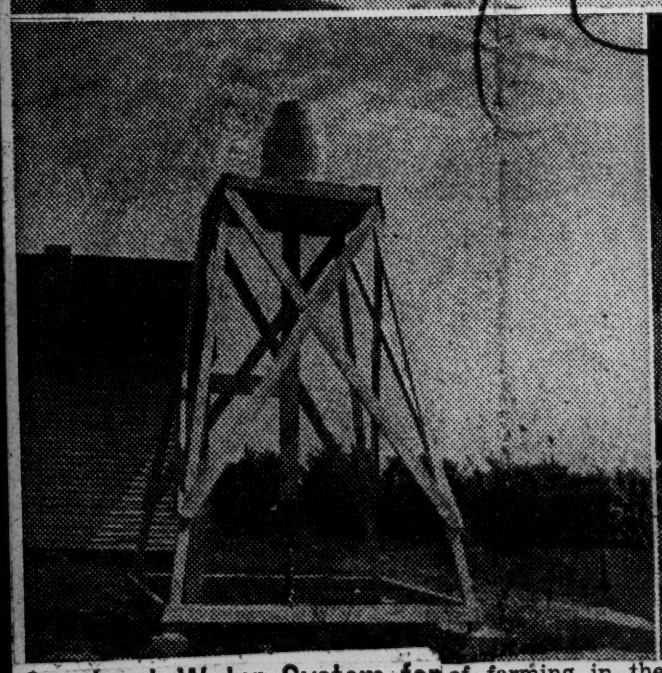
There has been since the depression a decided change . . . In our institutions of learning, the industrial element has come to the front; every phase of "working with the hands" is being adhered to from the beginning up through college. This is one of the greatest "boons" ever to come to the Negro race. This training is preparing him to meet the challenge of this ever changing world.

Instead of trying to increase the number of persons on the "classic art" rolls, the force of learning is lightning, and dignifying the art of "doing" by DOING. President Patterson of Tuskegee said recently in a major address that "Our masses must be re-educated along the industrial lines" and by his statement, he proves that he is a worthy person to carry on the work of his illlustrious predecessor, and Father of Industrial Learning—Booker T. Washington. This industrial trend is greatly helping our race, and as years come and go, will find our people constantly improving their bodies, and minds by doing, instead of dreaming.

18z-1941

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 16, 1941

Negro School Boys Learn Business of Farming



Construct Water System for O'Kelly School and Teacherage

The establishment of vocational agricultural departments in North Carolina Negro schools has ushered in a new era in the development of the Negro farm boy and has contributed greatly toward the improvement of farming in the respective communities in North Carolina, stated Roy H. Thomas, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture of the State Department of Public Instruction.

These departments offer instruction designed to prepare boys for the business of farming as well as furnish social contacts of special value to Negro farm youth.

A typical Negro vocational agricultural department is located in the Berry O'Kelly school at Method, near Raleigh. Prof. I. T. Brown, a graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, who is the vocational agricultural teacher in this school, has worked hard toward the betterment of farming conditions in that community.

One of the largest and most useful projects, conducted by Brown and his students, has been the construction of a water system for the Berry O'Kelly school and teacherage. The system furnishes an adequate supply of water, and it does not freeze in Winter on account of sawdust insulation along the pipes. The system is advantageous for rural communities where electricity is not available and Brown has supervised the installation of similar systems on farms in his community.

Another notable project of the department is its nursery, containing 3,000 plants. Shrubs and ornamental plants have been used to beautify nine school grounds in Wake County and plans have been made to use some of the pines in the nursery for reforestation purposes.

Brown's class collects farm implements needing repair in the Berry O'Kelly community and mends the tools free of charge if the farmer will furnish the parts needed. The students do the repair job: thus getting valuable training to put in practice when they become farmers.

Playground equipment, book stands for each class room, and pieces of furniture for the library have been recently constructed by Method's agricultural students for the Fuquay Springs high school.

Over 300 ironing boards have been made and placed in various homes of the community along with many flower boxes, shoe shine boxes, magazine stands, radio tables, bookstands, etc. worth $500 to the community. Each year the students display their handicraft articles in a window show.

Evening classes are conducted by Brown for the adult farmers of the community. Emphasis is placed upon the use of certified seed, purebred livestock, disease control, diversification, land improvement, and other steps in planning the farm program. Practical demonstrations are also given providing an opportunity for Negro farmers to learn modern ways of carrying on essential farm operations.

Berry O'Kelly's department owns an incubator with a capacity for 1400 eggs and it has been operated successfully in supplying chicks for students and adult farmers at cost.

Each Negro vocational department organizes a New Farmers of America Chapter for the purposes of teaching the students public speaking, program planning, and the way to present demonstrations. A visit to a N. F. A. meeting will reveal that the Negro agricultural students' knowledge of parliamentary procedure and public speaking is remarkable. At these meetings they hold discussions on significant farm subjects and carry on the business of their organization in a commendable manner.

The Berry O'Kelly N. F. A. chapter subscribes to a leading farm publication and the instructor requires the students to read and make comprehensive reports of articles in the magazine to the chapter.

A Thanksgiving custom of Brown's students has been to distribute boxes of food, which is produced mostly by the students, to the needy peoples of the community. The boxes contain potatoes, canned peaches, beans, peas, and fruits and vegetables. This year 21 families were supplied with boxes.

Provisions are now being made to purchase a picture projection machine for the purpose of showing pictures pertaining to agriculture.

As an additional service, Brown instructs a group of CCC enrollees in gardening, swine raising and poultry.

Ten homes have been screened for farmers of the community at an estimated saving of $8.00 per home and porches have been made for two homes in the community at an estimated saving of $25.00 each.

The corn yield among Brown's cooperating evening class members has been more than doubled by the use of purebred seed and a better grade of fertilizer.

A group of Negro CCC enrollees are shown in the top ph graph constructing a poultry house under the supervision of I Brown, Negro vocational agricultural teacher in the Berry O'K School at Method, near Raleigh.

The picture (lower left) shows the water system constructed Brown and his agricultural class. The system furnishes w for the teacherage and school at Berry O'Kelly. Sawdust insula along the pipes prevents freezing in Winter.

Shown in the photograph on the lower right are Brown and of his students repairing a broken plow in the Berry O'Kelly a cultural work shop. Farm equipment belonging to local far is mended free of charge by Brown's department, thus stud learn how to do repair jobs which they will need to know when become farmers.

Roy H. Thomas, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture the State Department of Public Instruction, states that 63 Negro cational agricultural departments are in operation in North Caro at the present time.

Atlanta Ga Journal
February 23, 1941

Colored Group To Have Cooking Lessons Friday

Special Session of Journal School To Be Held Then

A special session of The Atlanta Journal Cooking School will be held for the colored population of the city Friday at 3 p. m. at the Wheat Street Church.

Miss Ruth Chambers, famous cooking expert, who will conduct the regular school Tuesday through Friday at 9:30 a. m. each day, will present to Atlanta's colored groups many of the same tips on economical buying and varied meal planning.

Employers are asked to allow their servants to leave work early enough Friday night to reach the school at the opening hour.

Ways of preparing inexpensive meat cuts will be one of the features of Miss Chambers' demonstrations. Under the specialist's hand, the less popular meat cuts will become the tasty and attractive dishes which usually result only from high-priced meats.

Sure-fire ways of making breads, pie crusts, dainty desserts and "company" dishes will be demonstrated.

Decorations at the food show will follow a patriotic theme. The girls who will show Miss Chambers' delicious preparations will be dressed in gay red, white and blue outfits. These costumes and the food expert's bright garnishings on her dishes will bring the school to a colorful close.

Quincy, Fla., Times
February 20, 1941

Vocational Courses Given for Negroes

Seventeen students are attending two Negro vocational courses in Quincy as part of the national defense educational program. The classes are in woodworking and general mechanics, and are taught by L. D. Lafalle. Any negro youth living in the county who is not in regular school is eligible to enroll.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ADVISES RACE STUDENTS: 'NO JOB PROSPECT'

Personne' Manager Talks 'Turkey' But Tilden Boys Don't Like It

MAR 1 1941

Charles W. Purnell, personnel manager for the Howard Aircraft corporation, admitted Thursday that he had told a mixed group of students at Tilden high school that Negroes could not look forward to employment in the concern he represents.

"When I told them that," he said Thursday, "I didn't think it important enough to elaborate on, but I am sorry now that I didn't, because they got the wrong impression. My statement was not prompted by prejudice on my part or on the part of the company. Truth is that circumstances have made this policy necessary."

MAR 1 1941

After pointing out that the corporation once had four and now has two Negroes on its payroll as porters, he said that lack of physical facilities such as washrooms, toilets, dressing rooms and lockers made it unwise to employ Negroes at this time.

"We are going to make provisions for hiring qualified Negroes in the future," he assured. A conference, he added, is being arranged between Howard Gould of the Urban League and himself on the question. After that he would be able to make a formal statement.

Purnell's statement, brought to the attention of the Chicago Defender by indignant parents and students, was made last Friday while he was discussing the types of skills used in the aircraft industry.

Mobile, Ala., Register
March 18, 1941

Cooking Institute For Colored People Slated

A colored cooking institute, free of charge, will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, starting at 7:30 o'clock at the Colored Community Center. Prizes will be awarded the cook on the job for the longest period and for winners in baking contests. Cooks and maids are invited.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
March 23, 1941

A study of food and a demonstration in food handling took place at the Negro library center, Salisbury, recently. Included in this picture, from left to right, are: Mrs. Sadie Cowan, Miss Geraldine Carr, Miss W. R. Laws, Miss Tryphenia Broadway, Miss Ada Rankins, and Miss Millie Neeley. The Negro home demonstration food leaders met at the Library center to observe and participate in a demonstration by Miss W. R. Laws, state Negro subject matter specialist on vegetable salads with cooked dressing. The year's program is entitled "Defense for the Family—Supply Food First." Persons are taught to defend their farms by growing their own food and then preparing it properly. The salad demonstration brought in good gardening with a large variation of vegetables, together with the health values received from eating raw vegetables.

18z-1941
Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
March 11, 1941

Household Management Class For Negro Women Is Planned

Persons Over 16 Years Of Age Eligible For 12-Week Course At Hillside Park High School Sponsored By Family Service Association

A training course in household management will be held for Negro girls and women at the Hillside Park High School for a period of 12 weeks, beginning with enrolment there next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In the meantime, persons interested in taking the course should register at the Durham office of the State Employment Service this week.

Both Negro maids and prospective maids, as well as housewives who would like their workers to take the course, should contact the employment office.

The course will be open to persons 16 years old or older. It is anticipated that there will be two classes, one held in the late afternoon and one in the evening. Each class will be limited to 25 persons, meaning that a maximum of 50 will be permitted to take the training. Classes will be held for two hours twice a week over a period of 12 weeks.

Training will include courses in first aid, household management, how to dress, how to answer a telephone, in personality, cooking, ironing, and many other elements that a successful household servant must know.

The course follows a study of the problems of Negro clients recently conducted by the Family Service Association. It was pointed out in a report based on that study that while there was considerable unemployment among Negro residents of Durham, at the same time there was a dearth of skilled labor.

Mrs. Catherine Groves Peele, executive secretary of the Family Service Association, who is cooperating in the new course, said it was hoped that the training would help solve part of the unemployment problem by fitting Negro girls and women for jobs.

The Family Service Association became interested in unemployment because it found much of the domestic strain with which it has to deal was the result of economic conditions.

Elberton Ga., Star
April 22, 1941

VOCATION SHOP FOR NEGROES AT BETHEL'S GROVE

Colored School Dedicated Friday at Heardmont — Negroes Give Barbecue to Show Appreciation.

The new vocational building at Bethel's Grove colored school was dedicated Friday and to show their appreciation the leading colored citizens of Heardmont gave a barbecue in honor of the county board of education and numerous other white friends.

There were 60 white people present and the officials of the county were well represented by the county board of education; Guy T. Bell, county superintendent of schools; S. B. Seymour, county commissioner; Clark Edwards, Jr., judge of superior court; and Bob Heard, county representative. All of them agreed that they had never seen more food nor food that was better prepared at any barbecue.

The building which was dedicated has just been completed and was specially designed for its purpose. It is 24 by 42 feet and in addition to the shop will contain a complete canning outfit for the use of the colored people of the community. The materials in the building cost $900 and it was erected by NYA labor under the direction of George Verdell, a colored carpenter and farmer of the neighborhood.

The principal talk of the occasion was made by Alva Taylor, colored, who is at the head of the Negro Vocational Division of Georgia. He outlined something of the history of his race in America and urged the colored people to stay on the farm and build up their soil and their community. He said if they would train themselves properly they would find farm life the fullest and happiest life they could live. He stressed the value of proper food and said it was possible for colored people on the farm to live better than they could live anywhere else in the world.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Trainees Being Sought By Aeronautic Co.

Proof that increased pressure and aroused public sentiment for the inclusion of Negroes in the national defense program is taking effect is the announcement by the United Institute of Aeronautics, Inc., that the company will admit Negroes to its training courses.

MAY 3 1941

Last week S. A. Buckley, an official of the Institute, requested that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People secure for him as many Negroes as possible who desire this training. Mr. Buckley will take personal charge of the applicants and stated he will be willing to explain the courses to them and give them as much help as they need.

Information about this opportunity has already been distributed from the New York office of NAA CP, 69 Fifth Avenue.

Interested men are requested to write or call the office immediatly for instructions and literature about the course.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION STARTS WORK ON SOUTH SIDE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

DEC 13 1941

Building Will Be Used For Evening School For Those Persons Having to Work During the Day

TO HAVE TRADE SCHOOL LIBRARY

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The long discussed vocational training school to be located in the south central district here has finally met with official approval and work on the new building, which will be located just south of Du Sable high school at 50th and State streets, will begin soon. This announcement was made by Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, member of the Chicago Board of Education.

DEC 13 1941

The design of the building is to harmonize with that of DuSable and will be fireproof, constructed of steel and tile arches, with the exterior faced with brick and cut stone.

18z

The school will also be used for evening school purposes, for the benefit of persons employed during the day, in order that they may secure supplementary training for promotion in their own trade or for a new job. Unskilled workers may better their employment possibilities by taking unit trade courses in the evening school. Special attention will be given to artificial lighting in each shop.

A suite has been set aside for administrative personnel, which will include the director, assistant director, placement counselor and clerks. Their offices will be adequate, well-planned and convenient for visitors.

Shop courses offered by the vocational school will be aviation, automobile, auto electric, foundry and forge, machine, woodworking and finishing room, sheet metal electric and radio, printing, with a modern press room adjoining; shoe repair, merchandising, commercial art and display, and tailoring.

Provisions have been made for the setting up of a modern commercial laundry for the purpose of teaching interested students the management, operation and equipment in laundries. The first of its kind in the country, students will be able to secure training in all branches of the laundry industry. The chemistry of laundry, textiles, dyes, training of machine operators, sorters, markers, machine equipment maintenance workers and the business end of the industry will be emphasized along with plant management and operation.

Other features of the new building will be a cafeteria, library, chorus and band room, doctor's office, assembly hall, toilet facilities and gymnasium. The cafeteria will be used in training students as chefs, bakers, salad makers and hotel service workers. Related work will offer training in buying, planning, kitchen and dining room management and operation.

The library will be essentially a trade school library, with special attention given to reference books on each trade taught. Loose leaf material, current trade magazines and the like will be on file to aid students to improve their vocational efficiency.

DEC 13 1941

For classroom teaching and lecturing by specialists from various industries, 10 rooms have been provided with one general science room. Glee club singing and instrumental music will be offered as a measure to complete the educational development of students.

Physical education and athletics will be carried on in the gymnasium, which will be so arranged that the public may use it without disturbance to the rest of the building. On the first floor, an assembly seating 600 people, will be built with facade fronts on 50th street. Space for six additional shops will be left for future expansion and overflow.

Funds for this project were allocated sometime ago by the city for the training of youths in the surrounding communities. The school will be a counterpart to the Washburne vocational school on the west side of the city.

18z-1941
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

D. C.

Four Promoted in D. C.'s School Vocation Program

MAY 3 - 1941

Mrs. T. C. Alexander, teacher in Shaw Junior High School, was last week appointed by the board of education as Head of the new department in the colored schools to develop a vocational guidance and placement program.

At the same time, three assistants in three colored junior high schools with an enrollment of more than 1,000 pupils were appointed by the board to fill recently-created but temporary positions. The teachers advanced to assistant principal who will get salary increase from $2,800 to $3,200 are: Miss D. W. Frazier, teacher at Shaw, to remain at Shaw; Mrs. M. M. Alexander, teacher at Randall, to remain there, and W. B. Stinson, teacher at Browne.

Eight Whites Named

One department head and seven assistant principals in white junior highs were also named.

A program for counseling of pupils in choice of courses and in preparation for work suited for them will be mapped out by the department heads. The work of the assistant principals will tie into this program, along with other duties in aiding the principals.

18z - D.C.

Lumpkin, Ga., Stewart-Webster Jnl.
July 24, 1941

Farming Taught Fundamentals of

Negro landowners in the Shiloh community of Webster County have developed a progressive program of improving their agricultural prosperity.

In the section, Negro farmers own some 8,000 acres of farm land. Community life for this crop centers around the Shiloh Rosenwald School, which boasts of a vocational agriculture teacher for boys and a home economics department for girls.

Here young Negroes not only learn the fundamentals of home management and improvement, but also master principles of farm diversification, soil building and livestock production. During the past year, particular emphasis has been placed on raising poultry, with the idea of adding another source of income for farms in the section.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 29, 1941

Lack of Training Holds Negro Back in Industry

1-Horse Farmer Also Has Tough Row To Hoe, but There Are Good Signs for 1942

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT
President, Georgia State College

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—(AP)—During the past year, President Roosevelt has enunciated the four freedoms for which the democracies of the world are contending—"Freedom of speech and express, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way; freedom from want; and Freedom from terror."

Negroes, forming as they do more than one-tenth of the total national population, and from 40 to 50 per cent of the population here in the Southeast, are vitally interested in any kind of program or movement that promises freedom of economic opportunity.

Thinking Negroes are grateful for the increasing number of expressions that have come from national and local leaders, evidencing their understanding that in the fight to sustain democratic ideals, there must be clear recognition of the fact that all men must be provided an equal chance to achieve.

Job Requirements

One of the difficulties confronting Negroes who seek employment in industry is the lack of training for the particular job requirements.

An attempt is being made by the Vocational National Defense Fund and by the National Youth Administration, to train Negroes for industry. In Georgia, a total of 944 Negroes have had training under the vocational defense program. These training centers are located in Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Dalton, Macon, Marietta, Newnan and Savannah. Much of the training is in woodwork, including cabinet-making, bricklaying and cement work, auto mechanics, blue-print reading and some sheet metal work and trade cooking.

The field of agriculture offers employment to the largest number of Negroes. According to the United States census report for 1930, of the 10,472,000 persons employed on the farms, 1,980,000, or 19 per cent, are Negroes.

This means that out of every five persons farming in this country, one is a Negro. When it is realized that Negro farmers are located largely in the Southern states, it will be readily apparent that in states like Georgia, where there are approximately 70,000 Negro farm operators, farming is dependent largely upon Negro labor.

Heavy Competition

But farming today is not as it has been in the past. Successful cotton farming in Georgia and the Southeast offers, at best, a doubtful future. The Negro finds himself confronted with the keenest kind of competition. The one-horse plow is forced to compete with the tractor, and the scythe with the mowing machine and the reaper and binder.

In Georgia, the Negro extension service, vocational schools of agriculture, and other agencies, are at work seeking to better equip the Negro farmer for the long pull that lies ahead.

In spite of handicaps that have tended to discourage Negroes in their outlook in both urban and rural life everywhere, we find them still optimistic and hopeful.

A defense training program will be established at old Clark University campus in Atlanta by the Fulton County Board of Education. Georgia State College here is expanding its program with over $10,000 worth of technical equipment to provide training in the technical arts for Negro youth. The National Youth Administration and many of the public vocational schools are providing opportunity for out-of-school youth to improve themselves for jobs that are just around the corner.

On the stage, in athletics, in business, in professional life, and in farming, 1942 can only mean more enlightened progress for an underprivileged group in a gradually enlightening world.

18z-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAR 15 1941

VOCATIONS STRESSED IN ORANGE COUNTY—A unique course of vocational instruction has been developed at Orange County Training School in Chapel Hill N. C. under the direction of H. M. Holmes, a native of Greensboro and a graduate of Lincoln University.

A pictoral cross section of the work is shown here. From top to bottom, activities pictured are:

(1) Home economics sudents entertaining a a Mothers and Daughters Valentine party.

(2) An electrical panel in the industrial arts shop.

(3) Woodwork students at work in shop.

(4) Freshmen doing mechanical drawing.

(5) Students getting noon meal in cafeteria where home economics students get practical training.

(6) A lesson in table service in the practice living room for juniors.

Salisbury N. C. Post
April 30, 1941

Negro Cooking School Planned

Three local organizations are sponsoring a community cooking school at the Monroe Street school for two nights a week for three weeks at 8 o'clock.

The school will be held under the auspices of the Duke Power company, the Salisbury Altrusa club and the Salisbury office of the North Carolina employment service.

Dates for the sessions are May 5, 6, 12, 13, 19 and 20. Mrs. Mildred Seaber of the Duke Power company will conduct the classes as she did last year. Because of the size of the auditorium and the large crowds of adults wishing to attend, no children under 16 years of age will be admitted.

Prizes will be given each night and certificates awarded for regular attendance.

Mrs. Seaber will give six nights of practical instruction in cooking and household matters.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAR 15 1941

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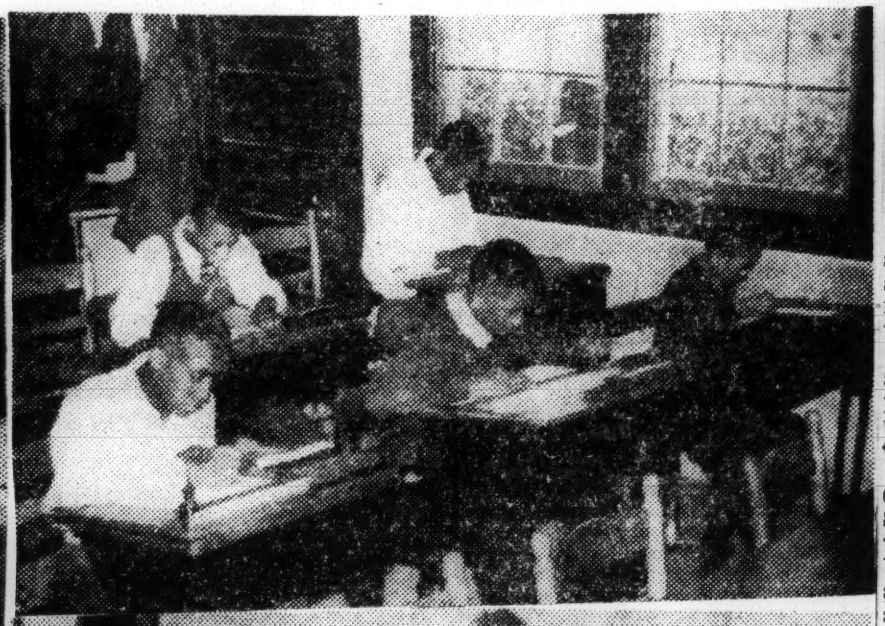

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Expansion To Lead Nation For 1941-'42

State To Add 20 New Departments In High Schools

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Stating that North Carolina will have the greatest expansion of Negro vocational departments in the country for 1941-42, S. B. Simmons, state supervisor of vocational agriculture and head of the department of agricultural education at A. and T. College announced last week the program of work and certified new teaching appointments.

Twenty new vocational departments are being opened in various high schools throughout the state, bringing the total to 85. The new openings are being filled for the most part by graduates of the June class in agricultural education of A. and T. College.

PLACE YOUNG FARMERS

Simmons stated that emphasis will be placed on establishing young Negro men in vocational farming in co-operation with the Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit Administration.

Other objectives to be stressed will deal with the land use program, "Balanced Prosperity for the Decade," and the program of national defense as applied to rural youth.

Simmons also said that the new teachers will play an important part in the construction of vocational buildings in various centers in cooperation with the N. Y. A.

NEW DEPARTMENTS

A list of the new departments and the appointees to each follows:

Ansonville High School, Stanley Jones; Brunswick Training School, Southport, Andrew Scales; Bolling Springs School, Arthur Kilgore; Washington High School, Shelby, William Womble; Davie Training School, Mocksville, James Murfree; Armstrong School, Fayetteville, Harvard Jones; Chestnut School, Fayetteville, Elbert Pettiford; New School, Durham, Leroy Johnson; Scotland Neck School, G. J. Bussey; Littleton School, Walter Jamison; Shawton High School, Lillington, Fred Jones.

Williamston High School, Richard Broadnax; Hilly Branch School, Lumberton, George Corbett; Aggrey Memorial School, Landis, Glenn F. Rankin; Rowland School, no appointment; Cleveland High School, P. B. Brown; Creecy High School, Rich Square, William Lane; Gates Training School, Sunbury, Claude Sawyer; Fuquay Springs School, L. R. Burton; Newbold High School, Ft. Barnwell, John H. Mallett.

Other appointments to old departments include: B. W. Barnes to Franklin Training School, Louisburg; Edward Moore to Roseboro High School; H. J. Sutton to Stephens-Lee High School, Asheville; Percy Richardson to Eastman High School, Enfield; and Ralph Sawyer to Lincoln Heights High School, Wilkesboro.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 27, 1941

Negro Pupils To Be Given Shop Classes

Council to Appropriate $20,591.30 for Vocational Work

New Heating Units

Improvements at Henry Clay and Stonewall Jackson Schools Voted

Four additional rooms are to be added to the Booker T. Washington High School for vocational shops for Negro students, and the City Council next Tuesday will appropriate $20,591.30 for these rooms and their equipment.

Col. Charles B. Borland, city manager, and A. H. Foreman, chairman of the School Board, recommended to the Council yesterday that this be done, and the Council immediately approved the recommendation for an ordinance to be adopted next Tuesday.

The city manager and Mr. Foreman told the Council that Negro citizens had requested that their students be given the same opportunity for vocational and industrial training now being given white students, and that the addition of the four new rooms for the Booker T. Washington School, with $3,000 for equipment, would just about meet the request. Both officials said frankly that Norfolk was behind some other cities in this particular type of work, and that the program was needed badly for Negro students.

Sums Needed

According to the recommendation yesterday, $17,179 is needed for building the additional rooms, $412.30 will pay the architect's fees, and $3,000 will supply, with that already on hand, the needed equipment.

At the same time, the City Council approved for ordinance a recommendation that $12,663.82 be appropriated for new heating plants for the Stonewall Jackson School, Corprew and Reservoir avenues, and the Henry Clay School, Holt and Fenchurch streets.

Bond issues will be provided for financing all these school improvements. The plant at the Stonewall Jackson School will cost $4,235, and the one for the Henry Clay School will cost $7,781. The additional cost will be for architects' fees.

Four rooms at the Stonewall Jackson School soon are to be razed, and it was revealed by Mr. Foreman yesterday that he is making efforts to get the College of William and Mary to agree to have this work done in return for the bricks in the building. It is planned, if the college will accept the proposal, for the bricks to be used to complete the wall around the Norfolk Division of the institution, Mr. Foreman told the Council.

At the request of the Council, Colonel Borland agreed to open negotiations with the Southern Packing Corporation, which operates a slaughter house at Newcastle and Water streets, in efforts to have the corporation agree voluntarily to have the slaughter house removed from the city.

Central Abattoir Favored

Reporting on a previous request for an investigation of the establishment from the Council, which acted on a complaint against the slaughter house, Colonel Borland told the Council that "the ideal solution would be a central abattoir, through which all meats handled in Norfolk would clear. Until that time may come, we can only make the best of the present arrangement. . . ."

A complaint had come to the Council from an employe at the Union Station, which is near the slaughter house, and Colonel Borland reported yesterday that the City Health Commissioner, Dr. J. C. Sleet, had made an investigation of the plant. It was the opinion of the health officer, the city manager reported, that no abattoir should be allowed in the city limits, but further investigation showed this one was operated under a legal charter and there was no legal way by which the city could have it removed. This same establishment formerly was operated by the Banks Packing Corporation.

The Council yesterday also voted authority to the city manager to issue temporary permits to the various bus companies operating passenger bus lines into and out of the city for routes they will use as a result of moving to the new bus station to be opened on Plume street, near Granby, Saturday. The buses will use, for the most part the routes already in use in coming into and leaving the city, and the permits apply generally to the small changes made necessary by the moving of the terminal from the City Market Building to its new location.

No Tenant for Entire Terminal

In this connection, Colonel Borland said that the present tenant, in the old bus terminal, who operates a soda fountain, lunch counter and locker rooms, would remain there until January 1, at which time the possibility of a new lease would be considered. The city has been getting $500 per month rent from the bus terminal operation in the market building, and Colonel Borland said yesterday that no tenant had been found to take over the entire space to be left by the removal of the bus terminal.

The Council yesterday put on first reading an ordinance authorizing the city manager to acquire for the city nine pieces of property belonging to the William H. Collins estate, Elizabeth C. Whitehead and others, in return for cancellation of taxes due on the properties. This had been approved for ordinance a week earlier.

Realty Sale Approved

At the same time, the Council approved for ordinance a recommendation that four of the parcels be sold to J. C. Councill for $3,800 in cash. The total taxes due on the nine parcels was $3,572.48, exclusive of interest and penalties. The properties to be bought by J. C. Councill are as follows: 738 East Charlotte street; 806-808 East Olney road; 839 Washington avenue, and parts of lots 88, 89 and 90 of block 3 at 808 Goff street.

The Council adopted on final reading an ordinance authorizing the sale of a 25-foot lot on the south side of York street, between the York Apartments and the old Atlantic Coast Line Station, to C. N. Whitehurst & Co., for $525, and to pay from the purchase price $26.25 as the commission on the sale.

An ordinance was adopted authorizing execution of an agreement between the city and Nicholas Albano for the installation of a water main along a portion of New Hampshire avenue and appropriating $735 as the city's share of the cost.

An appropriation of $20 was voted to pay Mrs. Marion Crosby for serving as an election judge at four elections for which she had not previously been paid.

Sewer Authorized

An emergency ordinance was adopted authorizing the construction of a sewer along a portion of Orange avenue and Sloane street directing that the cost be apportioned between the city and abutting property owners and appropriating $1,200 for this work.

As approved for ordinance a week before, the Council put on first reading an ordinance authorizing the purchase for $1,507,91 of certain lots on Bolton and Calhoun streets for additions to the playground for the John T. West School.

Colonel Borland reported the city's share of bus receipts for July was $4,961.19. Total bus receipts during the month amounted to $99,223.87.

The Council approved for ordinance a recommendation that the city accept, in satisfaction for taxes due, certain property from George Curtis. The property is listed as lots 25 and 26, block 12, Forty-first street, and lot 46, block 140, Forty-sixth street.

A letter from W. Fred Bonney, president of the Federated Civic and Improvement League, suggesting that "islands" be constructed at places now designated as safety zones in the streets was referred to the city manager for an investigation and report.

The Council authorized the employment of an additional plumber for the division of water supply and approved for ordinance a recommendation for an appropriation of $850 to pay his salary for the rest of this year.

A petition for the improvement of Cloncurry road was referred to the city manager for an investigation and report.